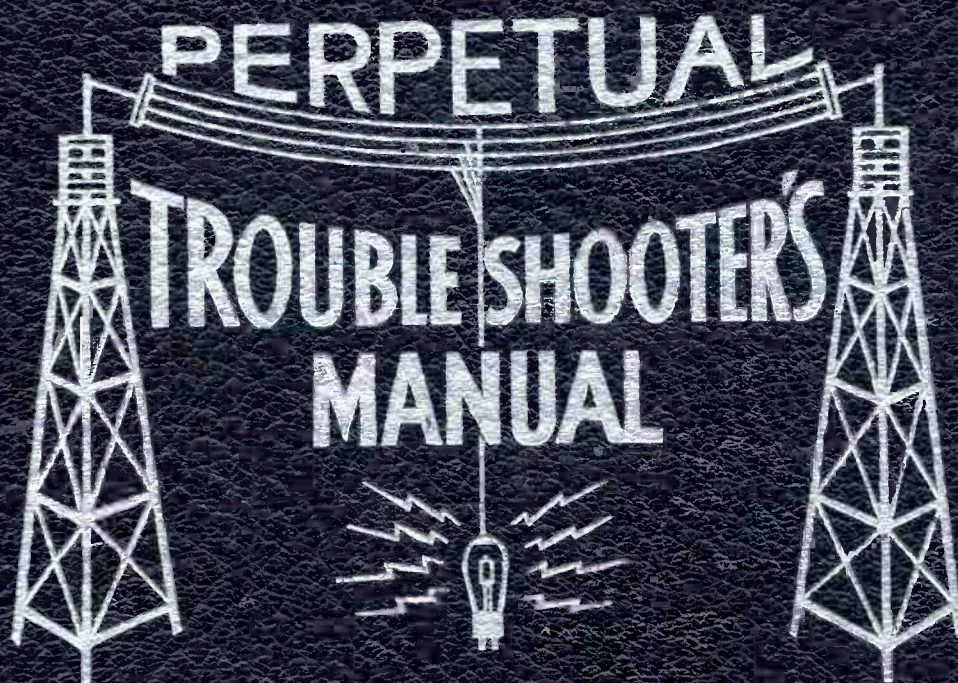
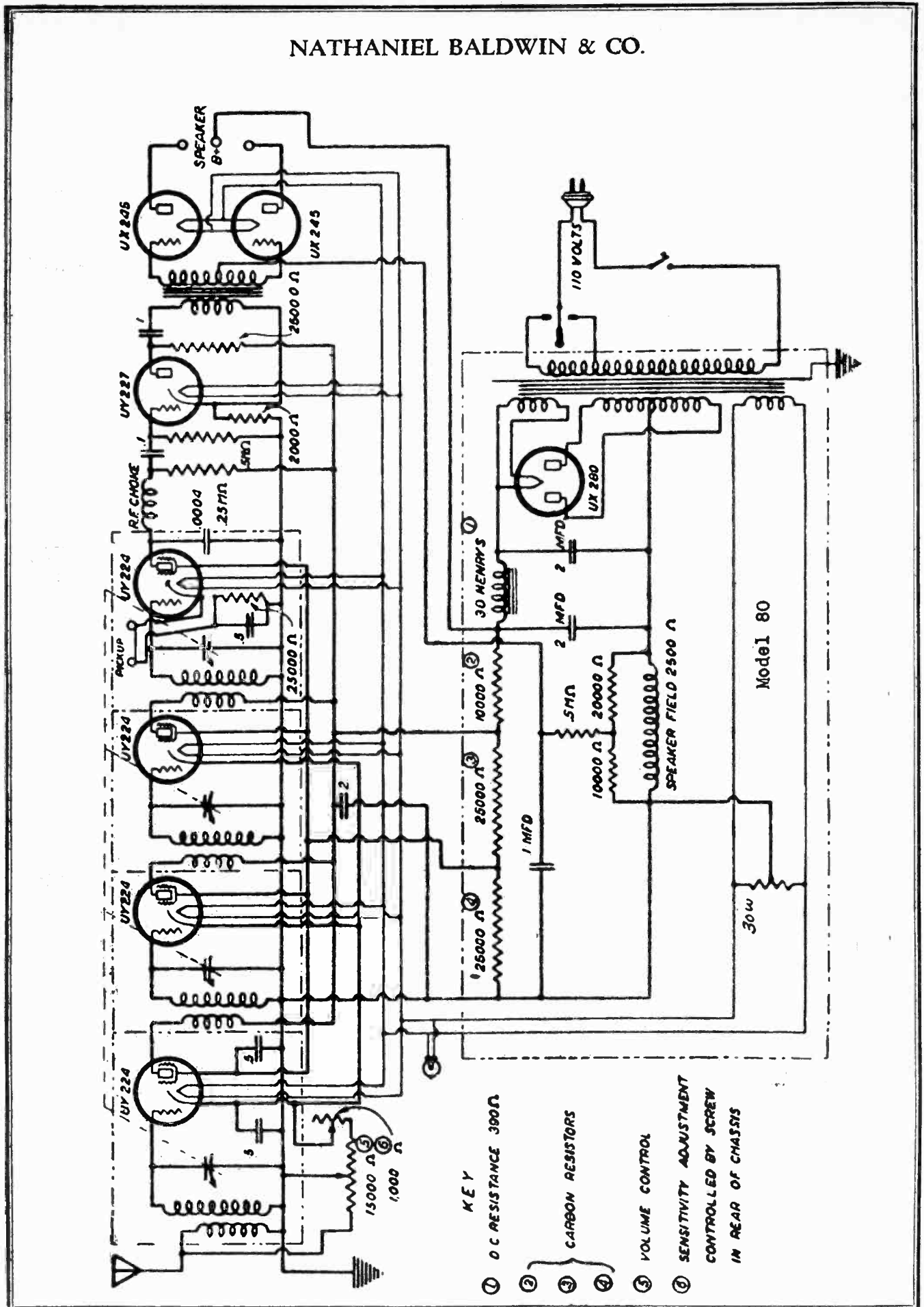


VOLUME I



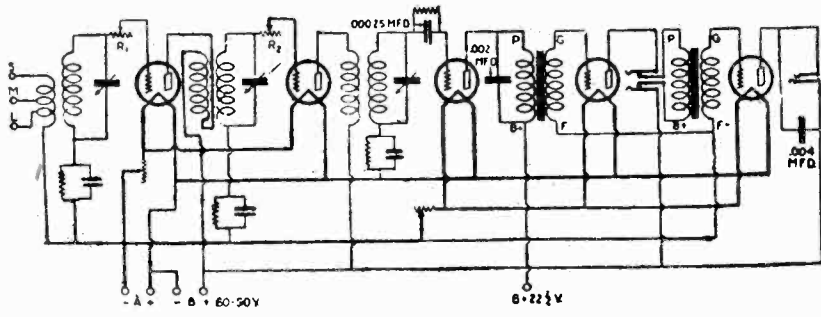
JOHN F. RIDER

NATHANIEL BALDWIN & CO.

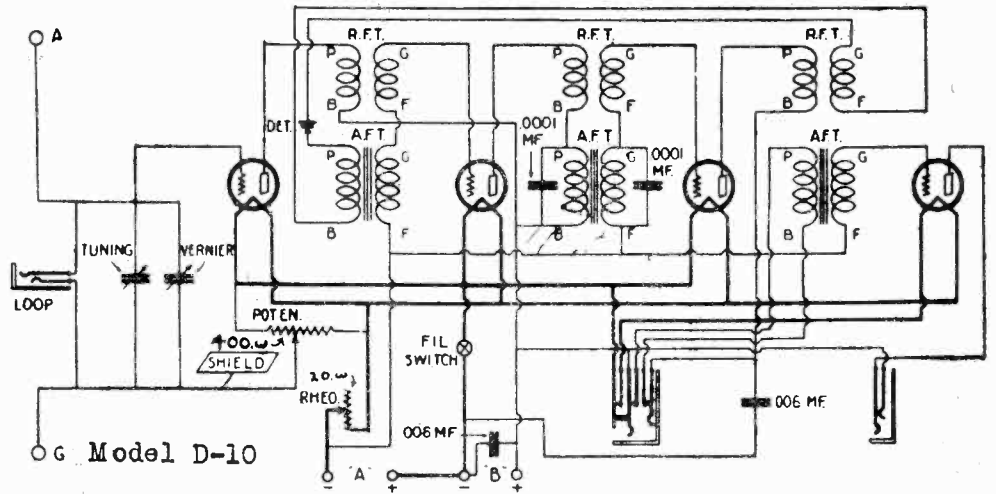


DEFOREST RADIO CORPORATION

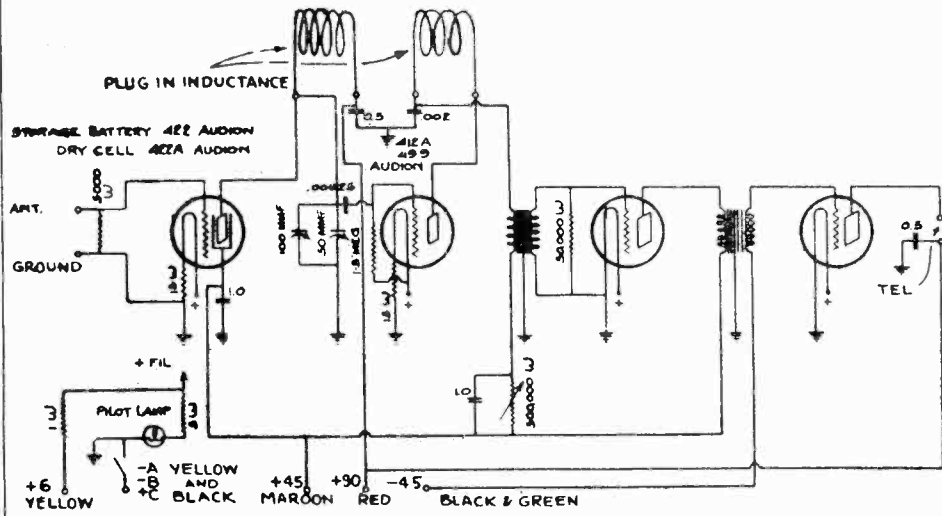
MODEL F-5
 MODEL D-10
 MODEL CS-5
 MODEL D-17



Model F-5

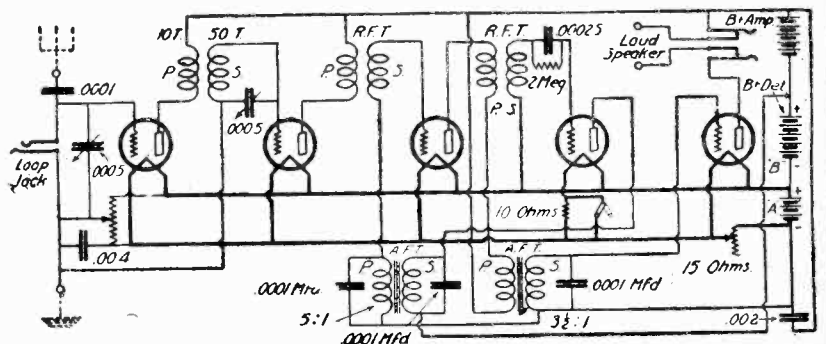


Model D-10



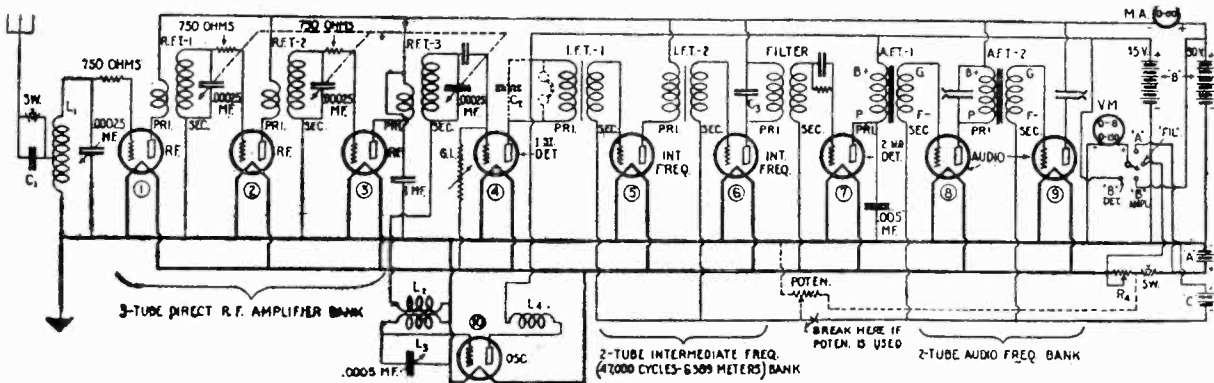
Model CS-5

Model D-17



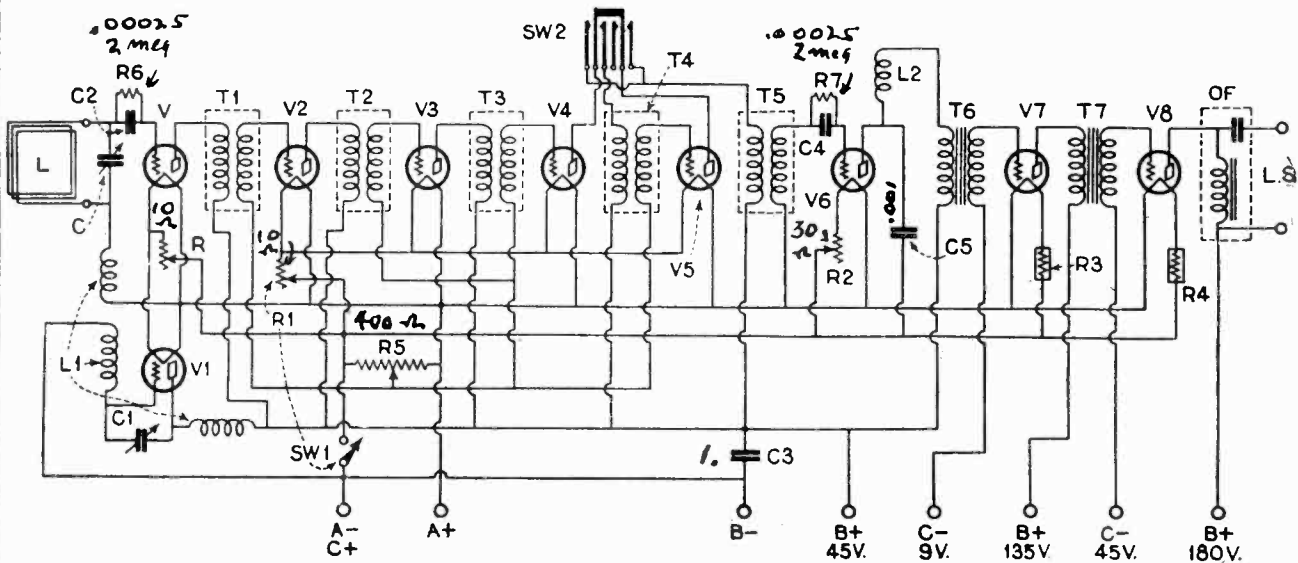
EXPERIMENTERS INFORMATION SERVICE RADIART LABORATORIES

Model Navy C-10



The Experimenters' Information Service Navy Model C-10 super-heterodyne designed for a wave-length range from 600 meters down to 50 meters, the band being covered through the expedient of interchangeable coils.

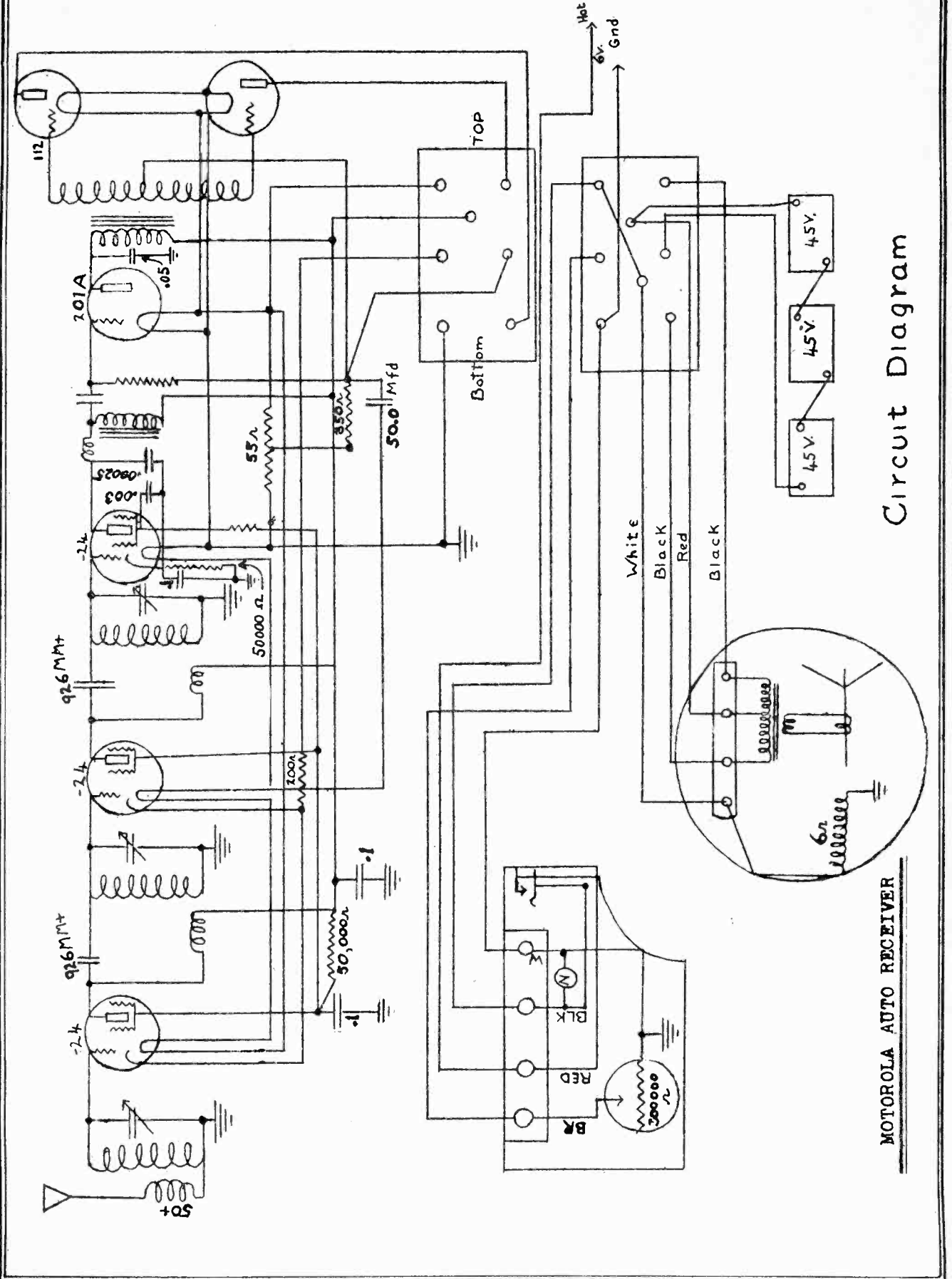
Model Magnaformer 9-8



Schematic diagram of the Magnaformer 9-8 Receiver. By means of the cam switch SW2 one stage of I.F. amplification can be cut out. This switch is mounted on the front panel of the receiver, below the drum dials.

GALVIN MFG. CO.

MODEL Motorola
Auto Receiver

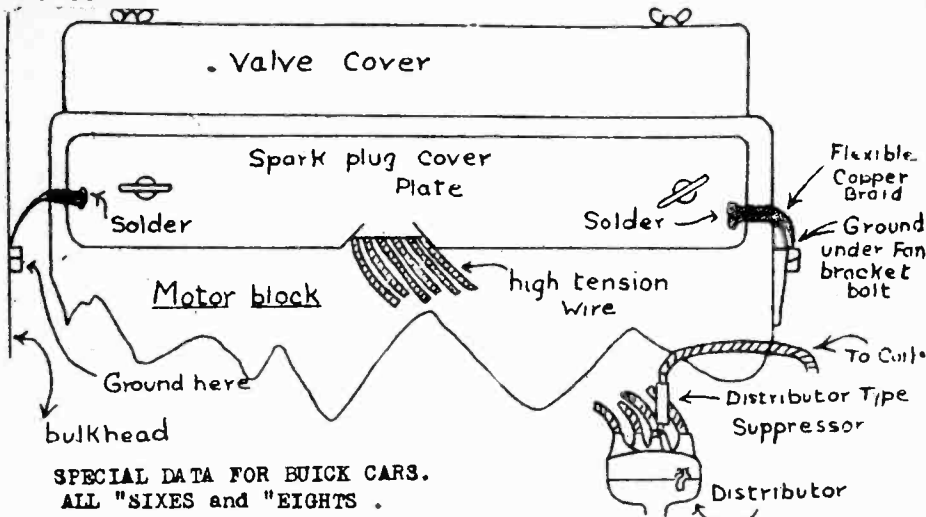


Circuit Diagram

MOTOROLA AUTO RECEIVER

MODEL Motorola
Auto Receiver
Notes

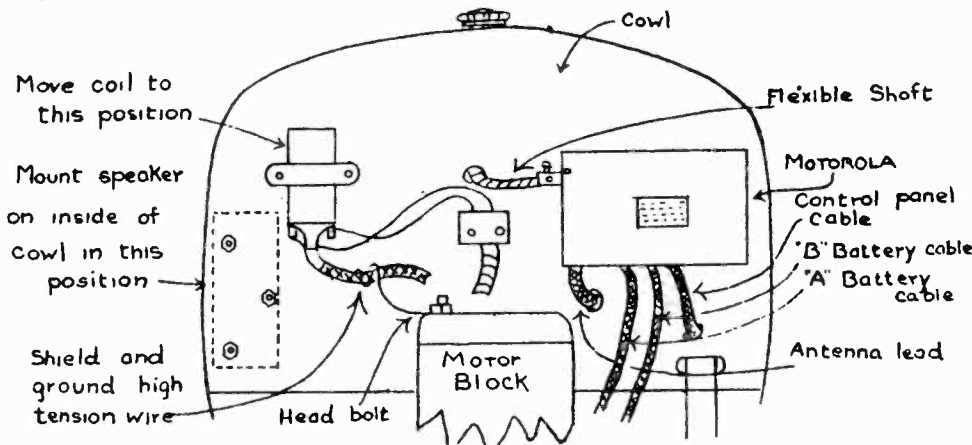
GALVIN MFG. CO.



SPECIAL DATA FOR BUICK CARS.
ALL "SIXES and "EIGHTS .

- (a) The above illustrates a method of grounding the spark plug cover plate found on all Buick cars. Do not be misled by the fact that this plate is apparently grounded by the two aluminum wing nuts holding it to side of motor, for this is in no way a ground for the type of current radiating from spark plugs which cause radio interference. Soldering flexible jumpers to this cover plate and grounding same under motor or chassis bolts will in every case help eliminate motor noise in radio reception.
- (b) As a further help on the new Model Buick Eights, it will be found advisable to solder copper bonds to all the control shafts passing through bulkhead and grounding these to bulkhead. By "control shafts" we mean choke rods, carburetor heat control, motor temperature indicator, etc.

maximum signal obtainable. If operation is satisfactory to this point, the volume should be turned all the way on, the station selector knob turned to a point where no signal is received, the motor of car started and there should be no motor noise noticeable.



SPECIAL DATA FOR MODEL "A" FORD CARS

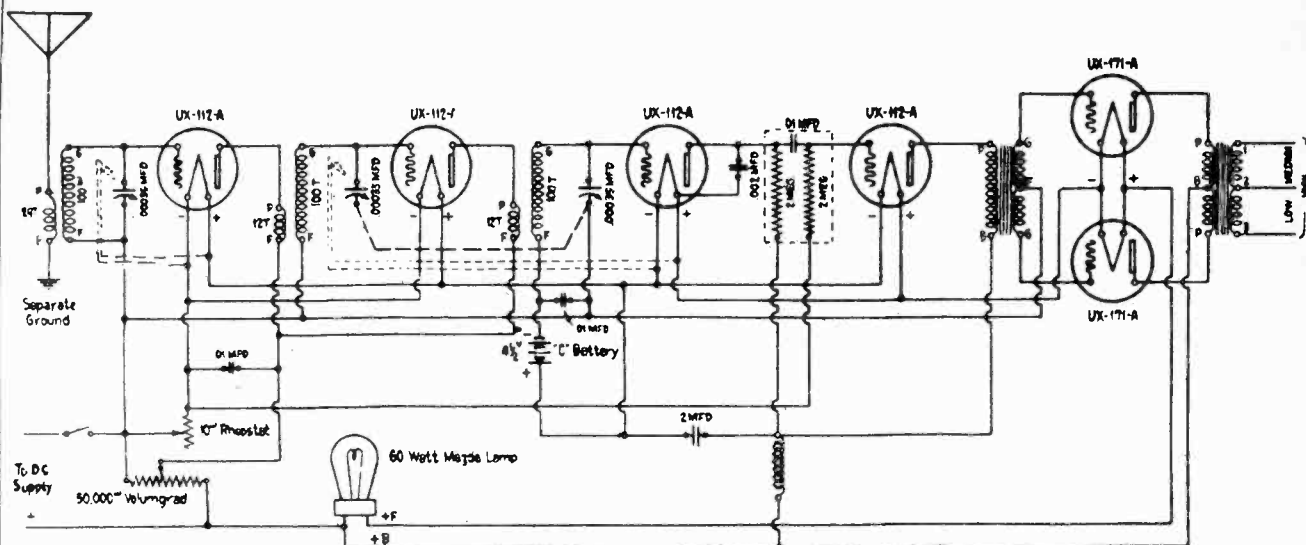
The above illustrates the proper mounting of a Motorola receiver on a Model "A" Ford car. On inspection you will note that it is necessary to move the ignition coil over to side of cowl. This is done for two reasons, one to make room for the flexible shaft to pass through cowl and the other to help in elimination of motor noise.

It is advisable to shield the high tension lead from coil to distributor and ground this shielding to motor block as per diagram.

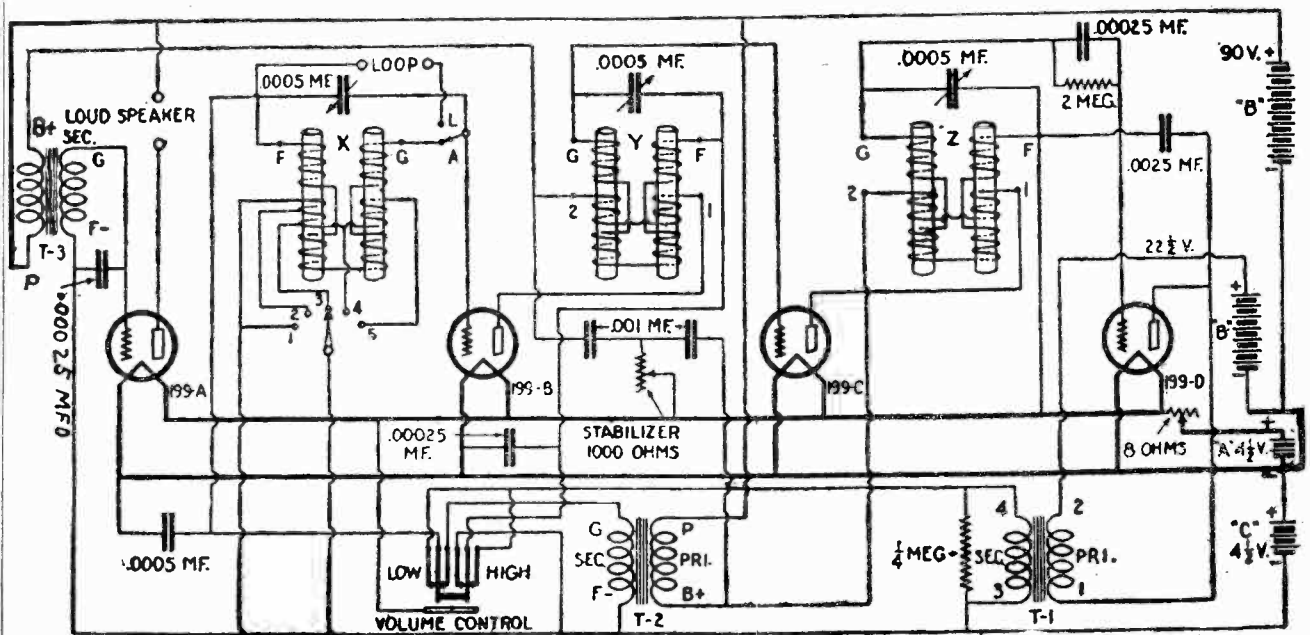
The speaker will be found to mount best on the inside of cowl to the right side of car above foot board.

Different cars will have different types of antennae and their capacities with respect to the frame of the car will be different, therefore it will be necessary to phase the antenna with the set. Remove the four screws holding the set lid in place, turning the set on and tuning to a very weak station. Adjust with a screw driver the small trimming condenser, to the

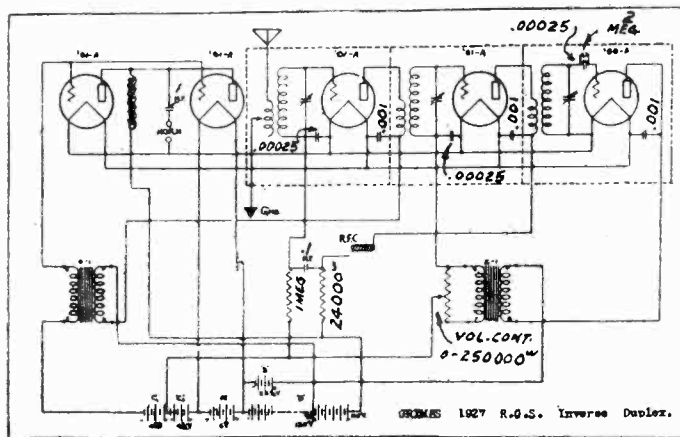
DAVID GRIMES, INC.



GRIMES 110 Volt D.C. - ("NEW YORKER")

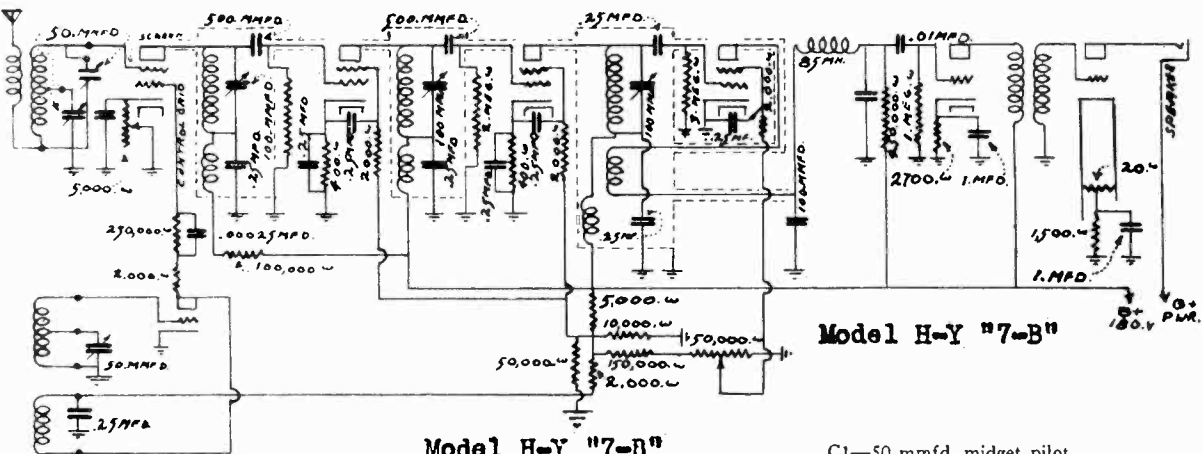
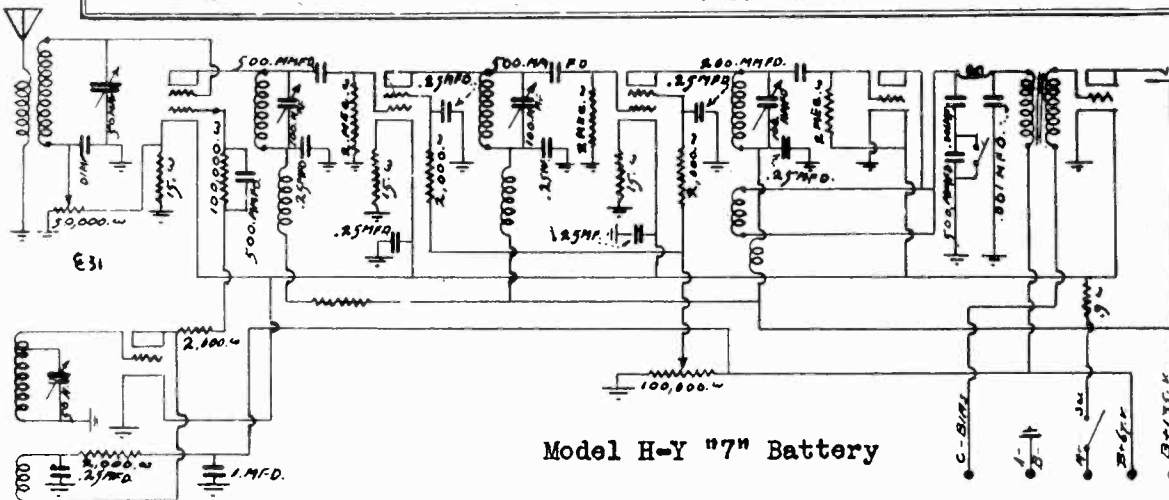
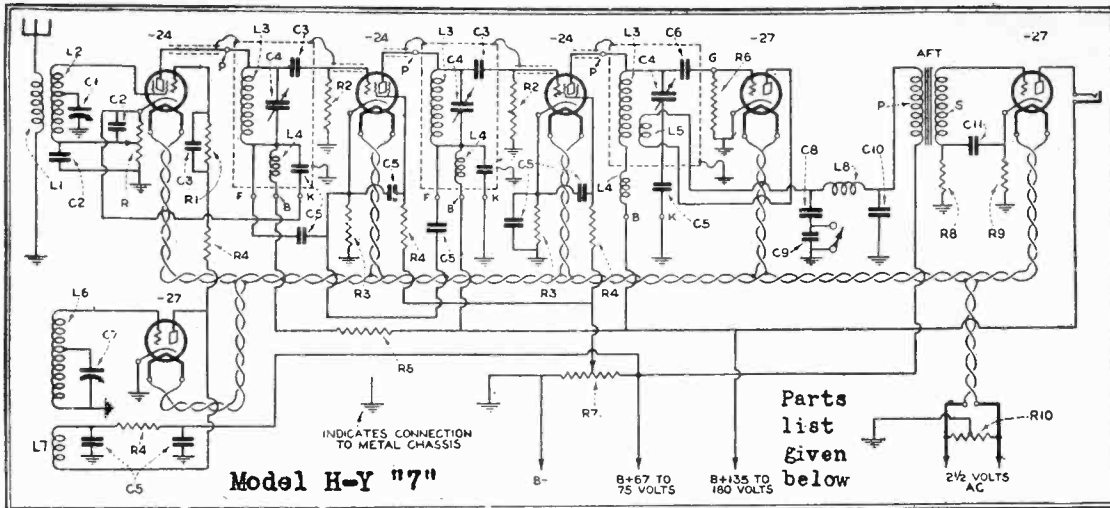


GRIMES Type 4-DL Inverse Duplex (Reflex) Circuit

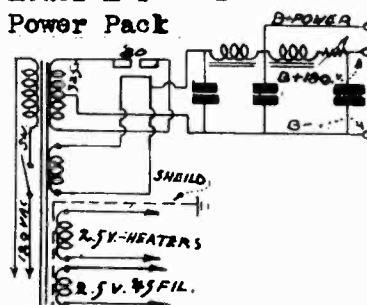


GRIMES 1927 R.O.S. Inverse Duplex.

HATRY & YOUNG

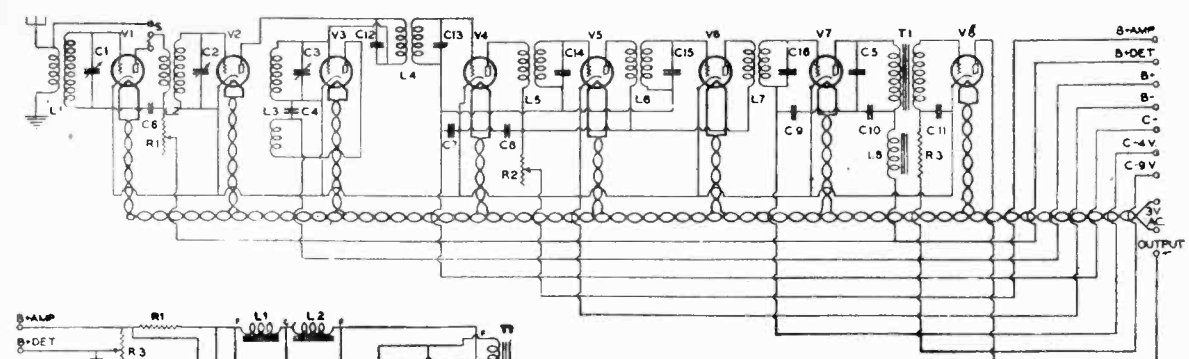


- Power Pack**
- R1—100,000-ohm Durham metallic leak.
 - R2—2-megohm Durham metallic leak.
 - R3—400-ohm Electrad suppressor resistance.
 - R4—2,000-ohm Electrad suppressor resistance.
 - R5—25,000-ohm Durham metallic.
 - R6—3-megohm Durham metallic.
 - R7—25,000-ohm Electrad royalty potentiometer.
 - R8—50,000-ohm Durham metallic.
 - R9—2,250-ohm Durham metallic.
 - R10—10-ohm centre-tapped Yaxley.



- C1—50 mmfd. midget pilot.
- C2—.01 mfd. Sangamo fixed condenser.
- C3—.0005 mfd. Sangamo fixed condenser.
- C4—100 mmfd. Hammarlund equalizer, range with L3 about 1650-1475 kc.
- C5—.25 mfd. Sprague midget fixed condenser.
- C6—.0002 mfd. Sangamo fixed condenser.
- C7—Same as C1.
- C8—.00015 Sangamo.
- C9—.00005 mfd. Sangamo.
- C10—.001 mfd. Sangamo.
- C11—1 mfd. Flechtheim.
- R—5,000-ohm Electrad royalty potentiometer.

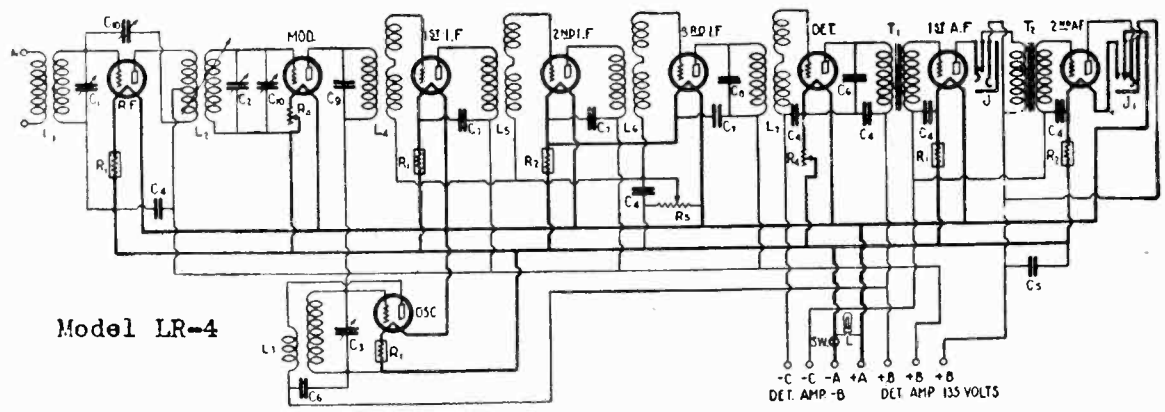
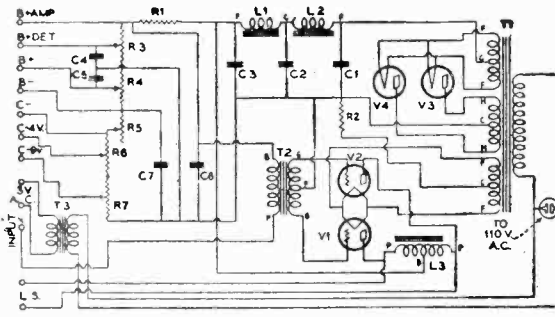
R. E. LACAULT



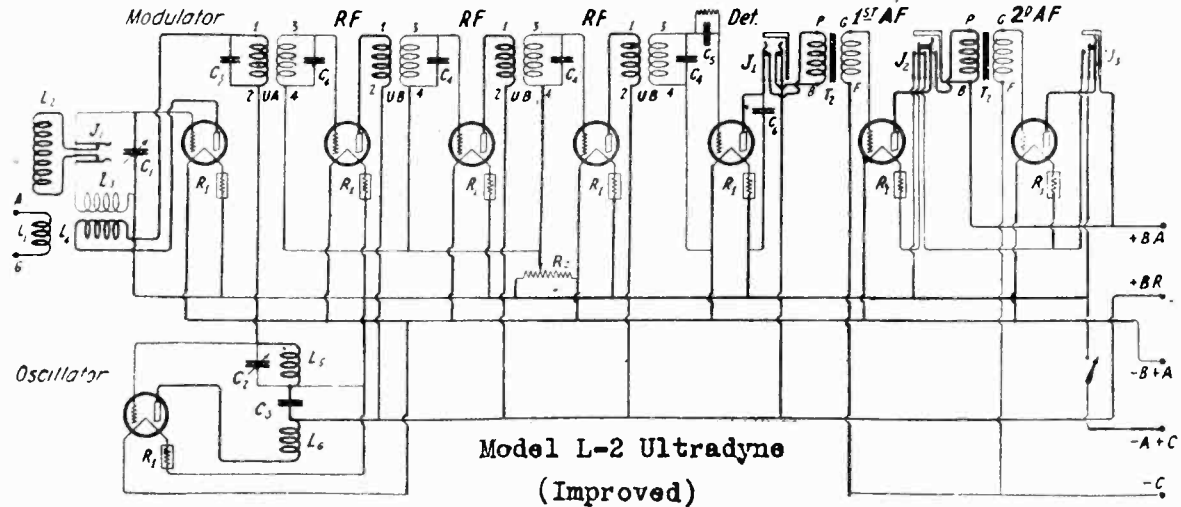
Model All-Wave Electric 9

- The parts required for building the amplifier-power unit are as follows:
- T1—Full-wave, power transformer.
 - T2—Push-pull, audio-frequency transformer.
 - T3—Filament transformer.
 - L1 and L2—Audio-frequency chokes.
 - L3—Center-tapped, audio-frequency choke.
 - C2 and C3—Filter condensers, 2 mfd., 5,000 volts.
 - R1—Fixed resistor, 4,000 ohms, 50 watts.
 - R2—Fixed resistor, 750 ohms, 25 watts.
 - R3 and R4—Variable resistors, 10,000 ohms.
 - R5—Rheostat, 60 ohms.
 - R6 and R7—Variable resistors, 500 ohms.
 - C4 to C7—Fixed condensers, 1 mfd., 400 volts.
 - V1 and V2—Power tubes, '10 type.
 - V3 and V4—Rectifier tubes, '81 type.
 - V5 and V6—Power tubes, '10 type.
 - V7 and V8—Power tubes, '10 type.

- C1, C2 and C3—Variable condensers, 0005 mfd.
 - L1 to L7—R.E.L. plug-in coils.
 - L8—Audio-frequency choke.
 - T1—Audio-frequency transformer.
 - R1 and R2—Variable resistors.
 - C4—Fixed condenser, .001 mfd.
 - C5—Fixed condenser, .005 mfd.
 - C6 to C9—By-pass condensers, .5 mfd., 100 volts.
 - C10 and C11—By-pass condensers, 1 mfd., 400 volts.
 - C12 to C16—Fixed condensers, .00025 mfd.
 - V1 to V8—Heated cathode a.c. tubes.
 - R3—Fixed resistor, 100,000 ohms.
- 1 Front panel;
1 Sub-base panel;
10 Binding posts;
2 Stage shields;
8 Coil sockets;
8 Tube sockets;
1 Drum dial;
1 Grid-leak mounting;
2 Condenser extension shafts;
2 Trip Jack and plugs.



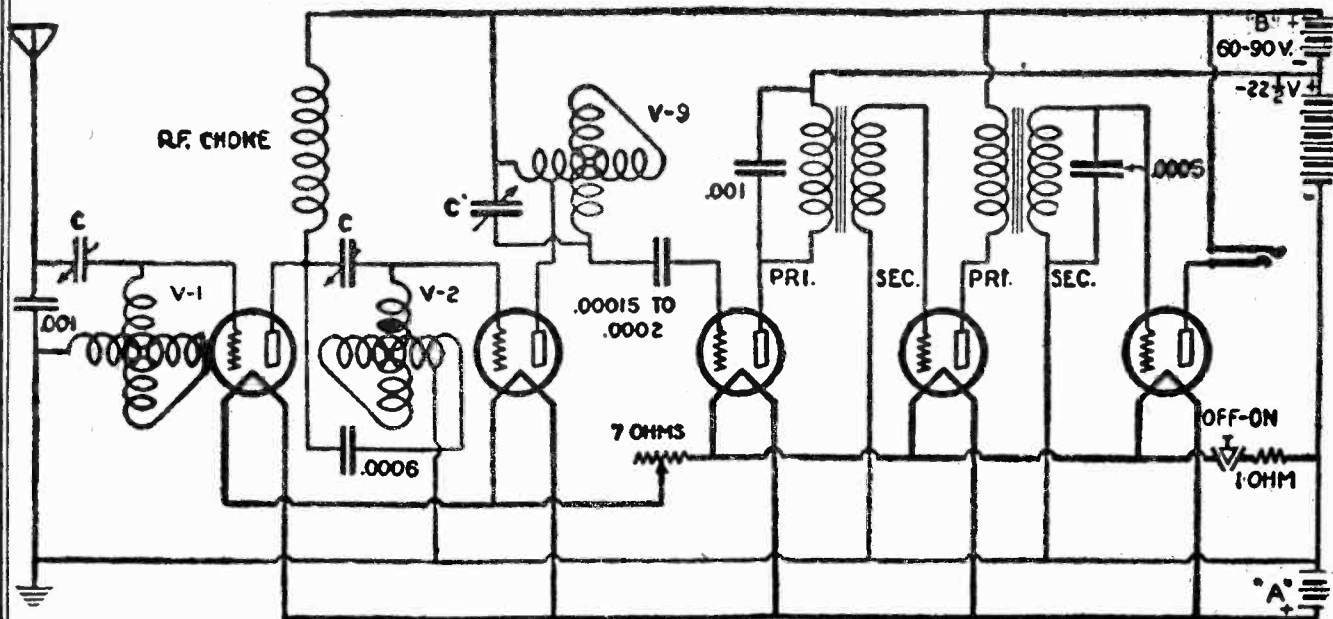
Model LR-4



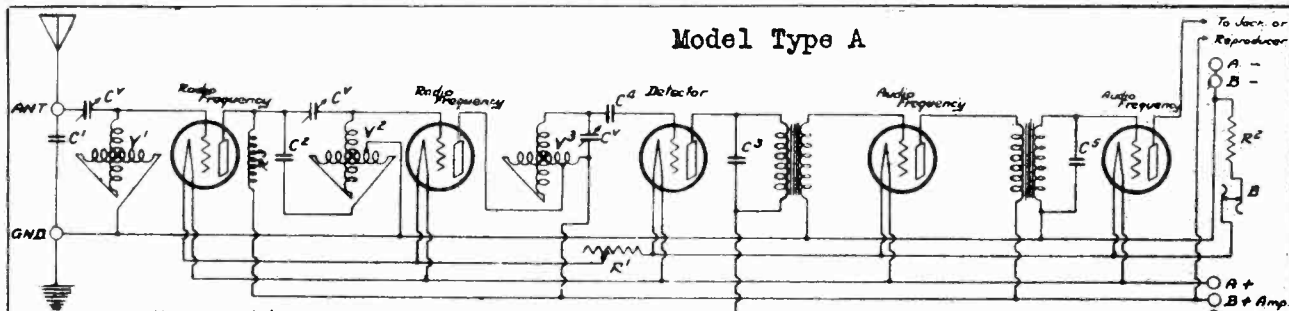
Model L-2 Ultradyne (Improved)

THE MAGNAVOX CO.

MODEL "One Dial"
 MODEL "A"
 MODEL "D"

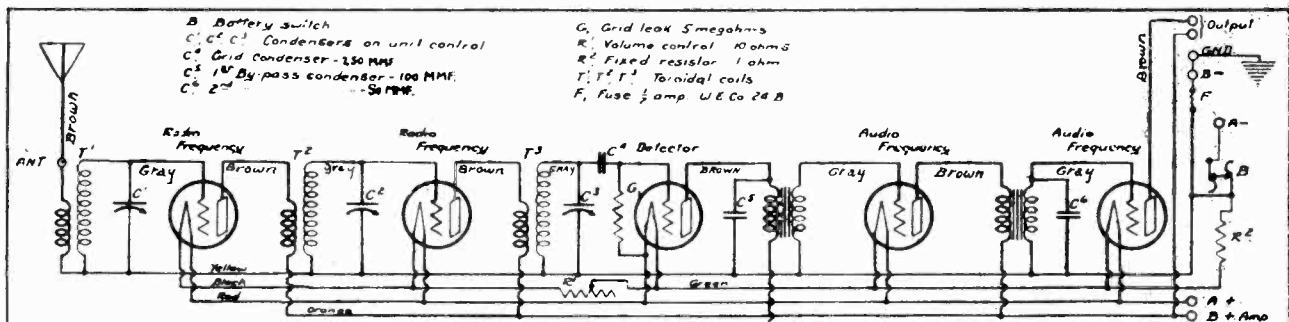


Model "One Dial"



Model Type A

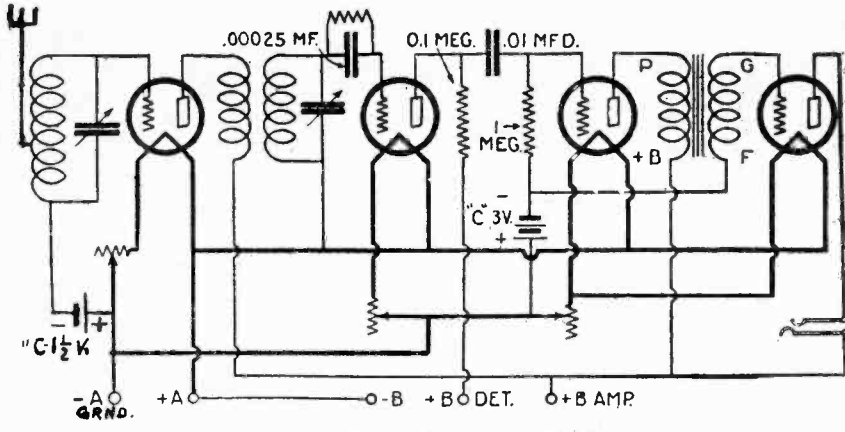
- | | |
|---|--|
| B Battery switch | C ^v Variable ratio condenser approx 10-150 MF |
| C ¹ Antenna coupling condenser, approximate 1000 M.M.F. | R ¹ Volume control, approximate 7 ohms |
| C ² Second " " " " 600 " | R ² Fixed resistor " " 1 ohm |
| C ³ 1 st Audio by-pass " " " " 1000 " | R ³ Radio frequency choke |
| C ⁴ Grid condenser " " " " 150-200 M.M.F. | V ¹ , V ² , V ³ Variometers on unit control |
| C ⁵ 2 nd Audio by-pass condenser " " " " 500 M.M.F. | |



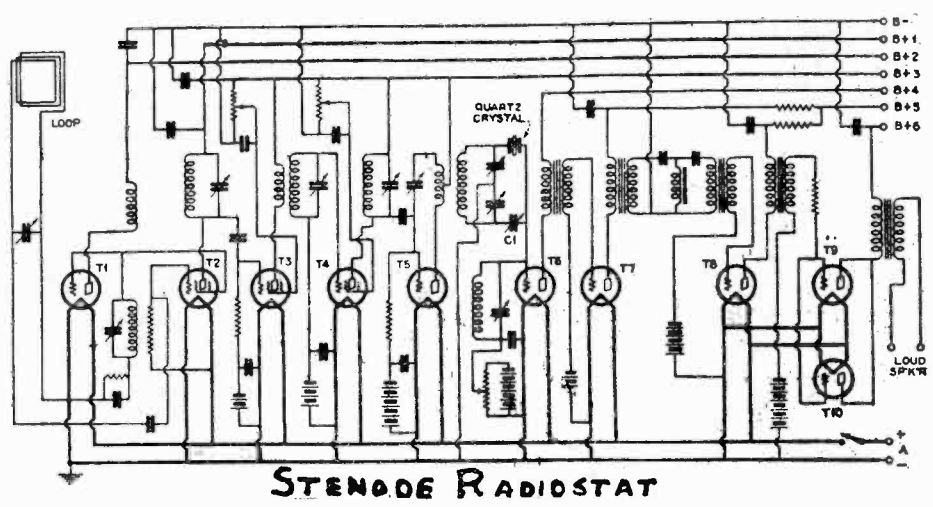
Model Type D

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| B Battery switch | G Grid leak 5 megohms |
| C ¹ , C ² , C ³ Condensers on unit control | R Volume control 10 ohms |
| C ⁴ Grid Condenser - 250 MMF. | R ² Fixed resistor 1 ohm |
| C ⁵ 1 st By-pass condenser - 100 MMF. | T, T', T'' Toroidal coils |
| C ⁶ 2 nd By-pass condenser - 50 MMF. | F Fuse 1/2 amp W.E. Co 24 B |

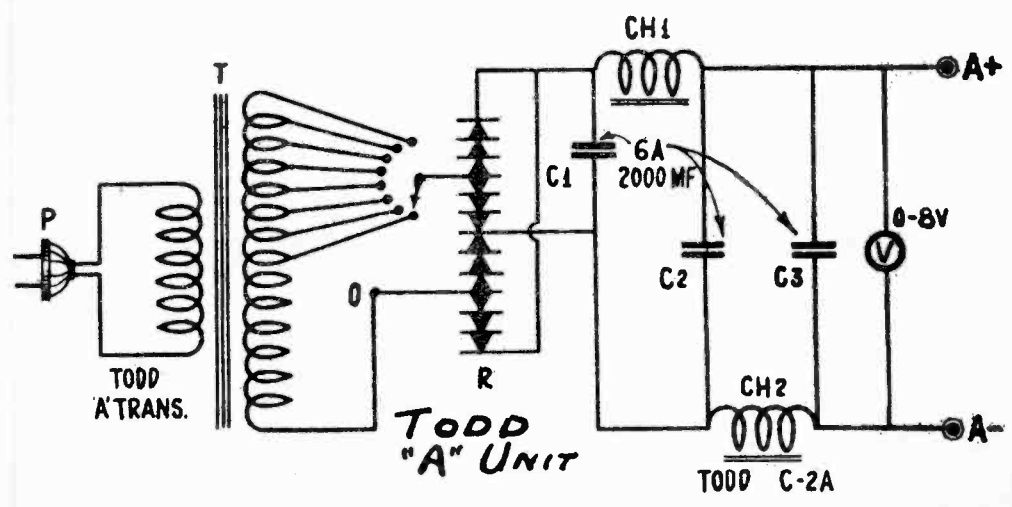
M. B. SLEEPER
 STENODE RADIOSTAT
 TODD ELECTRIC COMPANY



Sleeper RX-1 Receiving Circuit.

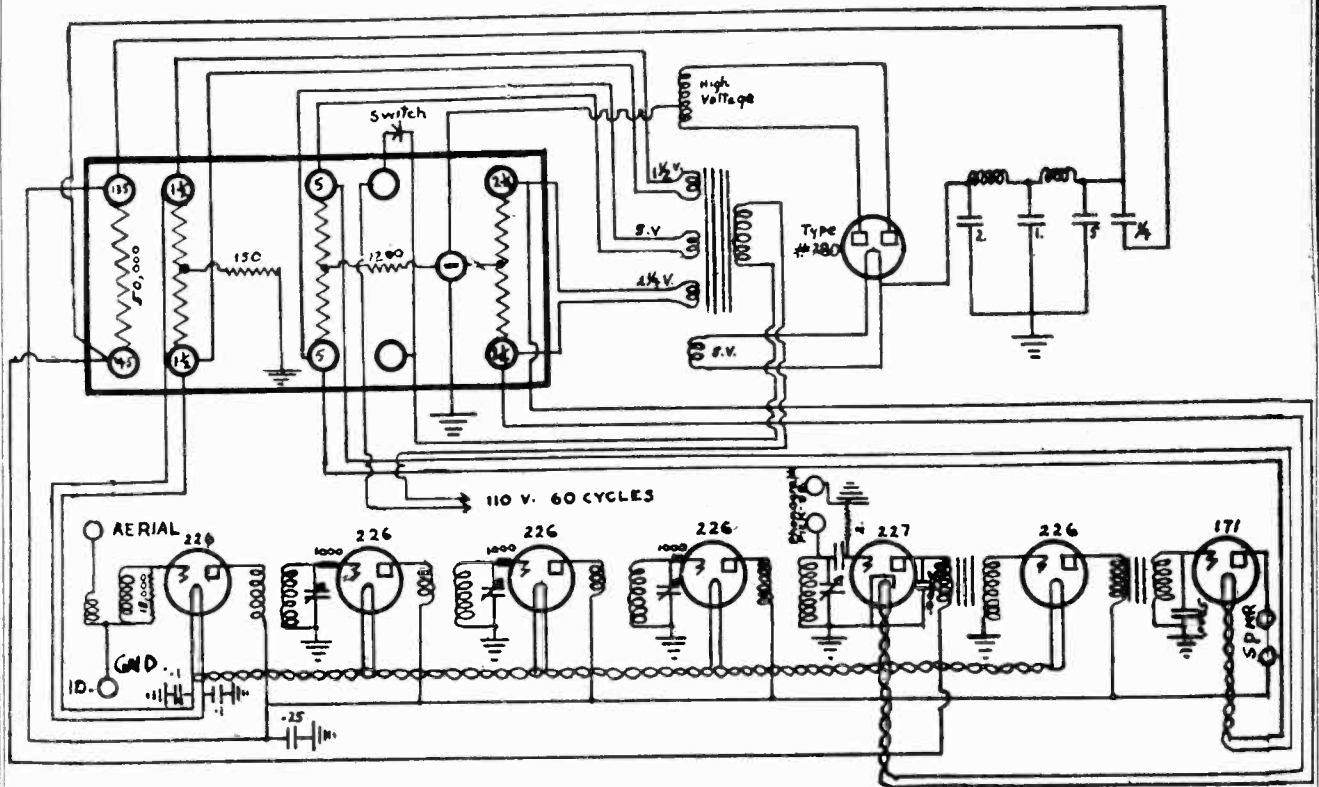


STENODE RADIOSTAT

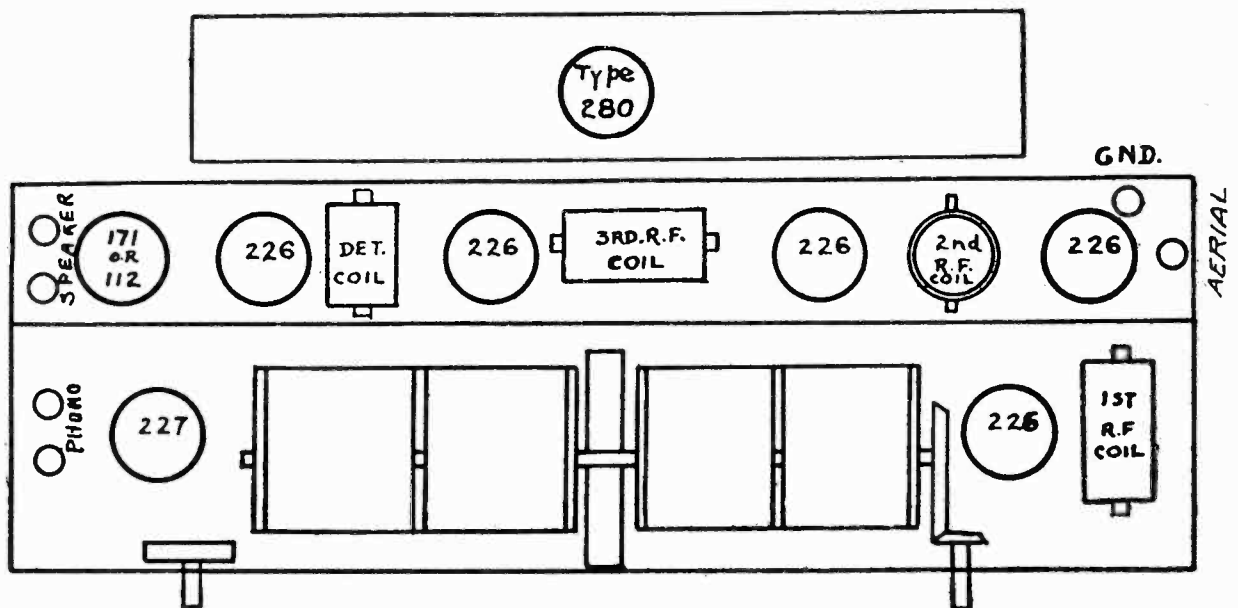


TODD 'A' UNIT

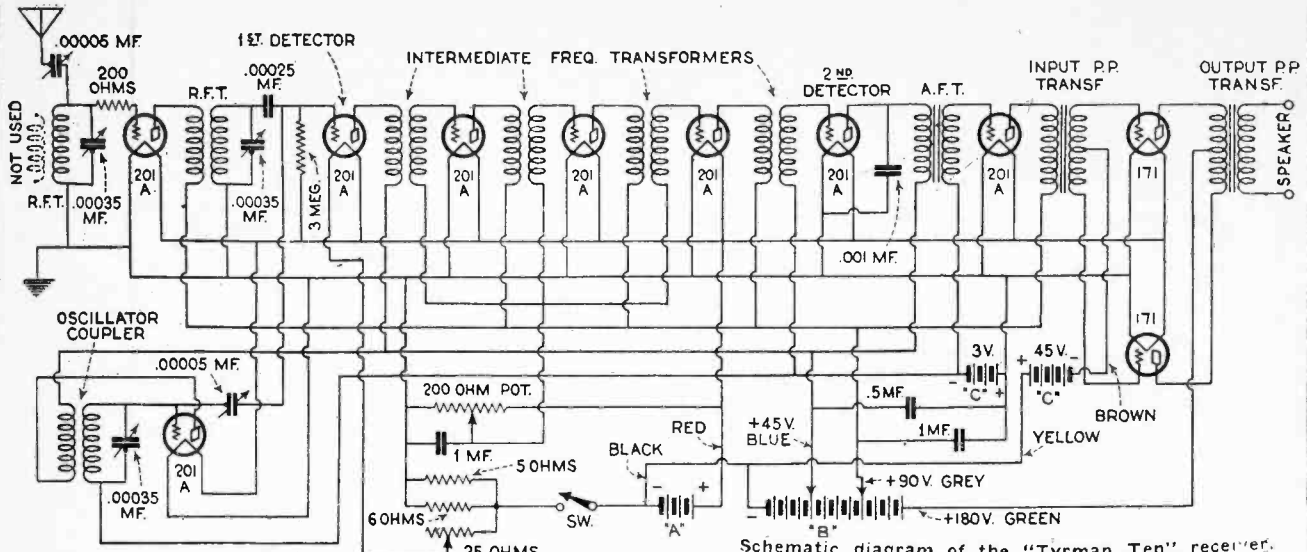
STANDARD RADIO CORP.



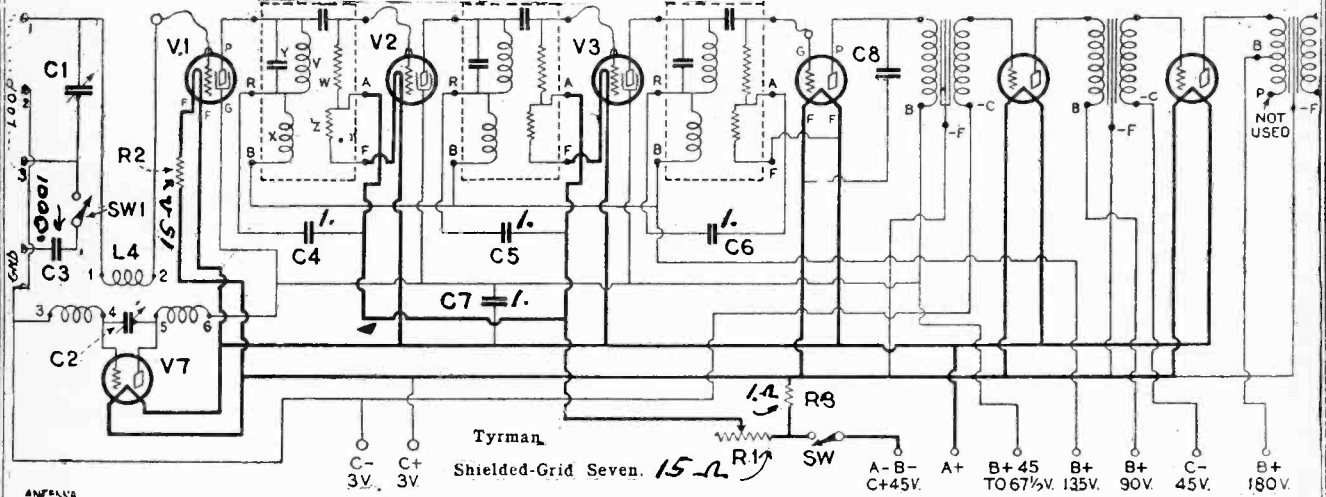
Standarddyne A C Model 29
50 to 60 cycles - 100 to 120 volts



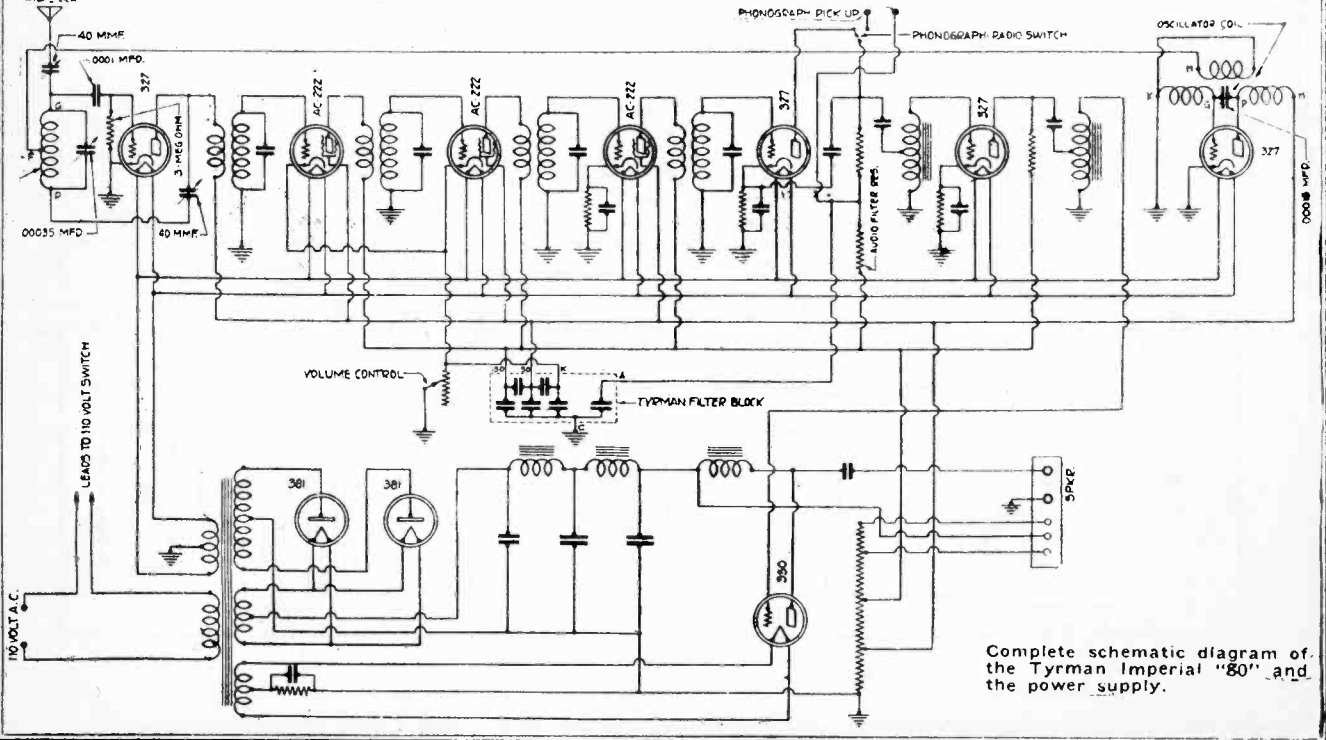
TYRMAN ELECTRIC CORP.



Schematic diagram of the "Tyrman Ten" receiver.



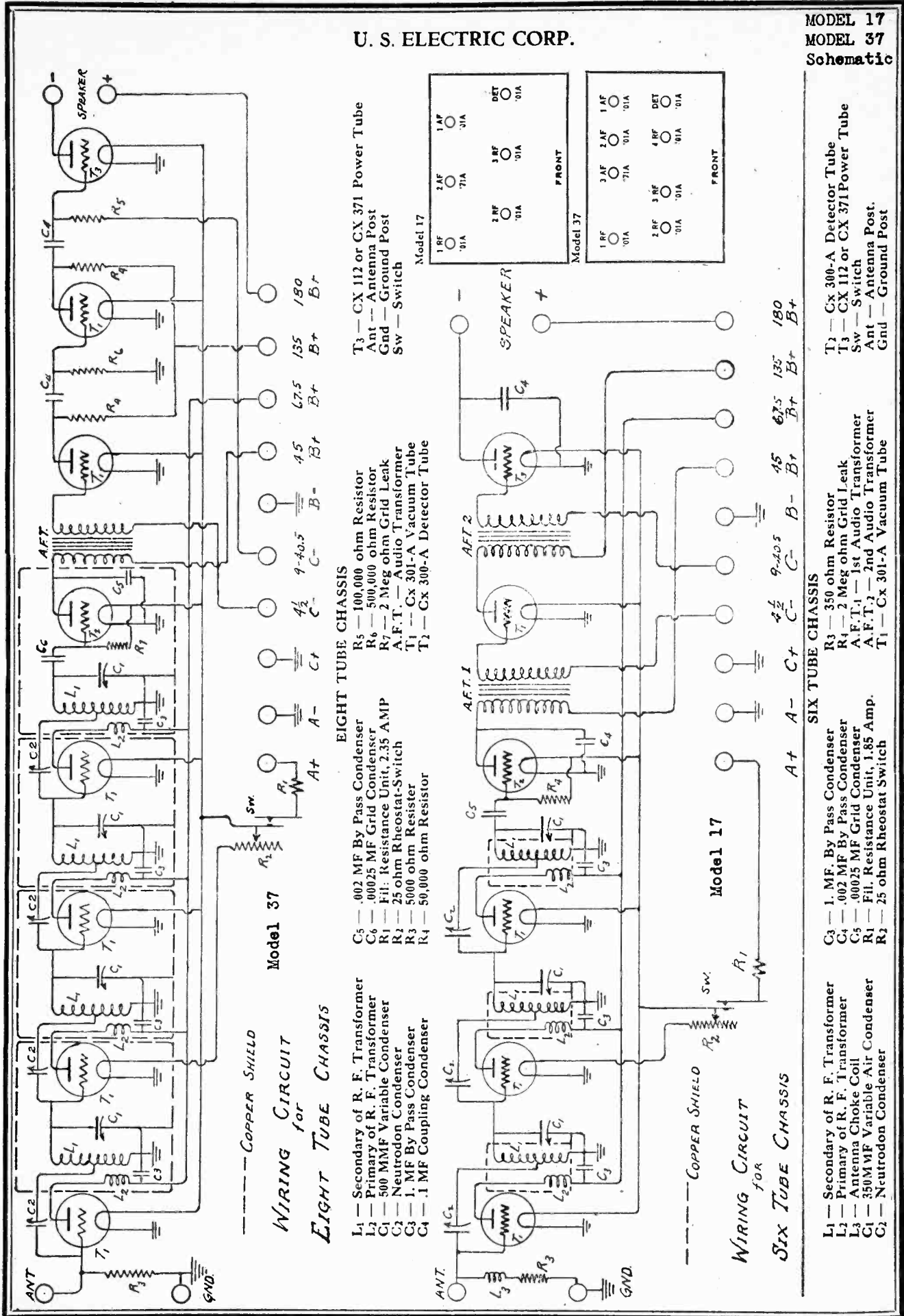
Tyrman Shielded-Grid Seven. 15 OHM R1



Complete schematic diagram of the Tyrman Imperial "80" and the power supply.

U. S. ELECTRIC CORP.

MODEL 17
MODEL 37
Schematic



WIRING CIRCUIT for EIGHT TUBE CHASSIS

- L1 — Secondary of R. F. Transformer
- L2 — Primary of R. F. Transformer
- C1 — 500 MMF Variable Condenser
- C2 — Neutrodon Condenser
- C3 — 1. MF By Pass Condenser
- C4 — .1 MF Coupling Condenser

EIGHT TUBE CHASSIS

- C5 — .002 MF By Pass Condenser
- C6 — .00025 MF Grid Condenser
- R1 — Fil. Resistance Unit, 2.35 AMP
- R2 — 25 ohm Rheostat-Switch
- R3 — 5000 ohm Resistor
- R4 — 50,000 ohm Resistor

- T3 — CX 112 or CX 371 Power Tube
- Ant — Antenna Post
- Gnd — Ground Post
- SW — Switch

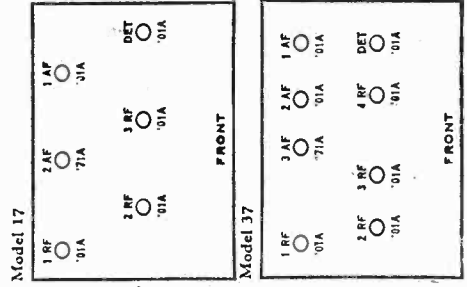
WIRING CIRCUIT for SIX TUBE CHASSIS

- L1 — Secondary of R. F. Transformer
- L2 — Primary of R. F. Transformer
- L3 — Antenna Choke Coil
- C1 — 350 MMF Variable Air Condenser
- C2 — Neutrodon Condenser

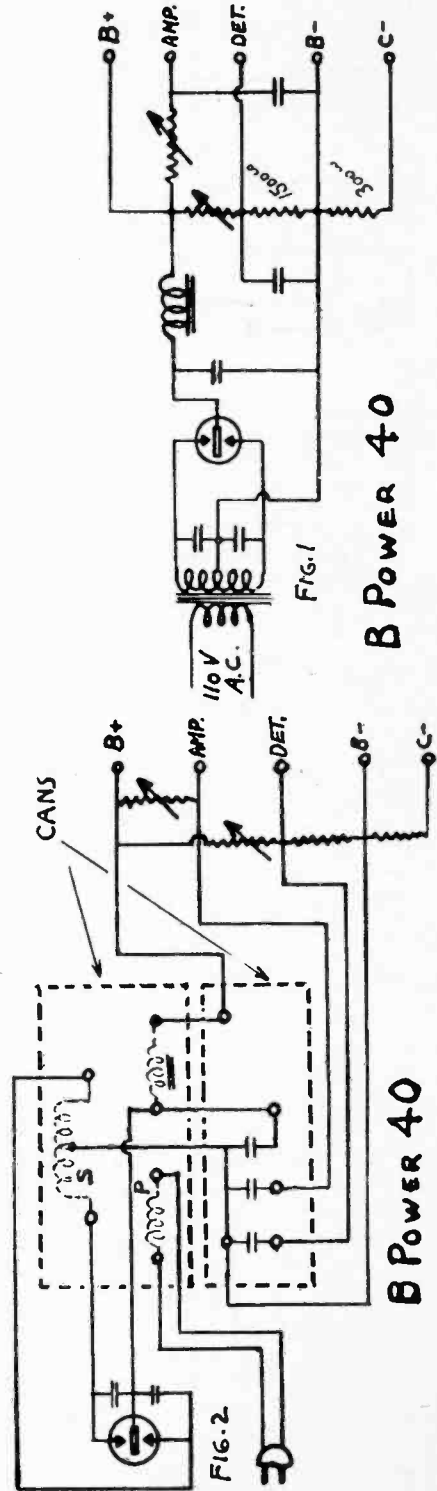
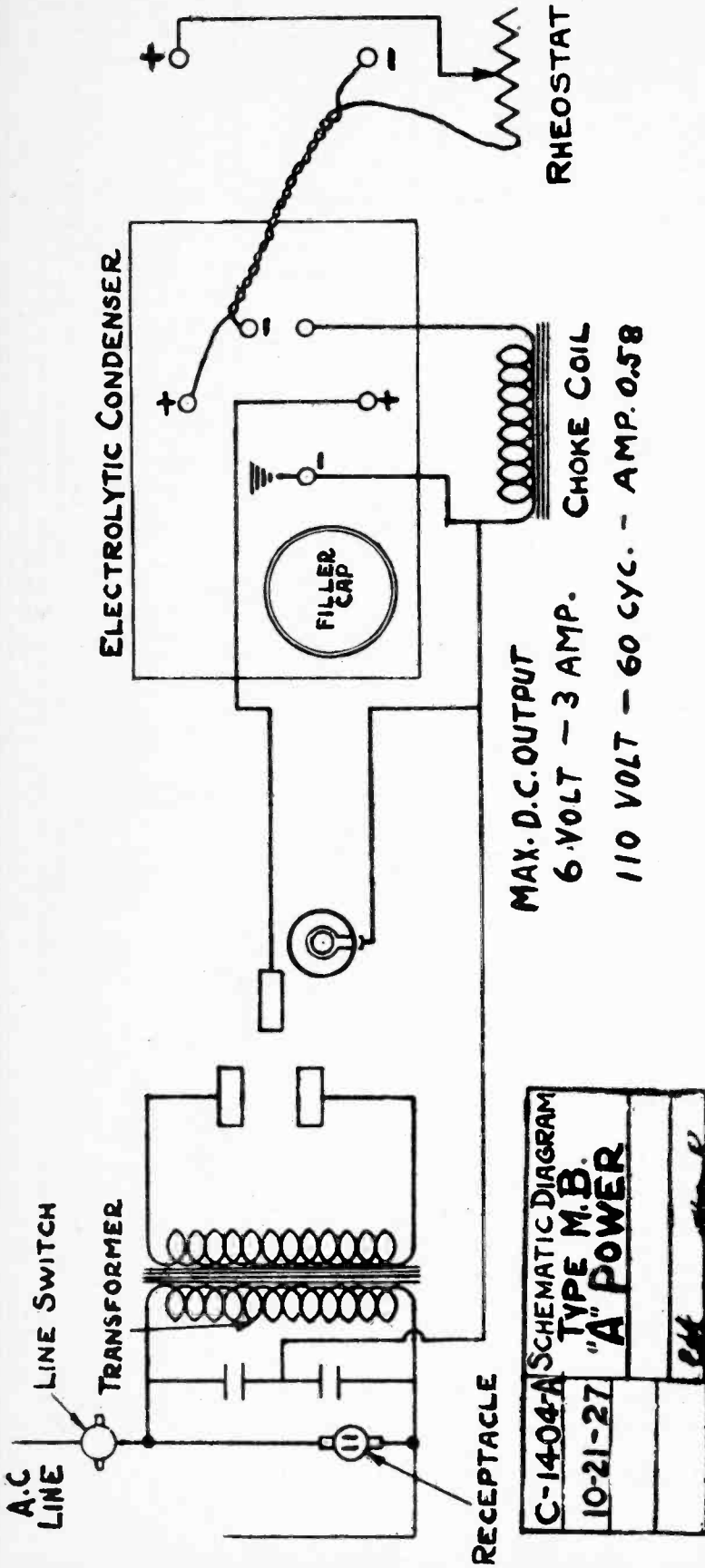
SIX TUBE CHASSIS

- C3 — 1. MF. By Pass Condenser
- C4 — .002 MF By Pass Condenser
- C5 — .00025 MF Grid Condenser
- R1 — Fil. Resistance Unit, 1.85 Amp.
- R2 — 25 ohm Rheostat Switch

- T1 — Cx 300-A Detector Tube
- T3 — CX 112 or CX 371 Power Tube
- SW — Switch
- Ant — Antenna Post
- Gnd — Ground Post

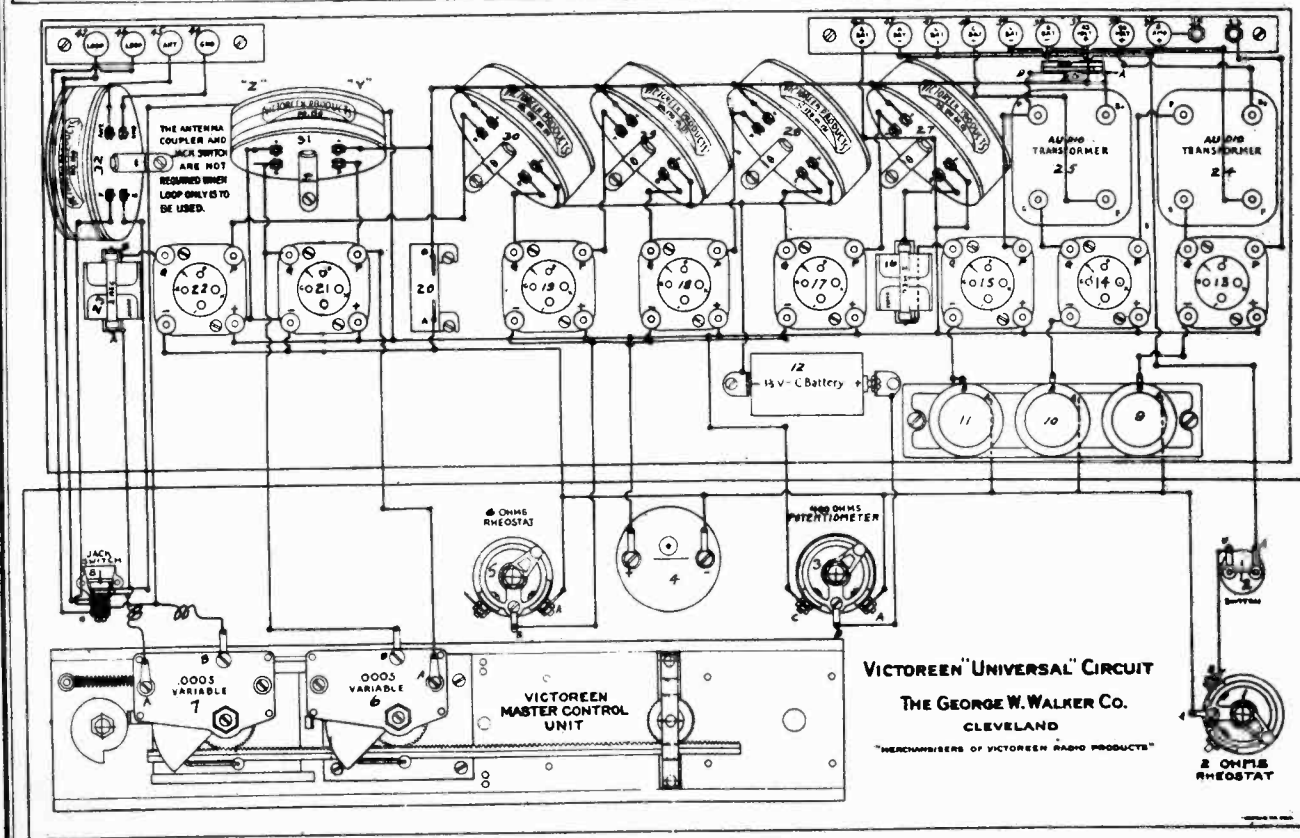
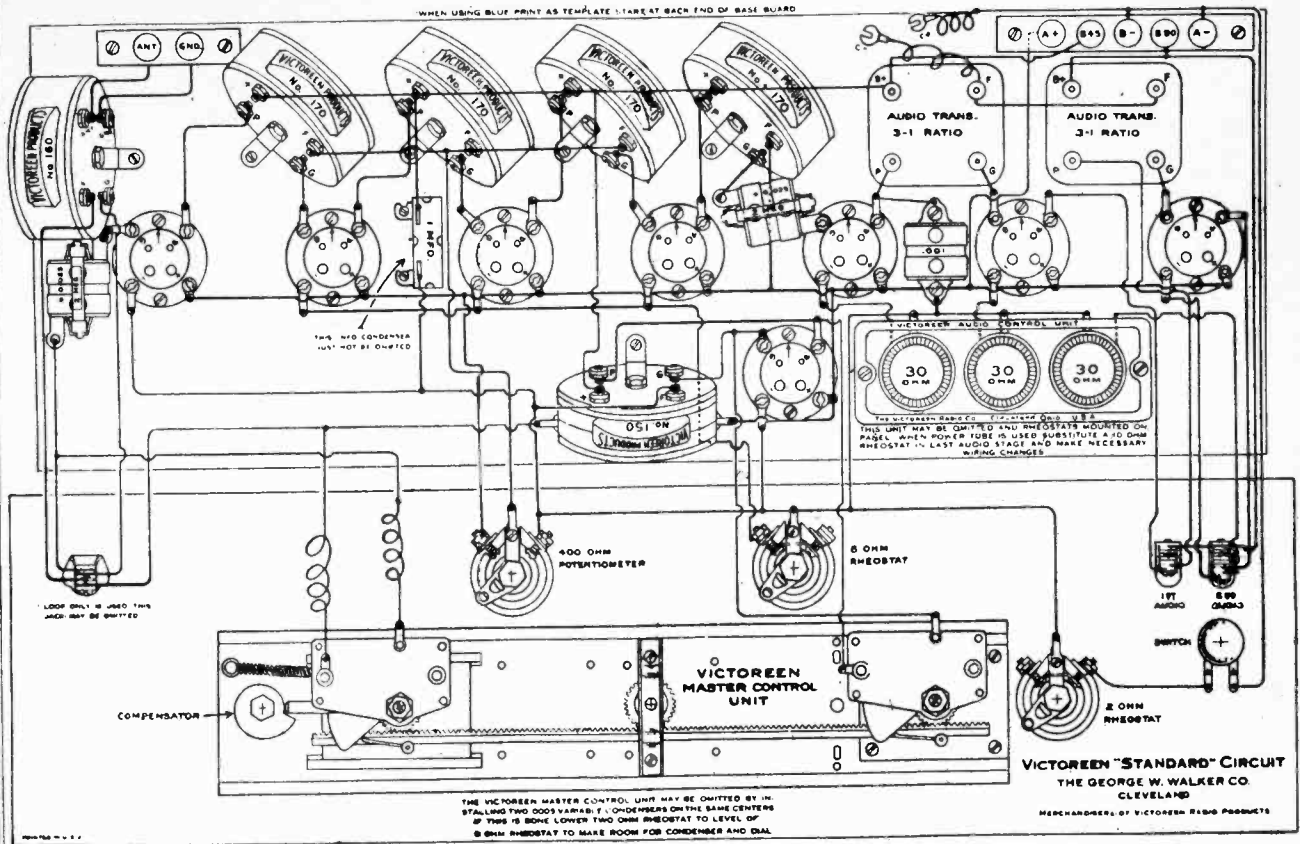


VALLEY ELECTRIC CO.

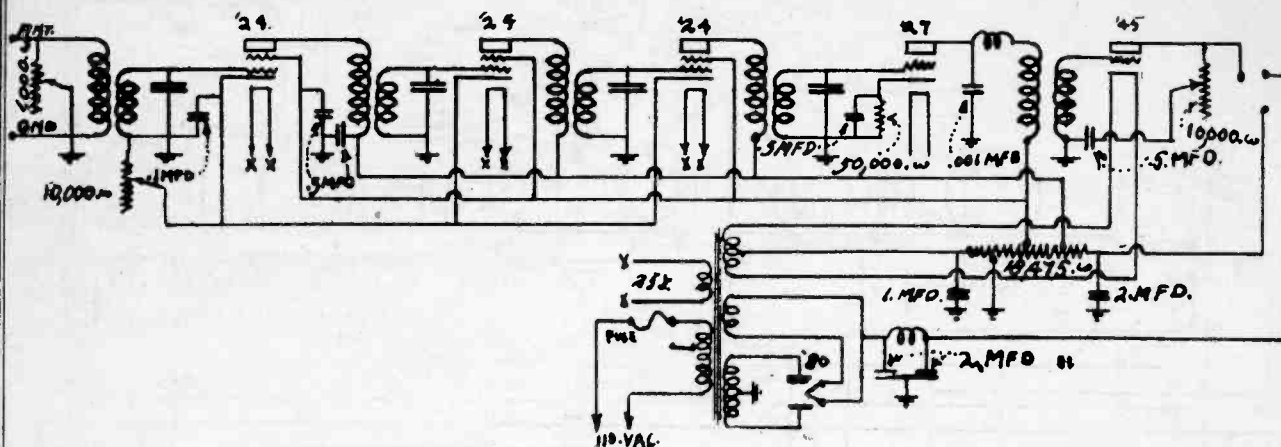


GEORGE W. WALKER CO.

MODEL Victoreen
"Standard"
MODEL Victoreen
"Universal"



ZANEY-GILL CORP.



Model Vitatone 54

SWITCH & VOLUME

The switch and volume control are located on the lower right hand knob which, when turned completely to the left, will act as a switch. To increase volume gradually turn to the right until desired output is gained, being careful to see that the tuning indicator is directly on the station signal.

The lower left hand knob operates VITATONE and tone control. The principle of VITATONE is supplying the backward notes with vitality and bringing them to the proper required impetus so that all reception carries breadth as well as the other registers. A further use of VITATONE is the elimination of line noises and static, which also can be accomplished by turning the knob completely to the right. This latter feature is exceptionally desirable for distance reception.

HINTS NECESSARY FOR BETTER RADIO RECEPTION

Use only standard high grade tubes. Cheap tubes will result in poor reception, poor tone and break downs at inopportune moments.

FUSE

Should there be a short in the wiring or a defective tube installed in the set, the fuse, which is located on the right hand side of the chassis assembly, will be blown. This can be replaced by an ordinary 3 amp. automobile type fuse. There are two positions to install the fuse, the two rear clips being used for 110 volts and the two front clips being used where excessive voltages rises as high as 130 volts.

In case of any unusual disturbances in the set, do not attempt to operate same until advised by an experienced service man.

If set does not light, inspect plug connections to wall, also fuse.

If set lights and does not play, inspect speaker terminal and see if it is plugged into the holes marked speaker at the rear of the chassis.

Also, have tubes tested for probable filament shorts.

In all cases, do not attempt to repair the set yourself. Call a competent service man, otherwise your guarantee will be nullified and void.

CAUTION: Before attempting to install or operate, ascertain if this receiver corresponds with the voltage and the cycles of your power supply. The voltage and cycle reading is marked plainly on the license plate. ("Check Same"). Information on the above figures can be ascertained by calling your local power company. In localities where extreme fluctuations of voltages occur, we recommend that a separate voltage compensator be used to maintain a steady power supply.

ANTENNA & GROUND

The quality and amount of reception depends on the correct use of both aerial and ground. In congested areas where several broadcasting stations are in operation, it is not necessary to have an outdoor aerial. Set can be operated on from 3 to 15 feet of aerial for all local reception. In outlying territories or where your relative to a broadcasting station permits, an aerial of from 25 to 150 feet may be used properly insulated and with correct lead-ins.

A very important feature in connecting a radio is to have a good ground as close to the receiving set as possible. A poor ground is a producer of noises, fading and generally poor reception. Both aerial and ground should be inspected every six months for loose connections or broken strands.

Aerial and ground connections are marked on the binding posts at the back of the chassis.

TUBES

The equipment for this radio consists of 3-224, 1-227, 1-280 and 1-245.

CAUTION: Do not insert or remove tubes from sockets while current is turned on.