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Who will get those new high paying jobs? Who will step into key positions in a rapidly growing industry? Not inexperienced radio men. Not untrained electricians. But men who know Television and can be relied upon to operate and maintain expensive equipment!

## American Television-A Great Training Institution!

American Television has pioneered in Television research. Its direcers have made fundamental contributions to the industry. Dr. Lee de Forest, our Director of Research and Training, is known throughout the civilized world as the "Father of Radio" through his invention of the radio tube. U. A. Sanabria, President and founder of American Television, Inc. invented the Interlace Scanning System which is now the standard of all Television. Most recently, a revolutionary new circuit which corrects a common television defect known as "ghost images" has been developed by J. M. Sanabria, head of American Television's Manufacturing Division.

## Most Elaborate Training Laboratories

Every modern type of equipment obtainable has been installed for instruction purposes in what we believe to be the most extensive and elaborate Television training facilities in the world. You will find complete operating studios with the new sensitive cameras and their associated equipment A corps of highly qualified instructors will


## Start Learning TELEVISION at Home-FREE!

Prepare yourself for the endless opportunities in Television the new "American" way. Now, for the first time, you may discover in advance of entering school, just how your abilities fit into Television. If you qualify under the simple rules, you will be given. a complete preliminary home study Television course absolutely free and without obligation.
Your success with the course will not only help you to decide for yourself what phase of Television you like best but will also aid us in qualifying you for residence training.
We prefer that all new resident students take this free course as it provides excellent preparation for - residence study. However, there is no obligation on your part to enroll for residence training when you complete the home study course.
We urge you to take advantage of this splendid opporturity at once. Just write your name and address on a penny postcard and say: "I am interested in your free Television Course". Do it today! This offer is necessarily limited.

Approved for Veteran Training


## outstanding features

- Continuous frequency coverage from 550 kc . 1055 mc Bandswitching in 5 ranges. Bandspread
Suning at any frequency tube superheterodyne (plus reclifier and vollage regulator).
- Automatic Noise Limiter.
- Builk-in loudspeaker and A.C. power supply.
- R. F. stage with panal conirolled anfenna irimmef.
- Operates from 105.130 volts, 50.60 cycles A.C. (Provision for ballery operation.)
- Housed in a streamlined gray cabinet.
amatevr net. ..... $\$ 89.50$


## LIERE IT IS-THE NL



The SM-57 Signal Strength Meter has been designed as an accessory to be used in conjunction with the NC-57.


To meet the needs of the many hams who have asked for a sensitive, first-rate bandswitc with speaker and the lower price bracket, comple the National Company power supply in one cabinet, NC-57.
has developed the brand-new NC operation and The CW operator will enioy the stable NC-57. excellent signal-to-noise ratio of pleased with the tone The phone operator will be pleased with the tone quality and selectivity. The SWL will $\log D X$ stations wating a communications In fact, any operator now operasential as a standby. receiver will find the NC. National NC-57 is an outIn this price class, the new Nam one at your local dis. standing value. See and week.

### 14.4.1 MOTRM: Dept. TRo 75 Malden, Mass.

INTERIOR OF NC-57

MAKERS OFLIFETIMERADIO EQUIPMENT


## SCR-274N COMMAND SET

The greatest radio equipment value in history
A mountain of valuable equipment that includes 3 receivers covering 190 to 550 KC ; 3 to 6 MC ; and 6 to 9.1 MC . These receivers use plug-in coils, and consequently can be changed to any frequencies desired without conversion. Also included are two Tuning Control Boxes; 1 Antenna Coupling Box; four 28 V. Dynamotors (easily converted to 110 V. operation); two 40 -Watt Transmitters including crystals, and Preamplifier and Modulator. 29 tubes supplied in all. Only a limited quantity available, so get your order in fast. Removed from unused aircraft and in guaranteed electrical condition. A super value at $\$ 29.95$, including crank type tuning knobs for receivers. Without these knobs the receivers can't be tuned, and are only useful for parts. Don't buy without knobs!
RAYTHEON VOLTAGE REGULATOR-Will maintain a constant 110 V AC at the load even though the line voltage varies from 95 to 130 volts. (Exposition of the principle involved is covered thoroughly in the recent article on Magnetic Amplifiers in Sept. Electronics). The regulation is $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ with a 75 Watt load and is very close with heavier loads within reason. Shipping Wt. 20 lb . Your cost $\$ 8.95$.
RT-1579 consists of a three stage (cascade 6SJ7s and 6F6 output stage) high gain, high fidelity amplifier with 60 cycle, 110 V power supply on the same $131 / 2 \times 141 / 2$ chassis, which is protected by a substantial steel cover over tubes and parts. Made by Western Electric with typical quality components such as a husky power transformer and oil condensers, this unit is obviously intended to give years of trouble-free service with no more need for repairs than a telephone. Disconnecting one wire each, from the special input and output filters, will result in as high a fldelity amplifier as can be obtained. Your cost with tubes, diagram and parts list included- $\$ 14.95$.
We also offer the RT- 1579 with a Raytheon Magnetic Voltage Regulator already installed beneath the cover. Imagine an amplifier complete with tubes, built to Western Electric quality standards, and immune to line voltage variations besides, making it perfectly suited for the most difficult industrial, circus, carnival, or commercial installations, of fered for the total price of only $\$ 19.95$, our price for both units.


GENERAL ELECTRIC 150 WATT TRANSMITTER

## Cost the Government $\$ 1800.00$

 Cost to you $\$ 44.50!!!!$This is the famous transmitter used in U.S Army bombers and ground stations, during the war. Its design and construction have been proved in service, under all kinds of conditions. all over the world. The ent. Each tuning unit has its own oscillator and power amplifier colls and condensers, and antenna tuning circuits-all designed to operate at top efficiency within its particular frequency range. Transmitter and accessories are finished in black crackle, and the milliammeter, voltmeter, and RF ammeter are mounted on the front panel. Here are the specifications: FREQUENCY RANGE: 200 to 500 KC and 1500 to 12.500 KC . (Will operate on 10 and 20 meter band with slight modification) OSCILLATOK; Selfexcited, thermo compensated, and hand calibrated. POWER AMPLI FIER: Neutralized class "C" stage, using 211 tube, and equipped with antenna coupling circuit which matches practically any length antenna. MODULATOR: Class "B"-uses two 211 tubes. POWER SUPPLY: Supplied complete with dynamotor which Iurnishe
 SIZF: $211 / \times 23 \times 9,4$ inches. Total shipping weight 200 ios. complete with all tubes, These units have been removed from unased aircraft but are guaranteed to be in perfect condition.

BENDIX SCR 522-Very High lirequency Voice Tranamitter-Receiver-100 to 156 MC. This job was good enough for the Joint Command to make it standard equipment in everything
 modulated-HiGH TRANSMITTFR OUTPUT and 3 Microvolt Receiver Sensitivity gans mitter has seven tubes, including two 8928 . Furnished conıplete with 17 tubes, remote control unit, 4 crystals, 24 volt dymamotor and the special wide band VHF antenna that was designed for this set. These sets have been removed from unused gircraft and are suarantecd to be in perfect condition. We include free parts and diagrams for the conversion to "continuously-variable freguency coverage" in the receiver. The cost of this unit is only $\$ 37.95$.

BRAND NEW 12 VOLT DYNAMOTOR for SCR 522- $\$ 12.00 .24$ volt dynamotor- $\$ 6.00$ Used SCR 522, leas dynamotor, remote control unit and antenna-as is- $\$ 19.95$. Wide band VHF antennas- $\$ 1.95$

## BRAND NEW BC 348 COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

Fgaturing coverage from 200 to 500 Kc , and 1500 to $18,000 \mathrm{Kc}$ on a direct reading dial With the finest vernier drive to be found on any radio at any price-high sensitivity with Contains a plate supply dynanıotor in a compartment within the black crackle finished cabinet. the removal of the dynamotor leaves plenty of room for the installation of a 110 V . 25 or 60 cycle nower supply. These receivers, which make any civilian communications recelver priced under $\$ 200.00$ look cheap and shabby by comparison, are only $\$ 69.95$ brand new. Power supply $k$ it for conversion to 110 V 25 or 60 cycles, is only $\$ 8.50$ additional

Minimum order $\$ 3.00$ - All prices suhject to change $-25 \%$ deposit with COD orders

FREE!!!! THIS MONTH ONLY HIGM GRADE CRYSTAL PICK-UP WITH TME PUA-

 $-79 e$.

TRANSMITTING RF CHOKES, 4 PIE, 350 M3 - 250 TRANSMIT
5 for $\$ 1.00$.
INTERRUPTION FREQUENCY COILS for super-reseneraive receivers or the tremendourly popular FM adaptera for
 quency of $50 \mathrm{KC}-39 \%$ : Air Core. $100 \mathrm{KC}-29 \mathrm{c}$.
30 MC IF TRANSFORMERS, doublo slug tuned- 25
30 MC IF TRANSFORMERS, double slug tuned- 25 e. VIDEO AMPLIFIER PLATE COILS-RIUE Tuned-25e REMOTE CONTROL UNIT: Alumlnum case $4 x i x 2^{\circ}$ con talning 2 potentioneters, triple sole switch,
mechanlsm. coumter and phuse jack- 59 c .
MODULATION TRANSFORMERS-39 Watt, men-type $\$ 1.9510$ watt. cast aluminums case. $\$ 1.95$


PUBLIC ADDRESS AMPLIFIERS- 25 watt peak outDot. Thi unit has separste input circults for mictoinone and phono. The gain of 82 db . The frequency response is flat from 50 to 12.000 cycles. A 865 ralue for only $\$ 32$.
Minjature pllers set containa one ox each of the following: veedlo sone. Hat nose. perrut nose. standard nose. All consaineil in leatheretle case. our cost- $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 9 8}$
ATR battery ollminator- Hands for serricinz cap radios or any other purpore requiring fis or 12 y at 14 amps. Net price $\$ 36$.
SOCKET WRENCH SET cotntuting of 5 sockets ranging in aiz from $5 / 16$ to $1 / 2$ and a handle- $79{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.
AUTOMATIC WIRE STRIPPERS will sirip un to 1000 wirce Der hour, a hannly tool for s ny service job- 33.52 . Six Foot Asbestos insulated Fiat iron Cord, mese and has
male plus. the other end has a standard flat iron socket. Your male plus. the other end has
price-70c each or 10 for $\$ 5$.
LINE FILTERS - Fach unit contalns two a mid ofl Alled rondemsers and a 15 amp iron cors choke. This alter han innumerable lises tuch as ofi burner line tifter. etc. A ten dolli satue for 98 c .
FLUDRESCENT LIGHT BALLASTS, SInאle 30 or 40 wate HEADPHONES TIU HEADPHONES-Miclieat, quality \$lgnal Corps headiets whe $12 \omega$ enrd and plug 5
poug and surket-45

## BUFFALO RADIO SUPPLY, 219-221 Genesee St., Dept.11C, BUFFALO 3, N. Y.

## RADIOMEN'S HEADQUARTERS 書 WORLD WIDE MAIL ORDER SERVICE !!!

## GENERAL ELECTRIC RT-1248 15-TUBE TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER

TERRIPIC POWER- (20 watts) on any two instantly selected, easily pre-adjusted frequencies from 435 to 500 Mc . Transmitter uses 5 tubes including a Western Electric 316 A quencies from 435 to 600 Mc . Transmitter uses, ${ }^{\text {as }}$ final. Receiver uses, 10 tubes including $955^{\prime}$, as first delector and oscillator, and 8 a
 addition unit contains 8 relass designed to operate any sort of external equipment when actuated by a received signal from a similar set elsewhere. Originally designed for 12 volt operation, power supply is not included, as it is a cinch for any amateur to connect this unit for 110 V AC, using any supply capable of 100 V DC at 135 MA . The ideal unit for use in mobile or stationary service in the Citizen's Radio Telephone Band where no license is necessary. Instructions and diagrams supplled for running the RT-1248 transmitter on either code or voice, in AM or FM transmission or reception, for use as a mobile public address systcm , as an 80 to 110 Mc . FM brondcast receiver, as a Facsimile transmitter or receiver, as an amateur television transmitter or receiver, for remote control relay hookups, for Geiger-Mueller counter applications. It sells for only $\$ 29.95$ or two for $\$ 53.90$. If desired for marine or mobile use, the dynamotor which w
and supply all power for the set is only $\$ 15.00$ additional.

## BC-947A ONE KILOWATT HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSMITTER

 This relay-controlled transmitter includes a $115 \mathrm{~V}, 60$ cycle power supply, protected by 3 magnetic circuit breakers, that alone is worth more than the price we are asking for the whole rig, even on today's surplus market.. On the front panel are six $3 / 2$ GE or weston meters, including $250 \mathrm{MA}, 60 \mathrm{MA}, 1000 \mathrm{MA}, 150 \mathrm{~V}$ AC, and 1500 V DC at 1000 ohms per volt for screens and plate. The rack-type $21^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime} \times 36^{\prime \prime}$ unit contains six amplifier and rectifier tubes aggregating over $\$ 60.00$ at WAA current wholesale prices. Western Electric's price to the government was $\$ 1500.00$. Shipping weight 500 bb . Your cost, as is, only $\$ 69.95$.
## ARMY BC-312 COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

This receiver covers the frequency range of 1.5 MC to 18 MC in six direct reading bands. The dial, that is driven with split gears to prevent backlash, has 4500 logging divisions per band with approximately 600 divisions on the 20 and 40 logging divisions per. band with approximately 600 divisions on the 20 and 40
meter ham bands and 1000 divisions on 80 meters. Two stages of RF before meter ham bands and 1000 divisions on 80 meters. Two stages of RF before the converter in this set give it a very high signal to noise ratio and maximum
sensitivity. Outstanding features of this receiver are: BFO with pitch control, send-receiver relay, jacks on the front panel for headphones and speaker output, and mike and key input. All tubes are standard 6 yolt types. This receiver was designed to withstand rough usage in the field and for operation from vehicles while in motion, so it is ruggedly constructed and contains a dynamotor power supply-Your cost- $\$ 49.95$. Conversion kit to 110 VAC is available for ... $\$ 6.50$

RT1463 7 tube amplifiers containing 3-7F7, 1-7Y4, 3-7N7, 4 potentiometers, numerous re sistors, filter and bypass condénsers, filter chokes. power and audio transformers, and six sensitive plate relays. A military development that provided amazing stepless control proportional to correction required, for ailerons, rudder and elevator, in the original application. A control amplifict of the ordinary type would deflect the rudder by some arbitrary amount when the ship was blown off the course to port or starboard. The result would either be that the correction was insufficient and the plane continued off course, or the correction would be too great, starting a gerics of tackings that would greatiy increase fuel consumption and elapsed time in reaching the objective. This phenomenal unit, with its 3 amplifiers and six 5000 ohm relays in bridge circuits, will accurately control any 3 operations, related or either forward or reverse directlons.
original carton $\$ 12.95$, or used $\$ 9.95$.

## SERVICEMEN

Check This Column for Lowest Prices on Quality Parts
TUBES; all types in stock, $60 \%$ off on all tubes if ordered ${ }^{6}$

## RESISTOR KITS - 100 ASSORTED <br> 2 WATT RESISTORS-ONLY $\$ 1.95$

TRANSFORMER8-Al1 types in stock AUTO-TRANSFORM.
ERS: Steps up 110 to 220 v , or steps down 220 to $110 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Si} .95$. FIL TRANS.; 6.3v, 20 Amus.- $\$ 1.98$
Unisersal Outpul Trans. 8 Watt-89e; 18 Watt- 81.29 : 30 Watt 1.69. AUDIO TRANSFORMERS: S. Plate to S. Grict 3:1-
 MIKE TRANSFORMER for T-17 Shurt microphone, timilar
to UTC ouncer typo- $\$ 2.00$. Stancur SB or DB milso to line to UTC orncer
POWER TRANSFORMERS-EGIt-shell t5pe. 110 V .60 cy Centertapped 11 V
mont when orderins.

 For $9-11$ tubo sets-700V. $10031 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{~V}$ \&6.3V.4A.
For 8.15 tube sets -600 V , 150دA, 5 V \& $6.3 \mathrm{~V} .$.
CONDENSERS-PAPER TUBULAR 600 WT゙-.001. 002.005
 $475 \mathrm{~s}-34 \mathrm{c}$ : $16 \mathrm{mfd} 350 \mathrm{c}-65 \mathrm{~s}$; O1L CONDEN

FILTER CHOKES: 200. 300, 400. 500 ohm lisht duty- 59 c 00 or 300 ohm heary duty- 99 c ; 950 ma 35 ohm made for
 core $A$ fller- 25 e : Choke condenser comblnation. Ideal to re110 V. CIRCUIT BREAKERS of Magnetlo type: Following
Current Ratings to Stock: $1.25,3$, 4. 8 AmDs. Pleas specify. Seven Assorted I.F. Transformarb-31.98: Five Asstd. Osctl.

SELENIUM RECTIFIERS-Dry dise tspe $11 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ by $1^{*} 1.2$ $A m p$ maximum, suatable (or converting DC relaya to AC, for supplying Alament smurce in Dortable radlos. converting DC
meteri to AC applications, and also may bo used in low eurrent meters to 1 C

METER RECTIFIERS-Fult Wave, may be used for roplace-
ment. or in construction of sll types of tost equipment- $\$ 1.25$. Ialf Wave-90e.
SCR-510 or BC659 Ten Metor Voice Tranemitter-Rocoiver. Com plete and reads to operate on 6, 12 or 21 . for olther moblle or

## PE-1.09 32-VOLT DIRECT CURRENT POWER PLANT

This power plant consists of a gasoline engine that is direct coupled to a 2000 watt 32 volt DC generator. This unit is ideal for use in locations that are not serviced by commercial power or to run many of the surplus items that require $24-32 \mathrm{v}$ DC for operation. The price of this power plant is only $\$ 100$. We can also supply a converter that will supply 110 v AC from the above unit or from any $24-32 \mathrm{v}$ DC source for $\$ 29.95$.


LORAN INDICATOR OSCILIOSCOPE, complete with 26 tubes and a $5^{\circ \prime}$ cathode ray tube- $\$ 39.95$.
$5^{\prime \prime}$ SO RADAR PPI OSCLLLOSCOPP, complete with 9 tubes. This unit contains magnetic deflection yokes and a Selsyn motor, and has a self-contained power-supply designed to run on the AC supply on LST or PT boats. The most satisfactory scope available for navigational radar or panoramic television applications. Uses 807 tube in final power stage that provides yoke deflection current.

Your cost \$39.95


BRAND NEW SCR-284 TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER This 45 lb . unit contains a receiver that is a 7 tube superheterodyne, featuring an RF stage, four double-tuned 455 KC iron-core IF transformers, two audio stages, a beat frequency oscillator for CW reception, and is powerful enough to operate a large sized speaker. The transmitter employs a calibrated crystal oscillator, a buffer amplifier, and a pair of RK-75 tubes in the final amplifier stage. A built-in antenna tuning circuit, including an RF ammeter, will match the transmitter to any length antenna. The transmitter plates are supplied by a 500 volt, 160 MA dynamotor which operates from either a 6 or 12 volt automobile battery. The transmitter output is 25 watts and operates on both phone and CW. The frequency range is $3760-5825 \mathrm{KC}$. These sets "BRAND NEW" in original export packing. are priced at only $\$ 39.95$. The dynamotor which must bc used, if it is not desired to use 110 V AC, is $\$ 15.00$ additional.


BC 221 FREQUENCY METERS with calibrating Crystal and calibrating charts. A precision frequency standard that is useful for innumerable applications for laboratory technician, service man, amateur and experimenter, at the give away price of only $\$ 39.95$.

RELAY BOX BC-616 contains 3 high speed DPDT DC relays, that may be used as keying relays, resistors and a 150 MFD condenser. The aluminum box with cover, measures $5 \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches. While this terrific bargain lasts- $\$ 1.95$.

## BUFFALO RADIO SUPPLY, 219-221 Geriesee St., Dept.11C, BUFFALO 3, N. Y.

# SPRAGUE TRADILC POST 

## SWAP-BUY OR SELL

FOR SALE-War surplus transmitters, re-


 Mase.
WANTED-Januars. 1948, cony of Elecromics. of equal value. Matbe I have a hard. Coceret tube you need. John Lottls, 847

FOR SALE-Latest model 158 RCA $5^{\circ}$ wactloscohe wleh shlelded lead and initrueHon book. 860 . A! Inquiries answered. Golunbus 12. Ohlo, 2070 Hiverside Drlio.
FOR SALE- Riders manuals, cormplete ex.
cept for volume 8 and 15 , $\$ 100$ and $\$ 1$ mp: cent for volume 8 and 15 , $\$ 100$ and simplittle used. Would trade for good osellio-
scope or A.F. Osdlloscope. Wm. E. Dunn. 653 E. Main St., Galesburg, $1 i 1$.
SELL OR TRADE-Sound recorder, les5 mpliffer, records and plays back on gimp pickup. 2000 feet reel of flon. Wint swap
 FOR SALE-Radio business in booming oll and cattle countrs, clesred 83.800 in 11946 . Will sell less some testers for $\$ 2.800-4$ Westers. Encluded. Write ${ }^{\text {ten }}$ If ${ }^{\text {If }}$ Interested,

WA NTED-Antenna tuning unit BC-906-B
 Creen Bay, Newfoundiand.
FOR SALE - Practically new Meissner ube cliecker, $\$ 95$; DuMont scone $\$ 90$; Silver Vomax VT checker \$48: Solar condenser checker $\$ 35$; $9-14$ Rider Manuals;
Sana
folders 1-19. R. F. 1awrence, 2518

FOR SALE-MIdland radio and telowision sehools
Kelly
521

WANTED-Audax Pro-5 plckup head shell, ess plekup arm und cartridge works, any nenbaum, 660 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 0. III.

FOR SALE-Complete padio serclee in: excellent localion, honie on tualn 2500 tubes, ots of transformers, speakers, 93 surnlus ransmitters, 35 receivers, etc. $\$ 6800$ cabh, one year lease, possibly more. Coats Radio,
660 . "A" St., Ontario, Calif.
WANTED--Experienced radio service men lor growing business in progreasite town.
Good pay for rikht men. Write givipg fuli Garticulars to Mendel's Radio Laboratory. 71 \$. Main St., Barre, Vermont.
FOR 8ALE-Power transformer. 115 V. dary at 300 ma . two 2 mfd . 2000 V . con $\nabla$ densers, heary duty choke-makes fino 1500 V power supply. Aiso "stancor 8002" mod6000 V , scope transformer. George S. F.

## A REAL LABORATORY INSTRUMENT



NEW De Luxe sprague TO-3 TEL-OHMIKE

Priced for the Service Market
This new de luxe Tel-Ohmike is the ideal instrument for capacitance and resistance checking or analyzing. Smaller-easier to use than pravious models. Checks capacitors and resistors WITHOUT REMOVING THEM FROM THE CIRCUIT. Has high-grade built-in D.C. volt-milliammeter.

Although designed and priced for servicemen Tel-Ohmike is used in hundreds of laboratories where its accuracy and usefulness have been proved in the most exacting applications. It's a real PROFESSIONAL instrument-for servicemen who take real pride in their work.

See it today at your Spraque jobber's store. Write for copy of free Tel-Ohmike Bulletin M-414.

FOR SALE-RCP 704 alknal senerator 100 assorted uninsulated resistors and 100 assorted limulated: also 50 assorted condensers. etc. Write for Ins. Willie mith. P. O. Box 164, Sansom. Ala.
WANTED-Either Tripiett 675 or Simpson 283 d-e milltamperes $0-1000 \mathrm{ma}$ In 8 ranges.
A-1 condition. Donald Murphy, $82 \Omega$ N. 16 h .

FOR SALE-National 110 recelver with cll colls and tubes: large south Wind gasohine henter; s36A Hallicraflerst in h.p. neter YFO; 6 tube slenal tracer, ear adio: \% H.P. Brigks \& straton complete
 son. Mich
FOR SALE-Webber 30 -tnbe tester in good condltion, changed to test Lotstals $\$ 15$ with Wonewoc, Wlise.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-ALwater Kent 876 console radio. 550-18000 ke, vernier for HC312 or 348 in good condition. Steve Wolt, is Linden Are., Rutledge, F .
FOR SALE - RCA frequency modulato TAV-128-A: an ausiliary unte for the study of FR and IF waye fortos on the John Unidm. 791 Allantic St., Stamford,

WANTED-Rider Manuals 6 to 10 and 13: also Precislon E-200 sional generator: condition and price. Richard Clart State Grand $\Delta$ ro. . N.E., Grand Raplds, Mich.

FOR SALE-Itallicrafters SX28A with $19{ }^{*}$
 now condition. B. D. Berry. 407 Ann St. West Heading. ${ }^{\mathbf{P}} \mathrm{a}$

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(Jobbing distributing organization for products of the Sprague Electríc Company)

FOR SALE-NRI Facuum tubo voltmeter.
 20,000 obnas per voiL Current 0 to 45 milli
 megs. Output measurements in 4 ranges.
Complete
with
tesit cords
and M. J. MeDothald. 7236 S. Arteofan Are. Chlcago 29, 111 .
SELL OR TRADE-Suprome $5463^{\text {m }}$ osellloseope in A-1 condiltion used sery ittle. equal S-40A Hallicrafters or National of Ner Madrid, Mo

WANTED-Seryce manual for BC-348-B 8ignal Corps communlcations type receiver
made by Belmont. Alez N. Maclead. 127 Codar Bt., Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE-Microphone, Shure Cordiod unidyne 55 A with $12 z^{2}$ adjustable table stand, $10^{10^{\circ}}$ mic. cord ${ }^{\mathbf{5} 25}$.
WILL TRADE-Rider manual 1 worth site 50 prepared for N.R.I. Includes am-fm,
eelorision amplifers, changers, drcuit dia: cramp and allgnings procedures. Want tubo


FOR SALE-1.R.C. Preetsion meter mulli pliers and shuntsi all unlig double. ${ }^{41.60}$

 pospadd In U.S.A., Robert J. Forg 1125
FOR SALE-G-E TC-3P cube checkor $\$ 48$ plus 32 detivery, In A-1 condition and



FOR SALE-Booster amplifior RCA 50 Watts, good operating condilition. \$45 with 2 Riders manual 1 1-5. 6 . 7. 8. . 9 . 10 , It 12. Nor set Hork C. Miles. 204 Sherman Avo.

FOR SALE-HQ120x less speaker, perfoc milter complete with power supply on 10
 meters 335 . All Inquiries answered, Don

FOR SALE-Complete construction data


SELL OR TRADE- $\mathbf{3 . 0 0 0 v}$ @ 350 ma c.
 drilled chassls (remorable taps) and many Donald J. Warynnski, 1321 Syeamoro St Pittsburgh 11. Pa.
WANTED-Userl sixnal generator in goo condition with operatink data. M. Spring
hetit 317 Grove St. Brockion 2 . 1 Isss

FDR SALE-1/6 and ${ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~h}$ R P a-c motors in zood ronditlon 814 and $\$ 15$ : nevs sola versel auto radio ${ }^{2153}$. Paul Capito, 637 w URA st. Grio: Pa.
URGENTLY NEEDED - Thordarsm CHT $\# 15 A 74$ input transformer, can be ased but
nuys be in $A-1$ condition. Write siating nust be
price.
th
A-1
condition. Write slating price. All replies answered. St anley FOR SALE-EXcellent condition. National recelver NC-200 chassls 8 slinhtly cut to gh
compartuant. no cabinet $\$ 175 ;$ niso Pincor rotary converter, type $12 \mathrm{~K}-30$. Input 12 y a.c. ${ }^{42}$ smps, output 110 r , 60 escle, 2.73 Liox 1313. Stamford, Conn
FOR SALE-Radlo service sales and ap stock. Sacrifice 3 . 000 . Nust sell because of 111 health L. B. Harry, Pinelurst, Idalo. WANTED-Jensen bass renex cabinet for zalce 134 ivest st Miliford, Nass. Gon SELL OR TRADE-New plate transformer 1.2 amps for wire recorder ment al data, or what have your Dudley Hardy. 20 FOR SAL cever with spoaker, accurately callbrated



WILL TRADE-6 tube ge-de portable radlo and phono combination with automatic thanser. Want uypewriter in tood cond. FOR SALE-Complote 35 watt $p$-a systen with mike speaker and uutomatic recor changer 100 ; nlso VTVM ac-de roits fab. M'arrin Radio. 14 E. 208th Be.

FOR 8ALE-Midwest QE-12 tube table radio, 110 a a-c, 5 bands, 2 long and short: 6 thumb Dressure keys for automate cr and recording unit as well Worth $\$ 100$, will sell \$250. P. DeSor Ps. Dr,-P.O. Box 223 Sasua La Grande. WANTED-Varisble condenser. 4 gang, 365 mmed, with trimmers, up to $61 / 2$ Stat Are., Allmidale, N. J. FOR SALE-Hickok 288X 51 gnal generator corers am and fm bands. crystal conatrolled
$\S 145$. Walters Radio Service. 1252 Pulask Ave., Shatmokin, $\mathbf{P}$
FOR SALE-EXact replacement varts for Stewart-Warner, R-100-A, Stark Clarloes S331052 chasels contalning tuniag conden ser, sockets, i.f. tranatormers. colle-

WANTED-Two 12B8 tubes and 1-1D8 ${ }_{273}^{\text {tube }}$ Seate prices. Roskrilo Radio Ca ${ }_{\text {New }}^{273}$ Sunriso Highiwh, Rockville Center,

## A New Milestone in Electronic Developments

By HUGO GERNSBACK

THE Tube Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards has just announced a new "rice-grain" radio tube-now known as the microtube. This new subminiature radio tube is only slightly larger than a rice grain and only a bit wider than a book match, illustrated on this page.

This constitutes possibly one of the greatest electronic developments in a decade. It certainly is a milestone in radio from every point of view. The development is so revolutionary that at this time it is impossible to foresee just how far it may lead us into further radio progress.

Complete technical details of the new tube cannot be given at this time because the new microtube has important military applications that cannot be revealed at present.

One of the important contributions which the National Bureau of Standards has made is in the reduction of microphonic noises and internal tube noises. As every radio technician knows, microphonics has been one of the great irritants in radio work and the Tube Division of the National Bureau of Standards is to be congratulated on this accomplishment, which ranks in importance with the reduction of tube size itself.

The Bureau mentions that these tubes will create profound effects in industrial and commercial fields, such as, for instance, in electronic computing machines. Present-day models of such machines use as many as 18,000 tubes in a single machine and some of the newer present models as well as others now being projected require as many as 2,000 radio tubes. It can be seen that by using microtubes a tremendous amount of space will be saved. This is true also in every type of radio where saving of space is an important factor.

Incidentally, the new tubes have an expected life of 15,000 to 20,000 hours.

While at this time of writing the tubes are not a available commercially, they are now being developed by a large tube manufacturer who is working under a development contract.

Other important future projections of the new microtube can be readily made now that the new subminiature tube is a reality.

General David Sarnoff in 1921 predicted the eventual use of a wrist-watch size radio. General Sarnoff was serious when he made his prognostication, which


The above illustration is a considerably enlarged view of the National Bureau of Standard's new Microtube. At the right are rice grains, ot the left a bookmatch for comparative size.
now moves into the status of $a$ distinct possibility. Indeed, a 5- or more tube superheterodyne watch size radio receiver now can be built with these new microtubes. There is no problem today as to the rest of the components which can easily go into a space the size of a man's wrist watch. The only thing that might baffle a constructor would be the batteries. However, this need not worry us too much either, because we can immediately think of a battery substitute.

Remember, these tubes do not use much current; therefore, we can imagine a miniature electric generator, powered by a watch-spring motor, using the recently perfected, most powerful Alnico $V$ magnet. Such a subminiature generator becomes a distinct possibility. You merely wind the watch in the ordinary manner and the generator will keep running for a short period. It then can be rewound for more power. Thus, we will have a self-contained radio receiver compressed into the size of an ordinary watch. The face that normally is the crystal now becomes the loudspeaker diaphragin or cone, then by holding the wrist radio to the ear we should have clear and sufficiently loud reproduction to enjoy whatever program we wish to listen to.

Much smaller radios than these can be envisaged also for military purposes, such as subminiature radars, proximity fuses, handie-talkies, and a host of others. It has been said that World War II was won chiefly through the instrumentality of radio and electronics. The submarine war could not have been won if it had not been for our superiority in radar and associated other electronic techniques. Instant communication was a most important factor in winning the war. Radar for tracking down enemy aircraft was THE reason that made possible the aerial victory in the Battle of Britain. Without it there would not have been enough airplanes at the right spot at the right time, and the Battle of Britain certainly would have been lost.

If another war should come, we may rest assured that again radio and electronics will be the outstanding factor. Controlled missiles, in the so-called push-button war, could not be possible without radio-electronics.

The guided missiles now being perfected to protect our shores and to intercept other missiles will all contain the new microtubes. Indeed, the guided missile that can be followed from
(Continued on page 91)

RECEIVING LICENSES were a subject of civil dispute in a remote Ca nadian area last month. Residents of Atikokan and Steep Rock Lake in Northern Ontario were aroused because 50 persons were fined $\$ 10$ each for operating radio receivers without a license. The contention of residents is that the Canadian Broadcasting Co.whose expenses the licenses are supposed to pay-gives no service to the area, and therefore has no moral right to collect from radio users. Listeners of the region have to depend on American and independent Canadian broadcasters for their radio entertainment.

Canadians have always had to pay for broadcasting licenses, but when the Canadian Broadeasting Company was formed the license fees were increased to help pay its program expenses.

## AIRCRAFT ENGINE troubles now

 can be located and identified during flight with an electronic engine analyzer announced last month by the Sperry Gyroscope Co.According to Sperry, the instrument provides continuous visual analysis of the complete aircraft power plant during flight. The flight engineer can view on its cathode-ray-tube screen at any time patterns which show engine vibration, ignition system performance, and synchronization between magnetos and engines. Malfunctions and imminent failures are not only detected but located and identified.

Simply stated, the equipment consists of vibration pickups screwed into the cylinders and generators which produce a voltage proportional to engine speed, a 13 -tube amplifier and sweep circuit and the cathode-ray indicator. Two switches, condition selector ana cylinder selector, permit localizing malfunction to various cylinders or identifying it as due to given conditions. A 3 -inch cathode-ray tube is used.


The now Sperry analyzer which spots engine troubles in fight.

# RADIO-ELECTRONICS 

A CAMERA SHUTTER operating with electrically polarized light and having no moving parts can make exposures of .00000004 (four hundredmillionths) second. Devised for photographic studies of electrical discharges, it was described to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers last month.

The device uses an all-electrical shutter, the heart of which is a Kerr cell. The polarized light used cannot pass through the cell except when it is supplied with an electric field. The speed of operating, therefore, depends upon the rapidity with which a required voltage can be applied to the cell elec. trodes.

The ordinary Kerr cell is composed of 2 flat plates or electrodes immersed in a fluid which becomes doubly refractive upon the application of an electric field. Many fluids may be used, but scientists have found that nitrobenzene seems to have the highest Kerr constant.

When this cell is placed between polarizers crossed for minimum transmission of light the arrangement becomes an optical shutter. In the Kerr optical shutter, a voltage applied to the electrodes alters the state of polarization of light and permits transmission through the second polarizer.

ULTRASONICS proved its worth as a laundering means in a demonstration at Pennsylvania State College last month. Results of the test show that these high-frequency vibrations can provide the mechanical force of a standard washịng machine.
In the demonstration, a dirty cloth in a bucket of soapy water was given an ultrasonic wavetreatment. Areas of the cloth which had been exposed to the waves came out clean.
Work on ultrasonic laundering has been started here under the direction of Dr. Pauline Beery Mack, director of the Ellen H. Richards Institute, and Dr. Harold K. Schilling, director of the Acoustics Laboratory.

Research on ultrasonic waves for washing clothes is also being carried on in Great Britain. One theory is that dirt is held to clothes by electrical attraction, and that sound waves will help shake the dirt loose.

MAGNETISM can be used to reveal simply and cheaply whether a metal rod containing iron is identical with a standard specimen, it was stated last month by D. E. Bovey of the General Electric Company.
The instrument which applies magnetism to metal analysis is called a metals comparator. It consists of a balanced circuit and a solenoid. The other leg is a variable resistance that can be changed until the circuits from the 2 legs are in balance

- In use, the standard specimen is inserted in the solenoid first and a balance obtained. Then the rod of unknown properties is inserted in the coil. If the balance holds, it is identical with the specimen in composition and characteristics. In searching the stockpile for an identical metal, one rod after another is tested until one is found that holds the balance. Rods can be tested as fast as they can be inserted in the solenoid.
The instrument has been used to differentiate between annealed and unannealed steel bars. It has been used also to sort finished metal parts, including plated parts, on the basis of composition or heat treatment.
A GIANT WURZBURG radar is being erected by the Bureau of Standards, under the direction of Dr. Grote Reber, it was announced last month. The installation will be used to detect solar and cosmic radiation that penetrate the earth's atmosphere.
(The Giant Wurzburg was the acme of Nazi radars. It has a parabolic reflector 25 feet across, and operates on frequencies between 550 and 600 mc . It was described and pictured in RadioCraft of December, 1945.)
Much has been learned about radiations "from the outside" with the help of new efficient shortwave antennas, and it is hoped that the Wurzburg parabola may pick up yet undetected waves.

A 3-DAY CONVENTION of the Hudson Division of the American Radio Relay League at Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 26 to 28, was attended by 1,400 hams, YL'S, XYL's and guests. Featured were contests, discussions of amateur topics and door prizes; the first was a complete $\$ 1,026.00 \mathrm{ham}$ station including a Temco transmitter and a Collins receiver. Special items for the YL's included a fashion show, dancing exhibition and a Bendix washer door prize.

## MONTHLY REVIEW

SUPERSONICS as a detector of flaws in metal castings may be much more effective through new methods of application. The improved method was described last month to the San Diego meeting of the Institute of Electrical Engineers by Donald C. Erdman of Burbank, California.

In the method described by Mr. Erdman, a small quartz crystalois used as a transducer, a device to convert electrical energy into pressure waves, or returned pressure waves into electrical energy. Extremely short blocks of radiofrequency power are fed to the transducer, with intervals between the blocks to permit the receipt of returned waves if there are any. The method is similar to the echo techniques used in radar, in which electric impulses are reflected by obstacles back to the antenna from which sent. When high-frequency sound waves are sent through metal, waves that hit a hidden flaw within it are reflected back.

In inspecting small metal objects, the quartz crystal and casting are separated but both are placed under water. This permits the supersonic bean to be directed into fillets and curved surfaces, he said. When large objects are being inspected, their surfaces are usually flat enough to allow the quartz crystal to be placed directly against the part being tested.

## ARTIFICIAL CRYSTALS are now

 being used to replace hard-to-get quartz as frequency controls in many longdistance telephone carrier circuits, the Bell Telephone Laboratories revealed last month.The new crystals, ethylene diamine tartrate, are familiarly known as EDT. Although these crystals differ markedly from quartz in chemical composition, both are piezo-electric in character; that is, they can convert mechanical energy to electrical energy, or they can reverse the process.

In commercial production the artificially grown crystals weigh about 1 pound and are about 6 inches in length and $2 \times 3$ inches in cross section.
The first seeds of crystal from which subsequent crops are harvested are only $1 / 3$ inch across. They are obtained by evaporating a saturated solution of the chemical in a dish, just as sea water can be evaporated to obtain salt.
These are then swished slowly back and forth in a solution of the chemical which is kept superssturated. Slowly, more crystal is added to these seedsthat is, they grow. The entire growing process must be very precisely controlled. Temperature variations, for example, must be kept within $1 / 10$ degree.
A crop of crystals can be harvested every 3 months, and the seeds cut off from the new growth and replanted in the solution to start another crop.
In the search for a quartz substitute, Bell chemists and physicists investigated more than 100 crystals before they selected EDT.
In a few years, the artificial crystals are expected to replace as much as 90 per cent of the natural quartz used in long-distance telephone systems-and do as good a job as its scarce, natural brother. Some New York to St. Louis circuits are already operating with synthetic crystal units.

## TO OUR READERS

SINCE 1929-for over 18 years-RADIO-CRAFT has sold at 25c per copy. For several years now almost all important magazines in the U. S. have found it necessary to iricrease their prices due to ever-increasing costs of paper, printing, and wages.

The Publishers of RADIO.CRAFT had hoped that it would not be necessary to increase the price of your magazine, but continuous advances in operating costs-some as high as $200 \%$
above pre-war costs-finally forced the adoption of a new price schedule, a move which is sincerely deplored.

Beginning with this issue the price on U. S. newistands goes to 30 c , Canada to 35 c . Proportionate increases in subscription prices have also been effected.

As soon as economic conditions permit it, price reductions to the former level will be made.

FM LIGHT-BEAM signal transmission is described in U.S. patent 2,423, 254, issued Jast month to Michael Rettinger of Encino, California, and assigned to the Radio Corporation of America.

Central feature of the invention is a prism through which white light is projected, coming out in the familiar rainbow spectrum. A photocell most sensitive at the red end of the spectrum and least sensitive to violet light is used as the receiver. The rainbow beam is projected so that the central part of it falls on the photocell.

The prism is so connected in a magnetic circuit that modulation causes it to pivot, shifting the spectrum projected onto the photocell at audio frequency and causing a proportional upward fluctuation of the photocell current as the beam moves toward the red and a downward fluctuation as it moves toward the violet.

Since the amplitude of the light beam is held constant, the analogy with radio FM is exact. In each case, the frequency of the waves is changed, and the greater the deviation from normal carrier frequency, the stronger the signal.


Examining © rack of crystals in process of growth. They are formed in the tank below.


17-TUBE FM RECEIVER SCHEMATIC

# How to Construct 17-Tube FM Receiver 

By FRANK SANTANGELO

THE advantages of FM in fidelity and in noise reduction are so well known as to require little discussion. Only an efficiently designed receiver will obtain the most sensitivity without sacrificing the stability or the signal-to-noise ratio of the receiver. The equipment described here resulted from an attempt to design a receiver that would operate with maximum efficiency on the new $88-108$-me FM band.

A number of things which are unimportant at lower frequencies have a significant effect on the stability of a highfrequency receiver and must be considered when constructing one.

The $17 \times 9 \times 2$-inch chassis on which you build such a receiver should be of a heavy-gauge material to assure mechanical stability.

The components and their placement must be chosen with extreme care. Improper layout of parts can be the cause of spurious oscillation. Poor grounds may cause instability, especially in highfrequency circuits. By using ground clamps on metal tubes, any interaction which might exist between their shields due to poor grounding may be eliminated. These are just a few of the numerous things which have a decided effect on both the mechanical and electrical stability of a receiver.

Two stages of radio-frequency amplification are used to give the desired gain. The r.f. circuits are located in the grid of each tube, and the plates are capacity-coupled to the grid of the following tube.
The oscillator is of the tuned-plate grid-feedback type. Its output is injected into the screen of the mixer. A stable high-frequency oscillator circuit with temperature compensation and voltage regulation helps to assure the utmost in frequency stability.
Because the new band has a total band width of 20 mc , an intermediate frequency of at least 10 megacycles must be used to have signal images fall outside the band.
The new National 10.7 -mc i.f. transformers were decided on. Three stages were uscd to obtain the gain required for good limiter saturation on weak sig. nals. These transformers are designed so that the user may resistance-load them to suit his particular application. It was necessary to load the windings of each transformer with a 15,000 ohm resistor to obtain the proper band width.
Automatic volume control was tried and found to offer no advantage; rather it tends to prevent saturation of the limiter on weak signals. Series limiting is used with transformer coupling be-


Completad receiver on its bass-reflex cabinet.
tween the limiters. A shield is placed under the limiter coupling transformer to prevent any possible feedback between this and the first i.f. stage.
The first limiter has a time constant of 2.35 microseconds and the second a time constant of 1.35 microseconds. These time constants seem to give effective limiting for auto ignition, which is extremely severe in this locality (Somerville, Mass.). The Travis discriminator uses a National-type IFL discriminator transformer.
The output of this discriminator has a de-emphasis circuit whose time constant is 100 microseconds, which is necessary for proper high-frequency deemphasis. The discriminator meter amplifier is a 6 J 5 with high-impedance. input connected to the output of the discriminator. The meter in the plate circuit of the tube is adjusted to give a half-scale reading on background noise (off-station hiss) by varying the 33,000 ohm, meter-to-ground resistor. When this is done, a zero center is -auto(Continued on page 76)



# Highway Radar 

# Connecticut system makes absolutely 

 accurate records of automobile speedsThe indicator-amplifier and recorder units.

CONNECTICUT speedsters protesting that "they were doing only forty" will soon find themselves arguing with radar. So says Captain Ralph Buckley, traffic division head of the Connecticut State Police. Inconspicuous radar speed meters are already being operated alongside Connecticut highways in. a series of tests which will probably result in the adoption of radar speed control throughout the state.

The radar device is known as the


The radar transmitter-receiver is on the car's trunk compartment.

Electro-Matic Speed Meter, and is a local Connecticut product, being manufactured by Eastern Industries Ltd. of Norwalk. It is a small, portable device composed of 3 units. Largest of these is the transmitter-receiver, the radar set proper. The dipole antenna is enclosed in the set, behind the bakelite front panel on which the words "ElectroMatic Speed Meter" appear. A second unit is the indicator-amplifier, and the equipment is completed by a 6 - or 120 volt power supply.
The instrument operates on the Doppler effect. When a series of waves is sent toward an object moving toward the transmitter, the length of the reflected waves is shorter than the wavelength as measured at the transmitter itself. This is because the moving object has moved part of a wavelength toward the transmitter in the interval between each wave. The greater the speed of the object, the greater the difference between the frequency of the transmitted and received wavelengths.
(The same effect can be noted if the spurce of signals is itself moving toward or away from the receiver, or if
the transmitter is stationary and the receiver moves. It is especially noticeable in sound, and many listeners have noticed that the pitch of a fast-approaching train's whistle is higher than the same whistle when the train is moving away from the listener.)
The direct signal from the transmitter and the received signal are mixed in the receiver, and the difference frequency (which tells the speed of the moving object) is fed to the indicatoramplifier, where it is read on a meter calibrated directly in miles per hour or registered on a graphic recorder.
If the car is moving at a steady speed, the indicator will swing up as it comes into the field covered by the instrument, remain there a short instant, and then drop as the car passes by. During this short period of approach at constant speed the reading is taken. By varying the angle the transmitter-receiver makes with the road this action may be adjusted to give the most positive reading. If a graphic recorder is used, a slight flattening of the top of the curve produced by each car indicates the point at which the steady speed is read.

Range depends to a great extent on the height of the instrument. On the ground, it is from 75 to 100 feet. At a height of 3 feet, this range increases to 150 feet, and at 30 feet the zone extends to 350 feet. For practical use, a range of 150 feet has given the best results, and the speed meter is mounted preferably at a height which will give approximately that range.
Turning the transmitter-receiver unit slightly away from the traffic also produces more positive results by limiting the field and decreasing sensitivity for cars on the far side of the roadway. The device should be mounted as near the roadside as convenient, though (Continued on page 80)

# SIGnAl TRACER-SIGNAL GEfferATOR 



The r.f. probe is based on a tube adapter.

ACOMBINATION signal tracer and signal generator such as this one can develop into an almost indispensable instrument for the serviceman or experimenter. It is constructed from standard parts, many of which can be found in the junkbox. It is used for r.f., and a.f. signal tracing, and its oscillator generates signals in the i.f. range as well as over the broadcast band.
The circuit, Fig. 1, uses 5 tubes. Of these, four are on the chassis and 1 is in an r.f. probe.

For r.f. signal tracing, the probe picks up a signal from a set under test, rectifies and feeds it to the grid of the 6Q7 a.f. amplifier stage through the 500,000 -ohm input gain control. The 6Q7 is resistance-coupled to a 25 L 6 power amplifier.

For a.f. tracing, use a probe made from a piece of low-capacitance microphone cable fitted with pin tips for plugging into the a.f. input jacks. The audio level is controlled by the $500,000-\mathrm{ohm}$ control in the grid circuit of the 6Q7. Leads from the voice-coil winding of the output transformer are connected to pin jacks on the panel so that an external speaker may be used or tested with the tracer. The external speaker may be used in parallel with the builtin speaker or may be used alone by opening the speaker switch below the pin jacks. High-impedance output is available through a pin jack coupled to the plate of the 25 L 6 through a $.05 \mu \mathrm{f}$ blocking condenser.

The a.f. amplifier can be made to oscillate by throwing the oscillator switch to modulator position. No transformers are required in this system. Feedback between the plate of the 25 L 6 and the grid of the 6Q7 develops oscillations at a frequency determined partially by the setting of the input gain control.

The 6K7 r.f. signal-generator tube is connected in a conventional electroncoupled óscillator circuit. A tapped broadcast oscillator coil, designed for use with 175 -kc i.f.'s, is tuned with a

> Two of the most useful service functions combined in a single instrument

By FRED WHALEN

$365-\mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ variable condenser shunted with a small trimmer to tune to the low end of the band. The i.f. range is covered by switching in a $.0006-\mu \mathrm{f}$ fixed trimmer. To modulate the oscillator with a constant tone, throw the oscillator switch to the modulator position. The r.f gain control is coupled to the plate of the 6Q7 through a $.02-\mu f$ condenser. The voltage developed across the gain control modulates the suppressor of the r.f. oscillator. If external modulation is desired, a phono pickup is connected to the a.f. input jack and the oscillator switch turned to the external position.
The tracer has a built-in, fixed-tuned circuit consisting of a standard antenna coil and a 450- $\mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ trimmer that is adjusted to tune in a local broadcast station. The tip of the r.f. probe is inserted in the r.f. input jack. The 6SF5 detects the signal and passes it to the 6 Q 7 where it is amplified and modulates
the r.f. oscillator or goes to the 25L6.
The r.f. probe is made from a tube adapter with an octal socket in one end and a banana plug in the other. A phonetip adapter slips over the banana plug and matches it to the tip jack in the panel. This also provides a sharp point for signal tracing. Three-wire cable and a plug made from a discarded $6 \mathrm{H} 6 \mathrm{com}-$ plete the circuits between the probe and the tracer. One of the wires is a common ground connection. The others carry plate and heater voltages to the 6SF5 probe tube. Power supply is normal. It
(Continued on page 90)


Fig 1-Schematic diagram. The instrument is simple electronically in spite of its versatility,


H HAT has he got that I tion many radio repairmen ask themselves when they look at the success their competitor seems to be enjoying. The answer usually is a combination of skillful advertising and technical ability. Technical ability can be acquired only by study and actual practice. Advertising that "clicks" can be written after study and actual practice, too.

Every organization which specializes in maintenance and repair work depends on some form of advertising to create new business. The major automobile and oil companies have spent many millions of dollars on advertising to persuade the public to have their dealers take care of automotive repairs. This policy has paid off. Radio repair shops can also use advertising to create new business.

Advertising does not mean just a single-column, 1 -inch ad in the local paper. The term covers a vast territory, of which newspaper ads are only a small, although in some cases, an important part. Many different types of advertising may be used: Their relative merits will be discussed in this article.

Newspaper advertising is probably used (or MIS-used) by radio repair shops to a larger extent than any other medium. Newspaper ads can be effective if ads with outstanding appeal are prepared. Most ladios brought in by newspaper advertising are those that have failed completely, although there is a much larger market for radio repairs among owners whose radios are functioning, but erratically. Advertising properly slanted toward these potential custoners will increase the number of
repair jobs enough to more than pay the entire advertising cost.

## Keep it short!

Newspaper ads generally try to say too much. It is much better to write a simple ad, with a cut to illustrate the point, than to try to get a complicated story across. Most newspaper readers buy the paper for everything except the ads. A majority of readers do not consciously read them. A simple ad with short, concise copy and a cut will bring in business that the complicated ad will miss. Cuts are very helpful, and should be used liberally. A great many papers have them available, and they can be used without charge. They may or may not pertain to radio. One of the most effective ads this writer has used stresses proper timing, and carries a cut of a hockey player.

White space makes an ad stand out. White space should be used with me-dium-sized type, however, as large type crowds it. This writer has had the unfortunate experience of having some ads set with white space specified, but imperceptible because the typesetter used too large type. But by constantly hounding the newspaper, satisfactory results will be obtained.

The best place for any newspaper ad is the bottom of the front page. Many of the smaller papers do run ads in that spot. An ad generally decreases in effectiveness the farther it is from the front page. One exception has been that radio repair ads appearing on the same page with the theater programs are unusually effective. If newspaper advertising is carried on a monthly contract basis,
(Continued on page 74)


## Aduenture in High Fidelity


"I yanked those beam bottles out of there and put in triodes."

T WAS some time before the war when we first became really conscious of that term. I say "we" but actually the XYL didn't cotton too much to the idea. We had a vintage phonograph amplifier with 2A3's, a creaky old interstage xformer, and a mess of 56 's; and it sounded pretty good. That's what she said.
"Oh, it's not bad for what it is," I argued. "But there's a lot of distortion in it-my ear is pretty keen, you know-"
"Ha!"
"Look at this circuit," I urged. "Beam power tubes and 15 db of feedback. Distortion less than $1 \%$ and . . ."
"How much would it cost?" The XYL is always practical, which is at times a little discouraging.
"Not too much. We can use the same interstage and drive it with a 6C5. Of course it'll mean a new output
xformer to handle those mils, and this old power supply is on its last legs, and I thought I might as well get a new chassis. . . " "
"How much?"
"Around 8 or 9 bucks."
That was O.K., and the XYL even punched socket holes and wired up the filaments and grounds. I went in for engineering then, and so the feedback resistors were all calculated. We took pains with the wiring too-no kinks in the leads, all corners squared up, and the whole thing laced up with sail twine. I was proud of it.

I don't know why it is but people always drop in to call just as I finish a job, and, since I was younger then and full of confidence, I tried it out anyhow.
"Excuse me"" I interrupted. "But do you mind if I hitch this up and try it
out? You see I've just finished wiring it and . . ."
Oh, that was fine. Sure, they said, go ahead. They'd like to hear some nice music. The XYL had been shaking her head at me but then she shrugged with that "Go ahead, you dope!" expression.
I plugged in the a.c. lead and tied in the speaker and pickup leads and flipped the switch. I was just selecting a record when the damndest squeal I ever heard started coming out of that speaker. It built up to a very high pitch and a very, very high intensity. You know, the sort (Continued oñ page 84)


The final high-fidelity amplifier circuit, as it looked at the end of the series of experiments which are described in this article.


Speaker and pilot appear on receiver pariel.

THE power that can be used in car-rier-current transmitters without causing interference is very low. (The FCC has recently closed down a number. of "carrier" systems as operating illegally and causing interference to other services.) Therefore it is necessary to use an extremely sensitive receiver. Many war surplus low-frequency, a.c.-operated receivers are perfect for this purpose. The only change that need be made for reception of car-rier-current signals is to substitute an electric power line for the regular aerial. The antenna post of the receiver is connected to one side of the power line through a $0.01-\mu f, 600$-volt paper condenser, and the ground post or chassis to the other side of the line through a similar condenser. It would be best so to arrange the circuit that the condensers would be across the line only when the receiver is turned on. Also, the equipment should be protected by a small fuse.
For those who would rather gain experience through the construction of their own carrier-current receiver, the details of a simple 4-tube tuned radio frequency receiver are given below.
The receiver (Fig. 1), is of standard design. The only change necessary for the reception of low-frequency airplane radio beacons is the use of a regular aerial instead of the electric power line

# Carrier Radiophone 

## PART II-Receiver and modulator unit

By BOB WHITE

aerial. The 5 Z 4 tube is used as a fullwave rectifier in the power supply, the 6F6 pentode power amplifier operates a 5 -inch dynamic speaker, the 6J7-GT is a grid-leak-type regenerative detector, and the $6 \mathrm{K7}$-GT supercontrol tube is used as a tuned r.f. amplifier.
The receiver can be constructed on a metal chassis $8 \times 5$ $x 1_{1 / 2}$ inches. Plan the arrangement of parts and then proceed to drill holes and mount parts,
I.f. transformers T1 and T2 should be for about 370 kilocycles. An i.f. transformer of a little higher frequency can be used if sufficient turns are added to each secondary to make it tune the correct range. A transformer of lower frequency can be altered and made to work by removing an equal number of turns from both the primary and secondary of both transformers. The internal wiring of the i.f. transformers will have to be modified for use as r.f. transformers.


Chassis view of receiver. Pilot lamp and speaker are on cables.

The transformers each have a trimmer condenser connected across both the primary and secondary windings. Disconnect the trimmer from the primary, and connect it in parallel with the other secondary trimmer (C8, C9, C13, C14). The primaries of the i.f. transformers

T1 and T2 are windings L4 and L2, respectively, and the secondaries are L3 and $L 1$ respectively. The leads from the windirgs can usually be determined by the colored wires used. Red is connected to $\mathrm{B}+$ in T1 and to the chassis in T2,


Fig. I-Roceiver schomatic. As line is connocted to chassis, no external ground mey bo used. Lino fuses are advised. blue is connected to the plate of the 6K7-GT in T1 and to the 0.05 "antenna" condenser in T2, green is connected to the grid leak in T1 and to the control grid (cap) of the 6 K7-GT, and black is connected to the chassis in both transformers. The i.f. transformers are modified so that they may be tuned over a range of frequencies with the 2-gang $500 \mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ per section condenser C10 C15.

The regeneration coil L5 is wound on the opposite side of the secondary L1 from


Bottom view of receiver. The top view is shown on preceding page.


Under-chassis view of the 10 -watt modulator shown on page 70.
receiver. Reduce the antenna coupling control of the transmitter so that the signal is made as weak as possible. Adjust the trimmer condenser in
the primary L2 in transformer T1. The actual number of turns will depend upon the type of transformer used, but approximately 100 turns should be satisfactory. This winding may be jumblewound with No. 34 insulated wire.
The wiring is very simple. A thorough check of all your work is very vital. Don't omit grounding all the shield pins of the tubes.
The chassis is mounted in a wooden case $9 \times 9 \times 7$ inches. The case resembles a speaker cabinet with the speaker and pilot lamp mounted in front and the controls hidden in the back.
To operate the receiver, advance the regeneration control until the thud of oscillation is heard. Tune across the band and so regulate the regeneration that the receiver is kept in the sensitive condition constantly. If the receiver should fail to regenerate, reverse the leads going to winding L5 of the i.f. transformer T1. Failure of the receiver to regenerate across the entire band is remedied by adding more turns to L5.
Turn on your carrier-current transmitter and tune the signal in on the
transformer T1 so that the signal is maximum; then, adjust the trimmer in T2 for maximum signal. Repeat this process several times to align the receiver perfectly. Although tuning by ear is satisfactory for this adjustment, some form of output indicator is preferred.
To receive c.w. signals, keep the receiver regenerating so that the incoming signal and oscillation of the detector will combine to produce an audible tone. Phone stations are received with the regeneration control set just out of oscillation. When the transmitter is not distant from the receiver, 2 signal peaks may be noticed. This problem can be solved by reducing the antenna coupling control on the transmitter.

## Phone communication

The desire to talk back and forth over the power lines finally made it necessary to construct a modulator for the carriercurrent transmitter. The amplifier described here and shown in Fig. 2 has very good fidelity. It could be used in almost any low-power transmitter, and
with the substitution of a suitable output transformer for the modulation transformer could also be used in a small public address system.

The modulator is constructed on a metal chassis $51 / 2 \times 7 \times 2$ inches. Use thorough shielding at the input stages. A grid-cap shield for the metal 6J7 tube must be included to prevent oscillation through the two 6V6-GT push-pull tubes. The 6SN7-GT tube serves as phase-inverter amplifier stage and input 1 amplifier stage. Input 1 is for a phono pickup or any other sound source with a fairly large output voltage. Input 2 is intended for use with a dynamic or crystal microphone. The high-gain amplifier stage allows pickup of sounds many feet away. The center-tapped volume control is connected so that the center position is neutral. Toward position $P$ the phono amplifier is heard, and toward position $M$ the high-gain microphone stage is heard.

The secondary winding of the modulation transformer T1 is connected in series with the B+ supply to the 807 $i$.f. amplifier stage. One lead from the secondary of the modulation transformer is connected to the P.A. B+ output post of the power supply; the other lead is connected to the P.A. B+ jack of the transmitter. The value of the impedance of the secondary is found by dividing the operating voltage of the r.f. ampli(Continued on page 70)


Fig. 2-Modulator schematic. Output is approximately 10 watts.


Tuning controls of thie carrier-current receiver are at the rear.


# Poorfalie P. A. Anpliffer 


#### Abstract

Here is a 50 -pound, three-section unit with a conservatively rated output of 15 watts at low distortion levels


By J. C. HOADLEY

THIS amplifier is equally well adapted to portable recording, remote preamplifier service for feeding a telephone line, or for public address systems. Its characteristics are strictly bigh fidelity from a frequencyresponse and distortion standpoint, and it has a particularly versatile response compensation system. It has a gain of approximately 115 db with negligible hum and distortion, yet weighs less than 50 pounds.
The amplifier unit features:

1. Three low-impedance input channels, one of which may be switched to high impedance.
2. A preamplifier unit which may be used separately as such, and which will provide an output impedance of from 50 to 500 ohms for line work.
3. A power amplifier which delivers
14.5 watts at $2.5 \%$ distortion to either a 500 -ohm line or to various voice-coil impedances, with 4 output jacks, an output level indicator for monitoring and recording use, and a switch for use with dual recording turntables. A separate low-gain input is provided for operation from crystal pickups.
4. Self-contained, husky, well-filtered power supply with plate-current metering of the 2A3 output tubes and bias controls for balancing them.
5. Several 115 -volt outlets for convenient connection of a lamp, turntable, motor, or other devices which are controlled by the power switch.

The unit is mounted in a portable carrying case (see photo) $19 \times 201 / 6 \times$ $51 / 2$ inches which was originally made to house a professional recording turntable. The amplifier was broken into 3


Fig. I-The threo-chonnel-preamplifier and mixer circuit omploys transformer output.
units and mounted on three $6 \% \times 4 \times 18 \times$ 1/8-inch aluminum panels which were sprayed with dull gray lacquer.
The top deck houses the preamplifier and mixer stages and consists of a complete 3 -channel remote line amplifier with individual gain control for each channel.
Three 6J7 preamplifier stages with miniature high-fidelity input transformers allow input impedances from 50 to 500 ohms. See Fig. 1.

An impedance of 50 ohms was chosen for use with dynamic microphones. This value has several advantages. Dynamic microphones are extremely rugged and are insensitive to vibration, temperature, and humidity. They have a smooth, wide-range frequency characteristic, which can be varied by changing the sound's angle of incidence upon the microphone diaphragm. The $50-\mathrm{ohm}$ impedance allows microphone lipes up to 400 or 500 feet without serious frequency discrimination. One preamplifier may be switched from low impedance to high impedance to accommodate crystal microphones or low-level crystal pickups.
The 6J7 stages are followed by 6C5 stages which control gain and plate circuit mixing individually. Notice the series isolation resistors which eliminate shunting of one tube by its neighbors and the attendant distortion. As a triode cannot work into a resistance lower than its plate resistance, distortion would be serious in a 3 -channel mixer.

The mixed output is fed to an output voltage amplifier. This 6C5 stage has a switch which allows its plate circuit to be shunt-fed to a plate-to-line output transformer or switched directly to the grid of the power amplifier which is located on the middle deck.

The preamplifier, when switched to the miniature high-fidelity transformer 500 -ohm output, will supply 5 volts across 500 ohms, which is +8 db (based on a zero of .006 watt across 500 ohms ). For negligible distortion, it should be run at an average level of not over +2 db ( 2.2 volts).

## The main amplifier

The preamplifier output is first introduced into a gain control which is
the master gain control for the preamplifier section. It becomes a volume control for an external input when S-3 is switched to the external position (see Fig. 2). Following this control are 2 triode stages with a 6SN7 tube. Around this amplifier section is a variable negative feedback network. A 5 -position switch enables the operator to select any of 4 preset response characteristics. The fifth position provides variable high- and low-frequency compensation.
Position 1 is the flat position and the amplifier is flat plus or minus $1 / 2 \mathrm{db}$ from 30 to 15,000 cycles.
Position 2 provides an NAB standard recording characteristic (high-frequency increase starting at 1,000 and rising 15 db at 10,000 cycles).
Position 3 is the variable one, with a variable bass control allowing a $12-\mathrm{db}$ boost at 60 cycles and a high boost control allowing a $15-\mathrm{db}$ boost at 8,000 cycles.

Position 4 is a flat position with a low-frequency rise starting at 100 cycles and up 8 db at 20 cycles.
Position 5 has an inductive 50 -cycle boost of 20 db to compensate for the low-frequency attenuation introduced in modified constant - velocity recording when playing back with a magnetic pickup. These different characteristics which can be selected at will provide an enormous amount of versatility.
The second voltage amplifier stage is shunt-fed by a high-fidelity driver transformer to the grids of the push-pull 2A3 output amplifier tubes. The grid returns are brought out separately so that the fixed bias on each tube may be adjusted to make the plate currents of the output tubes equal.
This is essential in a high-quality output stage, especially when a highfidelity output transformer is used. More than a few mils unbalance in the output transformer primary winding will result in a loss of low frequencies, due to d.c. saturation of the core material, and an increase in distortion, due to imperfect cancellation of secondharmonic distortion which would result from a push-pull connection.

The output transformer contains 2 output windings and is of the highfidelity type with an advertised response flat from 30 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$. The first winding has a selection of voice-coil impedances, from 1 to 20 ohms. The second winding allows various line impedances, from 50 to 500 ohms. The impedance selected was 7.5 ohms for the voice coil output which was brought out to a jack on the panel for connection to a speaker. The 500 ohm line output was brought out to a second jack on the right side of the power amplifier panel.

As it was desired to use Brush RC-20 crystal cutters, an output was coupled directly to the 2 A 3 plates through 0.5 microfarad condensers, and connected through a telephone-type switch to 2 Jones output plugs.

## Metering and monitoring

This switch has 3 positions. In the normal position, it connects the 7.5 -ohm winding directly to the output plug. In
the right and left positions, it connects the 2 A3's output to cutter plugs 1 and 2 , respectively, and simultaneously introduces a 100 -ohm resistor in series with the $7.5-\mathrm{ohm}$ output. This allows the speaker to be used for monitoring when recording, without feedback to microphones. It reduces the speaker output to a comfortable level when recording. If headphone monitoring is preferred, the phones may be plugged into the 500 ohm output jack.

The output-level meter is connected across the $7.5-\mathrm{ohm}$ winding and includes a 0-1 milliammeter and a 1N34 ger-
manium crystal diode. The meter is calibrated in terms of the proper voltage for recording with crystal cutters. It reads 6 volts full scale. This indicator was connected to the 7.5 -ohm winding because it causes negligible loading on this low impedance, whereas a more sensitive meter would have to be used across the 500 -ohm winding or the highimpedance cutter lines. In case lowimpedance or 500 -ohm cutters are used, the $15-$ ohm or $500-\mathrm{ohm}$ winding may be connected to the switch in a similar manner.
(Continued on page 66)


Rear view of preamplifier. There is plenty of decoupling capacity.


An under-chassis view of the power amplifier in the photo below.


The power amplifier, rear view. Note size of audio transformers.


The power supply has a separate rectifior for the bias valtages.


# Mangmetism 

## Part II - Elements of tape recording

By A. C. SHANEY*

fed to a recording head which converts electrical energy into nagnetic fields of varying intensity. A magnetically coated tape is brought into close proximity to the recording head which magnetizes sections of tape with a magnetic pattern similar to the original sound wave. During playback, the magnetized tape is passed close to a pickup head (identical to the recording head which is usually employed for both functions). The magnetic flux on the tape passes through the pickup head and induces minute electrical encrgy into its coil structure. This electrical energy is then again amplified (by the recording amplifier if desired) and fed into a loudspeaker where electrical energy is converted back into sound waves similar to those originally picked up by the microphone. (This oversimplified explanation is technically correct, but not complete in detail.)

## Fundamental elements

The important elements which enter into magnetic tape recording and playback processes include the following:

1. Récording amplifier,
2. Supersonic biasing oscillator and isolation amplifier,
3. Recording head (magnetic modulator),
4. Recording tape (magnetic carrier),
5. Playback head (magnetic detector),
6. Playback amplifier,
7. Erasing head (magnetic obliterator),
8. Supersonic erasing oscillator and amplifier,
9. Tape handling mechanism,
10. Combination switching eircuits.

The interrelation of these elements in the recording, playback, erasing, and tape handling processes have been initially indicated, for simplicity's sake, by block diagrams. Fig. 2 shows both the fundamental and auxiliary elements in a typical magnetic recording process.
The following auxiliary recording elements are included:

1. Preamplifier (for amplification of microphone output),
2. Pre-equalization (to equalize the response of the recording amplifier to match the overload response characteristics of the recording tape),
3. Mixing network (to mix the supersonic bias voltage with the audio signal without causing detrimental interaction),
4. Power supply.

Fig. 3 indicates the fundamental and (Continued on page 78)


Fig. 2-Block diagram representation of fypical recording process.


Fig. 3-The arrangement of elements in magnetic playback equidment.


Fig. 4-Elements which are utilized in the magnetic erasing process.

# Signal Calibrator 

## A 2-frequency crystal oscillator

By I. QUEEN, W2OUX

THIS handy signal calibrator can be used to good advantage by servicemen, amateurs, and experimenters. The entire calibrator is built complete with power supply, $51 / 4 \times 5 \times 3 \%$ inches, within a metal box, although a box about half the size will accommodate it. Photographs and a schematic are shown.
A 117Z6 voltage doubler provides plate and screen voltages for the oscillator tube, and a small 6.3 -volt transformer supplies 6F6 heater. Connect the metal box to B-minus through a condenser and not directly, to avoid possibility of a short when egnnecting it to a grounded circuit.
Two frequencies are available: 100 kc and 2 mc , determined by the toggle switch at the top of the box. Surplus 100 -ke crystals are now on the market at very low prices. Generally the frequency is slightly on the high side of 100 kc , and it can be tuned exactly by a parallel condenser of about $35-\mu \mu f$ maximum capacitance. This is done by listening to harmonics of the crystal on a short-wave receiver. The 100th harmonic will fall near the $10-\mathrm{mc}$ signal of WWV. The parallel condenser is then adjusted until the 2 signals zerobeat in the receiver. (The crystal used here was found to be so nearly exact that a condenser was not necessary.)

A Hartley circuit is used for the 2-me signal. The coil is close-wound with 60 turns of No. 28 enameled wire on a $5 / 8$-inch form. The cathode tap is at 20 turns from the cold end. This coil is slug-tuned. A $650-\mu \mu f$ ceramic condenser is connected across it for better stability of the harmonics in the ultrahigh range. Final tuning to 2 mc is by adjusting the slug which extends through the metal box. It is done by zero-beating the 5th harmonic with the $10-\mathrm{mc}$ signal from WWV. The 8 -millihenry choke coil shown in the schematic is not necessary when the Hartley circuit is used. Since it is necessary when the crystal oscillator is used, however, it is left in the circuit at all times.

The power supply is only partly filtered, leaving sufficient modulation to produce a low hum for listening on a receiver which does not have a beat oscillator.

This calibrator has many uses. A broadcast receiver can be lined up and the dial calibrations checked at multiples of $100 \mathrm{kc}, 600,700,800$, etc. A piece of shielded wire can be connected between the antenna post of the receiver and the output terminal of the calibrator, or the small aerial fixed to most small sets can be used. Amateur variable-frequency oscillator rigs and monitors can be calibrated accurately at 100 -kc intervals. High-frequency sets
can be aligned or calibrated by listening to the harmonics from both fundamental signals.
To determine the frequency of a signal, the nearest harmonic of 2 mc should be tuned in first. Because of their wide separation, there should be little trouble in determining which harmonic it is. Then, for closer work, the $100-\mathrm{kc}$ oscillator is turned on and the intervals are counted until the unknown frequency is reached.


# FM and Television Design 

# Part I-Tubes and circuits as used 

in high-frequency r.f. amplifiers

By MILTON S. KIVER

THE current swing is toward the high and ultra-high frequencies for commercial broadcasting. The new FM band extends from 88 to 108 mc; television starts at 44 and reaches up to 216 mc . These ranges include only those frequencies which now have commercial broadcasting. Naturally, other commercial work is being done on frequencies much higher than 216 mc . Color television is but one instance.

When we examine the circuits of receivers designed for these higher frequencies, we encounter many design features which differ from the conventional design of the low-frequency, standard AM receiver. The experimenter who de-


Fig. I-Components of the r.f. plate load.
sires to construct high-frequency receivers and the serviceman who is going to repair high-frequency sets must understand why certain circuits assume the form they do. In this article we will analyze the more common modifications to determine their advantages over their low-frequency counterparts.

## Miniature tubes

The miniature tube is a familiar sight these days. Its advantages are compact size, lower interelectrode capacitances, and higher nutual conductances. The connecting leads within the tube are short, reducing internal losses. Finally, most of the miniature tubes have no formal base, with its attendant leakage losses. This is especially significant as we increase the signal frequency. In television circuits, band widths extend for 4 to 6 mc . The higher nutual conductance and lower interelectrode capacitances of the miniature tube improve amplification. To see how both these quantities tend toward improved response, remember that the gain of an amplifier is equal to the product of the mutual conductance of the tube and the load impedance. Mathematically, this is expressed as: Gain $=\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}$. A high value of $g_{m}$ results in a high stage gain. In a wide band r.f. or i.f. amplifier, $\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}$ is the impedance formed by the tuned
circuit and its loapding resistor. (See Fig. 1.) To get a wide-band characteristic, loading of the tuned circuit is necessary, for as we ldad such a circuit, we flatten its response. A uniform $6-\mathrm{mc}$ response requires loading resistors from 2,000 to 10,000 ohms. Since the tuned elements themselves, without the shant ing resistor, have an impedance considerably greater than the resistor, placing the two in parallel will result in an over-all value which does not differ much from the value of the resistor. The value of shunting resistor, therefore, should be as high as possible to maintain high circuit impedance. It is not so obvious that the value of R for any desired band width is governed directly by the shunting capacitance of the circuit.
In any amplifier, the total capacitance across the circuit (whether it be a plain load resistor or a coil) is the sum of any inserted capacitances, plus the wiring capacitance and interelectrode capacitance of the tube. In low-frequency circuits it is possible to disregard the tube interelectrode and wiring capacitances and consider only the physically inserted capacitor. At the high frequencies, however, there is little or no inserted capacitance and we rely solely upon the tube and distributed wiring capacitance to resonate the coil


Fig. 2-Action of pentode in h.f. circuit.
Amplifier gain, as we have seen, is dependent upon tube $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{m}}$ and load impedance Z .. Load impedance is determined mainly by the shunting resistor, the resistor which is needed to broaden the circuit response. The value of the load resistor (for any given band width) is, in turn, determined by the L to C ratio of the tuned circuit. Consequently, the smaller the tube inter-
electrode capacitance, the greater the $L$ to $C$ ratio, the higher the shunting resistance and, as a final consequence, the higher the stage gain. Thus, through the very fact that at the higher fre-


Fig. 3-a-An r.f. grounded-grid amplifier.


Fig. 3-b-Cathode coupling with dual triodes.
quencies the tube interelectrode capacitance assumes greater importance, we find that it must be given more attention as a circuit element. The miniature tubes, because of their smaller element size, have less interelectrode capacitance. Use of a smaller tube also results in shorter leads from the elements to the circuit. This is often just as beneficial as reduced internal capacitance.

## The resurgent triode

Several years ago the triode was regarded as passé so far as the modern superheterodyne receiver was concerned. Yet today we find triodes used extensively in the high-frequency sets coming off the assembly line. In the RCA Model 630TS 10 -inch television receiver, 3 double triode tubes (6J6's) are employed in the r.f. section. In the Philco FM receiver, a double triode ( 7 F 8 ) is used as a high-frequency oscillator and mixer. The triode, far from being obsolete, is coming back stronger than ever, Many ask, "Why?"
The reasons are these: In a sensitive receiver, tube and circuit noise are most important in the r.f. amplifier and
mixer stages. Every tube and resistor in a circuit generates a certain amount of noise due to the random motion of electrons within them. In a resistor this is known as thermal noise or thermal agitation; in a tube it is known as the shot effect. The amount of noise voltage produced is not very large, generally less than 15 microyolts. This voltage is important in the r.f. end of the receiver because many signals entering the system may be of the same order of magnitude as the noise voltages or not much greater. The noise voltages, then, must be kept as small as possible and the signal be given maximum amplification.

The tube generating the smallest amount of internal noise is to be preferred. The noise generated in a tube varies in direct proportion to the number of grids in that tube. Thus, the noise energy produced by a pentode is about 3 to 5 times as great as that by a triode. The ratio between the noise voltages of pentagrid converters and triodes is even greater. Another impor-


Fig. 4-High-frequency r.f. pentode amplitier. tant fact is that the noise output of a tube operated as a converter (or mixer) is always greater than the corresponding noise output when the tube is used as a straight class-A amplifier. Thus, if we use an r.f. amplifier with a low noise factor and high amplification, we can boost most incoming signals to the point where they override easily the more bothersome converter or mixer noise.

Pentodes have always been considered superior to triodes as amplifiers. This, of course, in standard AM receiver circuits. In receivers designed for television, the situation is slightly different. First, the newer types of triodes designed for high-frequency operation have a greatly reduced grid-to-plate capacitance. This makes them less likely to oscillate. Second, the gain of a triode in television circuits is comparable to that of a pentode. This behavior is explained when we examine the conditions that exist in wide-band amplifiers. At broadcast frequencies the impedance of the resonant circuit (in the output of a stage) is high since it is sharply tuned and not loaded down by any external resistors. In a television circuit the loading resistors (to produce the desired band spread) reduce the impedance of the tuning circuit to a value somewhere between 2,000 and 10,000 ohms.

Fig. 2 shows what happens if we use a pentode tube with a circuit of this type. The actual circuit is shown in Fig. 2-a and the equivalent circuit in Fig. 2-b. The amplified signal divides between the plate resistance of the
pentode and the tuned output circuit. Since the pentode's internal resistance is considerably greater than the impedance of the tuned circuit, most of the amplifier signal is lost in the tube. Consequently, the over-all gain is low. It thus becomes possible to get approximately the same gain from a triode as a pentode. Also, the triode generates less noise than a pentode. In areas where the received signal strength is low, this is an important factor.
In FM receivers the tuned circuits have fairly high impedances. A pentode as an amplifier in the r.f. stage is capable of providing more gain than a single triode. However, with the new double triodes such as the 7 F 8 or 6 J 6 , we can achieve as much gain as a pentode with approximately the same number of components. In addition, we must not forget the low noise factor of the triode.

## R.F. amplifier circuits

In using triodes as r.f. amplifiers, several circuit arrangements are possible. In Fig. 3-a, the tube is connected as a grounded-grid amplifier. The grid is grounded and the input signal is fed into the cathode. In an arrangement of this type the grid remains at ground potential, and the cathode potential fluctuates in accordance with the input signal. Since the plate current of a triode is determined by the potential difference between the cathode and grid, it makes little difference which electrode is kept fixed and which fluctuates. There is an added advantage in grounding the grid since it acts as a shield between the input and output circuits

of this combination is as good as a single pentode. The double triode, however, has the advantage of having a high input impedance and of isolating the following oscillator, thus preventing any of its voltage from feeding back to the antenna and radiating to nearby receivers.
In such amplifiers, the antenna circuit is well isolated from the mixer and the amount of oscillator signal radiated to nearby receivers is negligible. With a single intervening pentode, the isolation is not quite as effective and radiation may occur. This can be particularly troublesome to nearby television receivers.
A pentode r.f. amplifier is illustrated in Fig. 4.

## Converter or mixer circuits

A common combination is the use of a double-triode for mixing and generating the oscillator voltage. Typical diagrams are shown in Figs. 5-a and 5-b. The oscillator voltage can be injected either at the mixer grid or the mixer cathode. The incoming signal is applied, as usual, to the mixer grid. Still a third variation of the circuit of Fig. 5 is the cathode-coupled mixer shown in Fig. 6. The incoming signal from an r.f. amplifier is coupled into the grid of one of the triodes of a 6J6 tube. Due to the impedance of the coil in its cathode circuit, the cathode potential varies with respect to ground. The second triode of the $6 J 6$ is the oscillator with the grid coil coupled to the inductance in the cathode circuit. The intermediate frequency appears in the plate circuit of the first triode, from which point it may be passed on to the i.f. system.

In many FM receivers and all television sets, the oscillator frequency is above that of the signal. The difference between the two is of course equal to the i.f. Inserted capacitance is reduced to an absolute minimum and in most instances forms only a small portion of the total capacitance across the resonated coil. The remainder of the capacitance is that of the tube and wiring. Note that this reduction in in-


Figs, 5-a, 5-b - Converter circuits with dual triodes. Both grid and cathode injection are employed.
and prevents the tube from oscillating. In Fig. 3-b, a dual triode (either a 6 J 6 or a 7 F 8 ) is functioning as a cathode-coupled amplifier. (If a 7F8 tube is used, tie both cathodes together.) The input signal is fed into the grid of the first triode. The varying current passing through the un-bypassed inductance causes the cathode voltage to vary with respect to ground. Since this cathode is cominon to the second triode, the plate current of this tube will vary. Note that this second tube is connected as a grounded-grid amplifier. The gain

WPART The modulator, modulution in
PART V - The modulator, modulation indicator and power supply

BY HARRY D. HOOTON, W3KPX

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## Acceleration Pickup Tube

By S. R. WINTERS

ANOVEL electronic tube for determining precisely the swiftly changing accelerations of an airplane (or various points on a plane) in flight has been designed by Dr. Walter Ramberg of the National Bureau of Standards. This brand-new addition to the audion family bears the label vacuum-tube acceleration pickup. It has already been applied in measuring accelerations of flesh-and-blood pilots, as well as dummies, when they are subject to violent changes in speed during crash landings or when thrown from pilot seats in speedy jet-propelled aircraft.
This new electronic tube, 6 years in the making, is a double diode which has a surface resemblance to the garden variety of radio tubes. In design it represents a material departure. This tube utilizes the effect of accelerations on the relative position of the electrodes in the diode; in conventional designs this tendency is restrained because it would cause electrical noise or "microphonics." The new addition to the tube family has a fixed, indirectly heated cathode with 2 plates, one on either side. These plates are mounted, so to speak, like rubber bands in that they "deflect in response to acceleration normal to the plane of the plates." This reduces the plate resistance of one diode and increases that of the other, producing a change in the plate current in proportion to the acceleration. The ratio of the 2 currents is registered on a conventional oscillograph.

The above-mentioned elastic mounting of the plates is intended to afford a fundamental mechanical vibration frequency of 800 cycles a second-assurance that this electronic tube will record accelerations with frequencies up to 200 cycles per second. Practical trials at the Bureau of Standards have shown that this latest tube (of which not quite a hundred have been constructed) has the desired natural frequency with an output in proportion to acceleration normal to the plates. For instance, the output for an acceleration of the order of 10 gravities is of adequate magnitude to register directly on a conventional oscillograph, without requiring an auxiliary amplifier.

## Calibration procedure

Tubes were calibrated up to accelerations of well over 20 gravities on a spinning table. A very interesting method was used to calibrate it at 2 gravities. The tube was simply placed on its side

obviously a desirable factor in flight testing of small aircraft, where space and weight are rationed. Likewise it makes for less complicated laboratory tests when amplifying channels are not readily accessible.

The high capacity of the tube is desirable for registering accelerations over a broad range and in avoiding dam. age from abrupt high accelerations. The linear values of this pickup are such as to allow the filtering out of highfrequency response, irrespective of amplitude, and afford a record proportional to acceleration.

To summarize, the vacuum-tube pickup is ar.other electronic research tool. It


Fig. l-How the pickup tube is hooked up.
is a convenient means for measuring accelerations from 5 to 40 gravities. It combines high sensitivity with high natural frequency, making it possible to record rapidly varying accelerations directly without the complication of an intermediate amplifier. Its disadvantages are that it is more subject to zero drift; requires a warming-up period of about 15 minutes before reaching equilibrium, and requires a filter to remove response at its natural frequency.
The development of this important electronic tube is credited largely to the Bureau of Standards, although Sylvania Electric Products, Inc,. and the Army and Navy were co-operative agencies when a "birth certificate" for the tube was sought in 1941.



REMARKABLE new system of refueling longdistance air liners in mid-flight has been developed by
British South American Airways. Successful test flights have been made every week during this summer on the South Atlantic route, and it is intended to employ the new method on the North Atlantic route next year. Bound for Bermuda, the air liner has been leaving London carrying 7 tons less gasoline than needed for the nonstop trip. The 7 tons saved leave room for an extra 7 tons of profitable freight. The basis of the whole systenı is an entirely novel application of radar aids. Here is how it is done.

You remember that highly successful wartime radar setup known as RebeccaEureka? Eureka was a radar beacon dropped with parachute troops and installed by them at the point required. It contained a transmitter, which emitted pulse-trains when triggered off by impulses sent out by Rebecca. In the war Rebecea was airborne and served to enable the aircraft carrying it to "home" on Eureka. In the refueling system now being developed, a modified form of Eureka is also airborne, being carried both by the air liner and by the flying tanker from which it is refueled.

On leaving the London Airport, the air liner sets a course for the Azores, using the Gee radar navigational system for the first 300 miles and Consol or Lovan after that, if weather conditions make position-fixing by direct methods impossible. The flying tanker is based on Santa Maria in the Azores. The course of the liner having been plotted by radio and radar, a rendezvous $\left(38^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}\right.$, $29^{\circ} 0^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$, southwest of Fayal, is typical) is decided upon and radioed to the liner, the expected time of meeting being also given. Each aircraft carries both Rebecea and Eureka. An hour before the predicted foregathering, each switches on Rebecca. They thus "home" on each other and always know each other's position, regardless of cloud or fog. In due time visual contact is made and the refueling begins. The first contact is always made with a weighted line trailed by the tanker, which must be a good conductor of electricity. Thus any potential difference between the two aircraft is wiped out, and there is no fire risk from sparks during the refueling.

# Transatlantic News 

By Major Ralph W. Hallows

Ramo-Craft European Correspondent

Thanks to radio and radar, refueling in the air has been accomplished without the slightest hitch on every trip. The system has enormous possibilities and may well be applied to much longer flights. There is, for example, no reason why a passenger liner or a freighter should not be refueled two or even three times in the course of a long, nonstop journey. A much smaller amount of gasoline would then be carried on starting, and the take-off weight of the aircraft could be made up of a smaller. proportion of unprofitable fuel and a larger proportion of highly profitable passengers and goods. Once again the thermionic tube offers to mankind an inestimable benefit!

## V. h. f. police radio

Some months ago I described a v.h.f. diversity-transmission, diversity-reception system which had been devised to enable police automobiles to keep in constant touch with their headquarters. The system was originally developed by technicians employed by the British Home Office. It has proved completely successful and is now being installed over the greater part of this country. So big is the demand from police headquarters all over the country that the Marconi Company has found it worthwhile to design and market a special range of transmitting and receiving equipment for use both at police centers and in patrol automobiles. The automobile set, operated from the car battery, is so compact that both transmitter and
receiver are easily stowed in the rear luggage compartment. The microphone, receiver, and controls are on the dashboard. The working carrier frequencies are between 75 and 100 mc . The carrier frequency of the stationary set at headquarters is crystal-controlled. The crystal frequency is low, but a succession of tube circuits select and amplify the 18th harmonic, which becomes the carrier frequency, delivered with a power output of 50 watts to the antenna. Both transmitter and receiver use the same antenna and are placed close to it to minimize feeder length. Remote control may be used up to 3 miles over ordinary telephone lines. This facilitates diversity-transmission and reception. The automobile part of the equipment includes a loudspeaker for traffic control purposes. This can be connected to the microphone and the a.f. amplifier with a switch on the dashboard. The mobile transmitter is also crystal-controlled and has a power output of 10 watts.

## Radio taxicabs

The university town (a place in England is not as a rule called a city unless it is the site of a cathedral) of Cambridge has a large population and extends over a considerable area. Some of the colleges are a mile from one another, and most of them are the best part of that distance from the railroad depot. The biggest fleet of taxicabs in Cambridge is owned by a lady, who used (Continued on page 81).

## PN-TYPE CRYSTAL PICKUP

The new Brush Model BR-903 pickup cartridge has several outstanding features. It uses a crystal of the PN type (ammonium dihydrogen phosphate) which, unlike rochelle salt, is very rugged. It withstands humidity of $90 \%$ and temperatures of about $160^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ continuously without harm. In fact, PN crystals can be immersed in boiling water for 10 minutes without damage.

The new cartridge operates with a needle pressure of only $1 / 3$ ounce and has low needle talk. Its sapphire stylus is replaceable.

A load of 5 megohms is recommended. The total cable capacitance between cartridge and load should be kept low, for example $100 \mu \mu f$. This will allow about 2 feet of shielded cable. Under these conditions approximately 1 volt will be obtained across the load at 300 cycles.


## FOR FASTER SOLDERING

 2 NEW WELIER SOLDERING GUNS

The new Weller Soldering Guns with Solderlite plus the fast 5 second heat. ing help make service work more profitable for radio.television and appliance service men, electrical maintenance men, electric motor rewinding and repair shops automotive electrical serv. ice. $\AA$ useful and time-saving tool for laboratory workers, experimenters. hobbyists, telephone installation and maintenance men. See your radio parts distributor or write for bulletin direct.

824 Packer St., Easton, Pa.

## A Remote Microphone

| NTERESTING new features, mechanical as well as electrical, are found in the Ultramike illustrated here. A wireless microphone, sending out a signal on the broadcast band, the unit is entirely self-contained in a case no larger than the ordinary mike stand. The stand contains the $11 / 2$-volt filament and 45 -volt B-battery as well as the 1-tube oscillator. Another feature is that no screws are used in construction, everything being put together with rivets and tabs.

The circuit is electron-coupled, the screen, cathode, and grid forming a Hartley oscillator. The tapped oscillator coil is tuned to any desired frequency between 1250 and 1650 kc with a variable slug. A plate loading coil is self-tuned roughly near the center of this range. Power is supplied by the plate to an aerial of several feet of wire.

The grid leak, instead of returning to ground, goes to the high end of the 45volt B-battery through a 100,000 -ohm resistor. This is claimed to give more positive oscillation, as current is high when the set is turned on. When oscillation begins, the negative voltage built up on the grid produces normal bias on the grid.

The microphone is a special condenser type, and is connected directly between grid and ground. There is also a grid condenser of $.0004 \mu f$ in series with the oscillator coil.

A very interesting feature is that the device is intended to be used as carriercurrent device. The user is instructed to attach the antenna clip to any convenient radiator, water pipe, electrical conduit or other "ground." Loud signals then will be received on all radio equipment connected to or situated near the same "ground" system, while very

little energy is radiated directly through space. Thus the useful range is increased while danger of interference to radios outside the building is actually reduced.

The Editor obtained the following results in his home:

Three different radio sets in 3 differ-

Two views of the new wireless microphone.

ent rooms in the apartment were tuned to 1200 kc . Then the Ultramike was adjusted with the tuning knob. With the mouth close to the mike and speaking in a rather low voice, the voice came out very well on all 3 different radio sets, although separated by walls (some of steel wire lath).

## VERIFIED SPEAKERS

"Let the Guarantee Protect You, Too" WRIGHT

TESTER

Tests yesterday's tubes, today's tubes and tomorrow's tubes. The Model 247 features a newly designed element switching system designed to accommodate all future tubes as they are announced.

## Features:

 It is impossible to insert the tube in the wrong socket when using the new Model 247. Eight separate sockets are used, one for each type of tube base made. If the tube fits in the socket it can be tested.The Model 247 incorporates a newly designed element selector switch system which reduces the possibility of obsolesence to an absolute minimum. Any pin may be used as a filament pin and the voltage applied between that pin and any other pin, or even the "top-cap". Please note this is not a variation of the commonly used "floating-filament" arrangement but instead represents a real advance in design, inasmuch as it provides a true "frce-point" system. Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminating in more than 1 pin are truly tested with the Model 247 as any of the pins may be placed in neutral position when necessary.
The new free-point system described above permits the Model 247 to overcome the difficulties encountered with other emission type tube testers when checking, Diode, Triode and Pentode sections of multi-purpose tubes, because sections can be tested individually when using the new model 247. The special isolating circuit allows each section to be tested as if it were in a separate envelope.
The Model 247 provides a super sensitive method of checking for shorts and leakages up to 5 Megohme between any and all of the terminals. Continuity between varions sections is individually indicated. This is important, especially in the case of an element terminating at more than one pin. In such cases the element or internal connection of ten completes a circuit.
One of the most important improvements, we believe, is the fact that the 4 position fast-action snap switches are all numbered in exact accordance with the standard R.M.A. numbering system. Thus, if the element terminating in pin No. 7 of a tube is under test, button No. 7 is used for that test. This feature will be appreciated especially by servicemen who, when using other tube testers, have been compelled to first try various positions to locate the correct element and then have had to look up charts in order to learn which pin is used for that particular element.

Model 247 comes complete with new speedread chart. Comes housed in handsome hand. rubbed oak cabinet sloped for bench use. A slip-on portable hinged cover is included for outside use. Size: $101 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 81 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 6^{\prime \prime}$.

* ONLY



# TRangynat <br> Offers Another <br> Great Value! <br> Model FM-1 <br> F. M. RADIO 

8-TUBE RECEIVER KIT

covering the entire F.M. Band

$(87.5$ to 108.5 mc )


When wired, this KIT makes an F.M. Radio Receiver of the highest quality and fidenity. and of a retail value of from 2 to 3 times the cost of the kit!
No technical knowledge required
. We provide complete Instructions for easy, rapid assembly.

## Features:

- Covers entire F.M. Band from 87.5 to 108.5 megacycles.
- NO PERCEPTIBLE FREQUENCY DRIFT from a cold start.
- Complete with wired Transvision FMF-2 tuner front end and Transvision FM 107 R IF
maplifier,
$10^{\prime \prime}$
PM
speaker
and
at matched set of 8 tubes: (3-6AK.
$1-6 \mathrm{~V} 6,1-5 \mathrm{~V} 3,1-6 \mathrm{AL5}, \mathrm{I}-6 \mathrm{SN} 7$ ).
- All component parts are of the highest quality.
- For operation on 110 volts. 50-60 cycles AC

MODEL FM-1
TRANSVISION 8 . TUBE F.M. RADIO KIT with Speaker and Tubes.

List $\$ 64.95$
Beautiful furniture-finish cabinet available at low additional cost.
ALSO . . . BASIC ESSENTIAL PARTS of the TRANSVISION 8-tube F.M. Radio Receiver available separately. Prices fair traded ... List prices $5 \%$ higher west of the Mississippi River.

See your local diatributor, or for further
information write to:
TRAMSVISION IMC.
385 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

ALARGE part of our observers' time seems to have been spent on the 10 - and $20-$ meter amateur bands during the past few weeks. Conditions on these frequencies have been very good at times during the fall and show signs of very good dx during the winter months. Reports this month have been received from Bill Duggan of Goshen, New York; Orville F. Gardiner of the Veterans Hospital in Palo Alto, California; Charles C. Fox of Evansville, Indiana; Charles 0. Luckett of Roselle, New Jersey; Marvin Blasser, W5NFZ, of ??? (I'd like to answer your letter, but no address is given, and I did not find your call in the summer issue of the Amateur Call Book); John A. Shanks of Russellville, Tennessee ; John Winkler of Big Rapids, Michigan; Dwight Thomas of Waco, Texas; Donald G. Thompson and Carl Slutter of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Central Telegraph Office in Athens, Greece; and the Australian Radio Services.

Australia is now being heard by North American listeners on VLB on 9.54 mic from 0700 to 0815 and at the same times over VLC7 on 11.84 me. VLA7 on 17.800 me from 1900 to 2015 and to the west coast over VLA8 and VLC 6 on 11.76 and 9.615 mc from 1000 to 1100 ; and over VLA5 on 15.32 mc ; VLB8 on 21.60 mc ; and VLG6 on 15.24 me from 2245 to 2345.

Among the hams heard are TG9RV in Guatemala; KX6USN on Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands; VRGAA on Pitcairn Island; KP6AB on Palmyra Island; XADT in Leghorn, Italy; CN8BA in French Morocco; F8MY in Paris; J9CRP in Kwajalein, Marshall Islands; VK9NK in New Guinea.

A transmitter in Burma has been heard ir eastern United States on 9.540 me at 0845 EST and ZLK2 in the British Honduras on 10.600 mc at 1330. An Italian transmitter hats been heard on 15.120 mes at 0730 hours. OTC in Relgian Congo from 2100 to 2300 hours on 9.745 megacycles. A station thought to be in Moscow has been reported to us on about 15.200 megacycles at about 2300 to 2430 hours, when they were still on. A man and a woman were heard speaking at frequent intervals,
For the benefit of new readers and to answer dozens of letters received each month, please read this carefully. If you desire to become one of our short wave observers please send to me your name and address with a description of your receiving equipment and a report of what you have received during the past month. We cannot make appointments on just your name and address. Tell us as much about your reception as you can in your first letter. One thing that makes us want to say "no" to your application is the requesting of a listening post certificate to "hang on the wall of your den" and "it would look swell over my receiver." These certificates are issued to observers in return for the service which they have given as such, not as decorations. Your record as an observer is considered before a certificate is issued to you. Please send your reports and applications to Elmer R. Fuller, Short Wave Editor, c/o Radio-Craft, 25 West Broadway, New York City 7. Best of luck, lots of fb dx, om and yl and of course, to all of you, xyl's!

All schedules are Eastern Standard Time.
Frea. Station Location and Sthedule
4.780 YV4RO 4.780 HJAB 4.790
4.810 YVIRL
$\begin{array}{ll}4.810 & \text { HJBB } \\ 4.820 \\ \text { XEJG }\end{array}$
4.820 HJED
4.830 YV2R
4.840 YVIRZ
4.860 PRC5
$\begin{array}{ll}4.880 & \text { HJFH } \\ 4.890 & \text { HJCH }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}4.890 & \text { H } \\ 4.920 & \text { CR } \\ \end{array}$
4.920 YV5RN
4.920 HJAP
4.940 HJCW
4.950 Va7LO
4.950 HJCQ
4.960 HJAE
4.970 YV5RM
4.990 YV3RN
5.000 WWV
$\begin{array}{ll}5.300 & \text { DTYC } \\ 5.530 & \text { OAXIB }\end{array}$

VALENCIA. VENEZUELA: 1630 to BARRANQUILLA. COLOMBIA: 1700 BANDOENG, NETHERLAND IN. BANDOENG, NETHERLANO
DIES: 0730
MARACAIBO. VENEZUELA: 0530 to MARACAIBO. VENEZUELA; 0530 to

CÜCUTATA, COLOMBIA; 1600 to 2200 | CUCUTA, COLOMBIA. 1600 to |
| :--- |
| GUADALAJARA. MEXICO: 2300 |
| to | CALS, COLOMBIA: 1900 to 2300 SAN CHRISTOBAL. VENEZUELA: VOLERA, VENEZUELA 1630 to 2145 BOGOTA. COLOMBIA: 1900 to 2200 BELEM, BRAZIL: 0000 to 1100 :

ARMENIA. COLOMBIA ; 0600 to 2200 BOGOTA. COLOMBIA ; 1800 to 2200 LOURENCO MARQUES, MOZAM. BIOUE: 1330 to 1500 : Sundass. 1000 CARACAS. VENEZUELA: 0600 30 CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA: 0000 te BOGOTA, COLOMBIA; 0645 to 1115 : 1400 to
NAIROBI. KENYA; 1100 to 1400 30GOTA. COLOMBIA: 1000 to 1400 : CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA: 1600 to CARACAS. VENEZUELA; 0530 to BARQUIBIMETO. VENEZUELAI WASHINGTON, D. C.: U. S. Bureau of Staudards: continuously day and MUNICH GERMANY: 0900 to 0930 (Continued on page 44)

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE - We believe units offered for sale by mail order should be sold only on a "Money-Back-If-Not-Satisfied" basis. We carefully check the design calibration and value of all items advertised by us and unhesitatingly offer all merchandise subject to a return for credit or refund. You, the customer, are the sole judge as to value of the item or items you hove purchased.


## The New Model 60-T TUBE: and SET TESTER

A COMPLETE TUBE TESTER
Tests all tubes including the new post-war miniature loctals such as the 12AT6, 12AU6, 35W4. 50185, $1172 s^{\text {, etc. }}$, the scale of the meter Tests shorts and reado on up to 3 Megohms in all tubes. Tests leakages and shorts of any one element against all elements in all tubes - Tests both plates in rectifers - Tests individual sections such as diodes, triodes, pentodes, etc., in multi-purpose tabes.
 NET PRICE leastruetions. charts and detailed operating

A COMPLETE MULTI-METER

- 6 D.C. Vottane Ranges
- 6 A.C. Voltage Ranges:
- 4 D.C. Current Ranges:
- Low Resistance Ranges:

Low Resistance Ranges: division Is
0 1/Ioth of an ohm.)

- 2 Medlum Resistance Ranges:
- High Resistance Range: 0 to 20 Meg ohims
- Decibel Ranges: -10 to $+38,+10$
to $+38,+30$ to +58 D8.

EXTRA: WE CAN NOW SUPPLY THE MODEL 60 HOUSED IN A BEAUTIFUL HAND-RUBBED OAK CABINET. COMPLETE WITH PORTABLE COVER MAKING IT SUITABLE FOR EITHER BENCH OR OUTSIDE USE. ONLY $\$ 2.75$ ADDJTIONAL. SPECIFY MODEL 60-C

The New Model 650-A A.C. Operated SIGNAL GENERATOR

## 50 Operates on 110.120 Volts

- R.F. Frequencles from 100 Kc. to 35 Mc . on Fundamentals in 5 bands by front panel switeb
mantpulation. Ons addtional manjpulation. On, additional
band prorldes
Harmonlcs from band prorldes Harmonles from
30 to 105 Me.
- Audio Modulating Frequency Disortlon less than $3 \%$.
- Attenuation: Features a newly designed ${ }^{3-8 t e p}$ ladder type
of attenuator
(T pad). The first ofep providees lowest output and can be multiplited by 10 and by
100 by turning the multipller ${ }_{\text {switch. }} 100$ by turning the multipller
- Hartley Exited Ovellator Electron coupled to $\begin{gathered}\text { Buffer } \\ \text { Amplifier. } \\ \text { Frequency } \\ \text { stablity }\end{gathered}$ is assured by modutating the smpilear atage.

Complete with coaxial cable, test leads and instruetions. Heavy gauge orey crystalline cabinot with beautiful two tone $\$ 39_{\text {nis }}^{95}$ etched front panel. $812091 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$.

## The New Model CA-11 SIGNaL TRACER



Simple to operate . . . because signal intensity readings are indicated directly on the meter!

* SIMPLE TO OPERATE -only 1 connecting cable -NO TUNING CONTROLS.
* HIGHLY SENSITIVEuses an improved Vacuum Tube Voltmeter circuit.
* Tube and resistor-capacity network are built into the Detector Probe.
* COMPLETELY PORTABLE - weighs 5 lus. and measures $5^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$.
* Comparative Signal Intensity readings are in. meter as the Detector Probe is moved to follow the Signal from Antenna to Speaker.
* Provision is made for insertion of phones. The Model CA-11 comes housed in a beautiful hand-rubbed wooden cabinet. Complete swith Probe, test leads and instructions.


## The New Model 670 SUPER METER

A Combination Volt-Ohmmilliammeter plus Capacity Reactance, Inductance and

Decibel Measurements D.C. VOLTS: 0 to $7.5 / 15 / 75 /$ 150/750/1500/7500.
A.O. VOLTS: 0 to $15 / 30 / 150$ $300 / 1500 / 3000$ Volts. OUTPUT VOLMS: 0 to $15 / 30$ /150/300/1500/3000.
D.C. CUIRREN'T: 0 to $1.5 / 15$ $/ 150 \mathrm{Ma}$.; 0 to 1.5 Amps RESISTANCE: 0 to 500 , 100,000 ohms 0 to 10 Megohms CAPACITY: 001 to .2 Mfd .1 to 4 Mfd. (Quality test for electrolytics)
REACTANCE: 700 to 27,000 Ohms; $13,000 \mathrm{Ohms}$ to 3 Meg ohms.


INI)UCTANCE: 1.75 to 70 Henries; 35 to 8,000 Henries. DECIBELS: -10 to $+18,+10$ to $+38,+30$ to +58 . The Model 670 comes housed in a rugged, crackle-finished steel cabinet complete with test leads and operating instructions.


## The New Model 450 TUBE TESTER

Speedy operation - as. sured by the newly designed rotary selector switch which replaces the usual snap, toggle, or lever action switches.

## SPECIFICATIONS

- Tests all tubes up to 117 volts. - Tests shorts and leakages up to 3 Megohms in all tubes. Tests both plates in rectifiers. - New plates in rectiners. New type line voltage adjuster. such as diodes, triodes, pentodes, etc., in multipurpose tubes. - Noise Test-detects microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections. "Uses a $41 / 2$ " square ragged metor. - Works on 90 to 125 volts 60 cycles A.C.

EXTRA SERVICE-May be used as an extremely sensitive condenser Leakage Checker. A relaxation type oscillator incorporated in this model will detect leakages even when the frequency is one per minute.


[^1]
## LEONARD'S

## FALL PRICES

## best value hazelton

mULTI TESTER RANGES
AC Volt
DC Volt ............1500
DC Mills ..... 0.150
Resistance 0-300,000
$\$ 11 .{ }^{75}$


ELECTRONIC MEASUREMENTS
 VOLOMETERS
 OPENEACE $200_{\text {NET }}^{95}$ OPENFACE PORTABLE
loIAP 3" Meter $\$ 21.50$ net 101BP 4" Meter
$\$ 24.95$ net

## NEWI

> "PREMIER"
> BANDSPREAD DIAL
> SIGNAL GENERATOR $554^{75}$


The "Premier" Model 570 is the ONLL lonv-prlced Signal Generator with a MICROMASTER BAND
SPREAD DIAL. ©quivalent to a seale length of approx. $60^{\circ}$-a major featuro for logeins's sharp and critical tuning.

- ATA TRIMMERS ON ALL BANDS.
- TRIPLE COPPER PLATED SHIELDINO - Range $75 K \mathrm{C}-50 \mathrm{MC}$ ou fundamental. and 50.150 MC on 3rd harmonlo. useful for alignias FM and
- Accuracy better than $1 \%$
- Speclal geared straightline frequency tuning condenser prooldes linemr calibratlou orer entire disi
 21 btrs.


## RECORD CHANGERS

WEBSTER 56-Automatic Stop ..... $\$ 26.66$
DETROLA ........................ 14.50
SEEBURG-2 Post................... 22.95
RCA CRYSTAL MIKE
with table stand
\$ 4.95

## KENYON Power Transformer

325 mill-400 CT-6.3 at 4.5 . $\$ 5.95$ amps. Fully shielded. 5 v, at 6 amps.
$+5.25$
6L6 Push Pull or Push Pull Parallel 50 watt Completely shielded. 250 mill primary 5000 ohms-sec. 2-4-8-15-500 ohms.
$\$ 5.19$


Crystal pick-up - Top quality constant speed motor. Motor Assembly only. . \$3.95


## Ifonmplamonic <br> 69 CORTLANDT ST. <br> NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

## 250-WATT FM-AM TRANSMITTER <br> (Continued from page 34)

wire so the final shunt value can be determined accurately. Place the serics circuit, consisting of the 2 meters and the 10,000 -ohm resistor, across a low d.c. voltage source, say a 45 -volt B-battery; and adjust the series resistor until the $250-\mathrm{ma}$ meter reads the same as the $100 \%$ modulation TZ-40 platecurrent value. The shunt across the 100 ma meter is now adjusted for full-scale deflection on the 100 -ma unit. Caution: Always disconnect the d.c. voltagc source when making, adjustments on the shunt; otherwise the $100-\mathrm{ma}$ meter will burn out. Once the correct shunt value has been determined, the shunt wire can be wound in the form of a small coil and connected permanently across the milliammeter terminals. The shunted 100 -ma unit is now connected in the TZ-40 plate-current line to indicate modulator plate current and approximate percentage of modulation. In that portion of the scale between 75 and 100 milliamperes, the meter indication coincides almost exactly with modulation percentage, thus affording a quick visible check.

## The compression control

The compression control is the 500,000 -ohm potentiometer in the grid circuit of the 6SQ7 (see last month's schematic). Adjustment of the compression control is not critical, but it must be made carefully. Turn the gain control to normal operating position and advance the compression control until a definite flattening of the voice peaks is noticed. Now, redice the compression control slowly and, at the same time, readjust the gain control slowly up or down, as the case may be, until the compression just "takes hold" at 85 to $90 \%$ modulation. If an oscilloscope is available, the correct adjustment can be carried out very easily as a definite flattening of the wave form will be visible long before ${ }^{\text {d }}$ the average listener's ear notices any distortion.

If the aural methof adjustment must be used, monitor the transmitted wave with a pair of headphones plugged into the monitoring jack on the front panel, or by short circuiting


Under-chassis view of the unit. High-voltage leads are shielded. the antenna and ground terminals of the communications receiver and tuning in the emitted sig--nal. Adjust the compression to a point just below where distortion of the audio component of the signal is heard.

It is essential to become familiar with the compression control by the record player test, as described in last
month's article, before the transmitter is placed on the air. Incorporating the monitor circuit in the speech amplifier permits accurate adjustments of the compression control.

The compression effect may be removed from the signal by turning the compression control to its OFF position.

## HOT RADIO VALUES or SUN RADIO\＆


ham and police SUPERHET TUNER

 7.7
2.4 （BFO）．Frequency
16.3 inc．Flamen

 Ham ary lbs．Ideal for
Pollee
and


## WAVEMETER

Wew ciosing out the last few of these preclslon
wavemeters which tune Wavemeters which tune
from $150-210 \mathrm{me}$ and whleh contain ${ }_{a}$ high quality resonant cavity wavemeter，oselllator，hot－ eroiyno amplifier，electric 19 tubes，ilo $\begin{aligned} & \text { complete } \\ & \text { Fith }\end{aligned}$ supply．The tubes alone far axceed your close－out Costs of


V．H．F． TRANSMITTER Here is one of the great est offertings in war sur plua！Hundreds sold at an amazlariy low prico Brand new．Battery op－ erated（ $671 / 208$ and $11 / 2$ A）．Frequency 80 to 105 me．Complete with 241 a manual．Resdy to go on Less Batterles，\＄6．95


## SPERRY AMPLIFIER

Brand new servo ampli－ fier containing two bearn powér．output tubes（1832） simllar to 2516，two twin triodes（1633 and 1834） similar to 68 C 7 ，two mlea condensert，docens of color two duai and four soction bathtub condensers，three transformers，two wafer awitchea，one volume eqn－ trol，four octal sockets．
Easily convertible $\$ 3.95$


## BC 684 F．M． 35 WATT TRANSMITTER

Brand new，complete with eight tubes，crys－ tal control， 10 channel pushbutton，non－linear modulation coil less coverplate，crystal and power 17


NEW U．S． NAVY SPEAKERS Stromberg Carlso and RCA waterproo？ peakers．Brand new n original cartons． 25 Watt PM driver unit with line matching transformer and pro－ jector mounted in heavy duty round netal buice．Ideal for rs and sound systems rs and sound system Offered ．．．．$\$ 14,95$


BC645 UHF RECEVER TRANSMITTER
＂The citizen＇s Radio＂ covers 450－500 mc． Consists of complete or system and re－ ceiver， 15 tubes，and simple complete con－ version instructions or 420 me operation Brand new．．．．S\＄4．95


SCR195 Walkio Talkies， brand new．Weight $271 / 2$ pounds including ${ }^{\text {knap }}$ Range up to 25 milem in open country Frequency 52.8 to 65.8 MC．Trans－
mitter and recelver with regular hand set．Com－ plete ready to operato
wlth spare parts．

Each $\$ 69.95$


VM RECORD CHANGER
Brand new．Mixes 10 and $12^{\prime \prime}$ records． $\$ 16.95$

Wood Base for above \＄3．49

portable AMPLIFYING MEGAPHONE
U．S．Army Signal Corps Surplus！Completo in port． electrte megaphone and milerophone．Distol grlp and trigeer switch Ad－ ditional hand microphone and switch．Portable trl－ pou flatier and batter cise amplifler and ba up to $\%$ milo．．$\$ 59.95$


WESTON OHM METER
NO． 689
A beautiful Instrument for accurate work Scale $0-10$
ohm and 9.100 ohm scaled to read $1 / 20$ of an ohm with ease．This $21 / 0^{\circ}$ round moter is housed in $12 \%^{\prime \prime} \times 5$＂．Complete with heary duty felt lined
leather case and lock．
Specla1 ．．．．．．．．．\＄14，95


5－GANG TUNING CONDENSER Brand new 5 gang， 365 mmfd．per sec－ tion ．．a truly pre－ cision built condenser With ceramic insula－ tion．A $\$ 13.50$ value in the greatest offering ever made in tuning condensers．
For only ．．．．．$\$ 2.95$


TSI3 HANDSET
Combining a 200 ohm earphone with butterlis switch for llsten and talk．
Has $6^{\circ}$ flexible rubber cord Has $6^{\circ}$
with
1 flexible rubber cord
and
 hawd........$\$ 2.95$ All tems．F．O．B．Whash．
 with
c．o．0．order pror balant
Forel c．o．D．FForelipn orders

## VOLT． METER \＄3．49

Brand new G．E． $8^{\prime \prime}$ square panel motor 150 v ideal for cbeck－ ing primary volt age．


D．C．MILLIAMETER Brand
tric
20
now
round
General
panel ters 0－300．
\＄2．97


FF WASHINGTON，D．C．

## 100 WATT BENDIX TRANSMITTER TAI2

## ${ }^{\text {chacck }}$ <br> ane values


cover oscillators．（Thmp．RF Three 807 Tubes，four 10 meter $0-80$ meters can be easily Separato trangmitterand you and by using crystanged to will have a completsl for the
One 4 separate output ections position selector tanks．
tanks simultaneously ces the ECO switch having se－ven on the front panel．All the controls and ourtput shields and case．The housing controls are morunted $11 \times 12 \times 15$ inches are sheet aluminumt aluminum siraple instructions for whigh $351 / / \mathrm{lbs}$ ．Dimensions mished．Complete with conversion li／libs．Complete，


## SUPERHETERODYNE REGEI <br> Thbs crystal R⿴囗十


 monsions－ 6 K 8 Output
 Extra set－colls $\$ 16.95$


RADAR RECEIVER BC． 1068 A Guaranteed excellent con dition．It is a is ant con－
ceiver for
a ceiver for tiam and Tele tunes $x^{a}$ experimenters tains 2 po 210 mc ，con stages R．F．and 5 on 110 volt omplete with ply and 14 C power with tubes

BC． 221 frequency METER
helerodyno frequen conpleto with quency mo－ or 500 eed accura chart crys－ greater．cyeles，which of $01 \%$
divlator ranges per kc．than two dis 50 ke．Cane 125－250 andamental or vibrap power used with 200 － nFol generator Makea a batterles but Guene ar contine sig． but Guaranteed slightly used
With Modulat．．．．$\$ 37.50$


## WORLD-WIDE STATION I IST <br> -(Continued from page 40)

5.810
5.840 PZH5
5.870 HRN
6.880 ZRK
5.890
5.890 OAX4Z
$\begin{array}{ll}5.910 & 02 X 4 V \\ 5.950 & H H 2 S\end{array}$
5.960 RVI9
5.970 VONH
5.980 LRSI
6.980
5.990 FG8AH
6.000 ZFY

MOSCOW. U.S.S.R. : schedui Unlnown
 TEGUCIGALPA. HONDURAS; 1800 to $1000: 1300$ to $1500: 180 \mathrm{C}$ to 2300
APETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA: 2345 to 0130: 1030 to 16000800 to 1615 IMMA, PERU: 1630 to 2330 IMA. PERU: 1800 to 2100 PORT. AU.PRINCE, HAITI; 0800 to MOS15: 1100 to $1300: 1730$ to 2130 VATICAN CITY: 0900 to 0930: 1000 to 1100 iOHNS, NEWFOUND LAND: 0900 BUENOS AIRES. ARGENTINA: 1800 ANDORRA; 0500 to 1900 POINT-AU-PITRE, GUADELOUPE; 1700 ta 1900
GEORGETOWN. BRITISH GUIANA; GERGETOWN. BRITISH GUIANA;
0545 to $0745: 0945$ to $1145: 1415$ to

### 6.000 CFCX 6.000 HP5K

 6.010 2RH6.010 cJcX
6.020 HJCX
6.02 II XEUW

## PCJ

CFYP
HP5B
.040
(10 cobF
COBF
XETW

MONTREAL, CANADA 0700 to 2315 COLON: PANAMA: 07 in to 1300 JOHANNESBURE. SOUTH A RICA SYDNEV. NOVA SCOTIA: 053 BOGOJA, COLOMBIA; 0700 to 0800: VERA CRUZ. MEXICO: 0700 to 0100 VERA CRUZ, MEXICO: OT00 TO O100
BRAZZAVILLE, FRENCH EQUA. TORIAL AFRICA: 1600 to 1843 HUIZEN. NETHERLANDS: 1400 to MOSCO W. U.S.S. R. : schedule to 2200 CALGAFY, CANADA: 0730 to 0100 PANAMA CITY. PANAMA: 1800 to ALGIERS. ALGERIA: 1230 to 1800 RANGOON, BURMA: 0030 to 0230 MAVANA, CUBA: 0800 to 2300 TAMPICO. MEXICO: $0745{ }^{230}$ to 0045 to 0300 . 1330 to MOROCCO: 023 to 030\%: 1330 to 1830
6.070 GRR
6.070 CFRX
6.070
6.070
6.080
6.080
6.090
6.080 CKF
6.090 LRY
6.090
6.090

CBFW
$\begin{array}{ll}6.090 & \text { 2YB7 } \\ 6.100 & \text { VUDIO }\end{array}$
6.100
6.110 PRES
6.120 HP5H
6.130 XEUZ
6.130 CHNX
$\begin{array}{ll}6.130 & \text { COCD } \\ 6.140 & \text { HJOE }\end{array}$
6. 150 GRW
6.150 CKRO
6.150 EQB
6. 150 TIRH
6.150 CSWD
6.160 HJCD
6.160 H HCM
6. 160 HER3
6.230 HRD2
6.240 HJCF
6.280 HCJE
6.200 HJCT
6.200 YV6RD
6.200 FKBAA
6.310 H112
6.330 COC
6.360 HRPI
$\begin{array}{ll}6.370 & \text { CSX } \\ 6.450 & \text { COH }\end{array}$
6.510 CP40
6.530 TGWB
6.620 TG2
$6.710 \quad 22 T 7$
6.720 PMA
$\begin{array}{ll}6.750 & \text { SVT } \\ 6.760 & \text { YNDS }\end{array}$
6.770 CP49
6.770
6.850
6.910 YNQ
6.980
6.980 FO8AA
7.010 XPSA
7.100
7.120
7.150
7.150
7.160
7.190 JCPA
7.210
7.210
VGGZ
7.220 sCKW
7.220

LONDON ENGLAND: 2200 to 0030 TORONTO, CANADA: 0600 to 2345 BERLIN, GERMANY: 0000 to 0345 COLOMBO, CEYLON: 1930 to 0545 0715 to 1200
CINCINNATI, OHIO; 1830 to 0100 BUNENOS AIRES ARGENTINA: 0545 to 0715; 1800 io 2100
LUXEMBOURG: 1430 to 1700
MONTREAL, CANADA: 0730 te 1945: 2000 to 2100
SAO PAULO. BRAZIL: 1600 to 1950
WARSAW POLAND: 1330 to 2100 FORTALEZA. BRAZIL: 1530 to 2100 LONDON. ENGLAND: 1500 to 1745 1901) to 0030

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA: 0700 to MEXICO CITY. MEXICO; 1500 to HALIFAX. NOVA SCOTIA; 0700 to HAVANA, CUBA: 0700 to 2400 MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA: ${ }^{2} 1100$ to LONDON, ENGLAND: 1415 to 1500 : WINNIPEG, CANAOA: 2200 to 0300 BELGAADE, YUGOSLAVIA: 1130 to TEHERAN. IRAN: 1000 to 1115: 2230 SAN IOSE, COSTA RICA; 2130 to LISBON, PORTUGAL: 1430 to 1900 80GOTA. COLDMBIA: 0700 to 0800 VANCOUVER CANADA: 0900 to POT PORT.AU-PRINCE, HAITI: O500 10 BERNE. SWITZERLAND: 0020 to LA CEIBA. HONDURAS; 1200 to BOGO: 1900 H 2300
BOGOTA. COLOMBIA: 1700 to 2300
CIUDAD TRUJILLO. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; 1600 to 2230
QUATO, ECUADOR: $1800{ }^{2}{ }^{2200}$ SANTIAGO, DOMINICAN RE
PUBLIC'1600 to 1800 . 1000 to 1400
BOGOTA. COLOMBIA: BOGOTA, COLOMBIA; 1000 to 1400 ; CIUDAD BOLIVAR. VENEZUELA: NOUMEA. NEW CALEDONIA: O2DO CIUDAD TRUJILLO. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: 1600 to 295
HERNE SWITZERIAN
SAN PEDRO SULA. HONDURAS: 1100 to 1415: 1800 to 2255
LISBON, PORTUGAL: 1330 to 1900 MONSIGNOR NOUEL DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: 1600 to 2400 COCHAHAMBA, BOLIVIA; 1930 to GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA: GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA WELLINGTON. NEW ZEALAND: BANDOENG. NETHERLAND IN TOKYO. JAPAN
MANAGUA, NICARAGUA: 0800 to 1000: 1700 to 2330
LA PAZ, B0LIVIA: 0700 to 0900 : SINGAPORE. MALAYA 110345 to 0935 MANAGUA, NICARAGUA: 0800 to MANAGUA, NICARAGUA; 1300 to MOSCOW. U.S.S.R.; 1600 to 1745 PAPEETE, TAHBT: Tuesdays and FWIdaYs, 2200 CHING 2400 : 2330 to 0030 : BISSAU, PORTUGUESE GUINEA 1600 to 1730
LONDON, ENGLAND: 1145 to 1215: HARGEISHA. BRITISH SOMALI LAND 0800 to 1030: 1200. Is 131414 CHUNGKING, CHINA: O630 to 11130
VIENNA, AUSTRIA: 0000 to 0200 : VIENNA, AUSTRIA: 0000 to 0200 OROO TO 0800: 1000 to 2030 LO : 2330 FRENCH WEST AFRICA
BAKAR FREANE, AUSTRALIA: 0230 to BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA: 0230 to JERUSALEM, PALESTINE: 2330 to SINGAPORE, MALAYA: 2330 to 0130

RADIO SALESMANSHIP reached a new high last month, with the sale by Radio WKYW, Louisville, of the time the station is not on the air.
1.2.e station sells advertising time during its programs in the usual manner. Howt ver, when it goes off the air in the evening, listeners are informed that the next 11 hours of silence are sponsored by a certi in mattress company, which wishes them restful sleep.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SYLVANIA NEWS NED } \\
& \text { Rado SERyICe EDITION }
\end{aligned}
$$

# NEW SYLVANIA OSCILLOSCOPE BOASTS 7-INCH CATHODE RAY TUBE-IS ONLY \$124.50! 

## Wide Variety Of Uses - Excellent For Rapid Receiver Alignment and Trouble Shooting



Panel is heavy aluminum finished in silver gray, with type and decorations hand screened. Each finish coat and the silk screening are separately baked under a carefully controlled process-for long life and maximum beauty. Here's an impressive, versatile instrument for your establishment.

Now! For little more than you would pay for a smaller instrument, you can oltain a big beautiful, 7 -inch Oscilloscope that's the last word for servicing. Excellent for audio circuit analysis, transmitter checking, filter circuit and hum analysis.

## CHARACTERISTICS AND SPECIAL FEATURES

Large 7-inch cathode ray tube provides "Jumbo" patterns.
A new push-pull deflection circuit provides clearer patterns, less distortion and more gain.

Observation of a wider variety of phenomena is made possible by the addition of a Z axis input for intensity modulation. This feature is useful in studying pulses and portions of cycles, and leads to many applications in industry.
Panel binding post provides 6.3 volt AC. 3 ampere supply for convenient external use.
Subdued red-jeweled panel lamp assembly with removable cap for easy replacement of lamp.

Extra-long, heavy-duty line cord.
Externally accessible line fuse at rear of cabinet.
Power Supply: 105.125 volts, 50.60 cycle, 35 watts.
Accelerating potential 1400 volts.
Horizontal Sweep: Left to right with frequency from 15 to 30,000 cycles. Synchronizing signal sources: internal (vertical), external, line frequency.

Deflection Factor at 1000 cycles
AMPLIFIERS: Vertical .21 volt rms per inch peak to peak deflection. Horizontal .25 volt rms per inch peak to peak deflection. DIRECT: Vertical 15 volts rms per inch peak to peak deflection.

Horizontal 18 volis rms per inch peak to peak deflection.
Amplifier frequency response is flat to within 3 db . from 7 cycles to 140 kc . at full gain.

## Input Impedance

AMPLIFIERS: Vertical $\begin{gathered}\text { Horizontal } \quad .5 \text { megohm; } 26 \mathrm{mmfd} \text { negohm; } 33 \mathrm{mmfd} \text {. }\end{gathered}$
DIRECT: Vertical and Horizontal 3.9 megohms; 20 mmfd . INTENSITY MODULATION: .5 megohm; 30 mmfd .

For more complete information, write
Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Radio Division, Emporium, Pa.
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# 8.100 

Troubleshooting; Repair; Construction; Pickups and Sound Amplification and Reproduction Equipment. Also, in RADIO MAINTENANCE each month there are departments on hints and kinks, the lapest news of the trade, review of trade literature, radiomen's opinions, new products and news from the organizations. All articles are presented in a step-by-step precision style, clearly illustrated with schematics, accurate photographs, specially prepared drawings, white on black charts, color diagrams, isometric projections and exploded views.

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THE MODEL 22-This handsome streamlined unit gives "smooth-as-silk" performance. Adds distinction to any installation. Ideal for both voice and music pickups. Widely used for all-around recording, public address, call system, and communications work. $90^{\circ}$ tilting head permits semi- or non-directional operation. Available in a choice of high quality crystal or dynamic circuits. Complete with 7 ft . removable cable set. Ask your dealer.
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## TECHNOTES

## . . . MODULATION HUM

Modulation hum, especially noticeable on weak carriers, is commonly encountered in a.c.-d.c. sets with B-minus returns isolated from the chassis through a condenser. Check this condenser and those in the a.v.c. circuit for leakage. If resistance is 20 megohms or less, replace these with high-quality units. The same type of defect can be caused by an open control-grid resistor in the r.f. or first detector stages.

John R. Simpson, Gainsville, Fla.

## . . . . AUTO RADIOS

If you have an auto radio with loctal tubes, that is noisy or refuses to play, check the construction of the sockets. Often these sets have molded loctal sockets of flimsy construction and the contacts break loose and do not make contact with the tube pins. Use wellbuilt, high-quality sockets as replacements.

William Porter,
Indianapolis, Ind.
.... STROMBERG-CARLSON 1121 FM-AM
If the converter is suspected of giving trouble and trouble is not in the tube, try replacing the 5,200 -ohm, 4 -watt section of the Candohm that supplies screen voltage to the 6SB7. The correct replacement is part No. 149,002. Failure of this part seems to be a common occurrence in this model.

> Moalisur J. Hantz, WIleveland, Ohio Cle
. RCA 811
Complaint: Intermittent distortion that sounds like an open filter condenser or incorrect bias voltages. This condition develops after the set has warmed up, and may therefore be missed in a check-over.

Check the screen voltage on the 6 K 7 i.f. amplifier. The voltage should be 80 volts or higher. If it is not, replace the 82,000 -ohm screen grid resistor with a 1-watt unit.

> C. H. Mitchmul,
> Chicago, Ill.
. . . . ZENITH 6R687R (Chassis 6B06)
Noise and drift, particularly on the low-frequency end of the dial, is often caused by small particles of rust on the variable condenser plates. Replace with part No. 22-1241.
B. Buehrle, Jr., Ferguson, Mo.
.... PHILCO 46-1201
「ith
When feedback develops at high volume, on phonograph operation only, check the condition of the two rubber grommets on the pickup arm where it connects to the support post. If the rubber in these grommets has hardened, they will transmit audio vibrations from the cabinet and motor plate to the crystal cartridge where they are picked up and fed back into the audio system.
(Continued on page 52)

## Don't Murder



Don't mess around with second-rate FM gadgets ... when FM DEMANDS the high quality of


Mr. Dealer! We earnestly urge: USE THE AMAZING FM PILOTUNER AS YOUR STANDARD OF COMPARISON, in testing ALL FM receivers and "tuners".
That's how you can avoid inferior, "rat-trap" equipment that simply will not and can not do justice to FM.
FM stations throughout America have acclaimed the PILOTUNER with all the raves in the book. It DOES THE JOB . . . because it's a QUALITY product, backed by Pilot Radio's unsurpassed practical experience in making FM sets.
Remember-we INVITE and WELCOME legitimate competition. We deplore ONLY that FM equipment which lacks integrity . . . which can do no good for the dealer, the consumer-or for FM itself.
The fate of FM-the glorious, most modern kind of broadcastingis in your trust. Guard it well! Join the swing to the BEST FM... headed by the original PILOTUNER.


## Low-Cost Knight "Ranger" 5-Tube Kit Complete with Cabinet, Loop Antenna and Tubes

It's here! The first ultra-modern 5-Tube AC-DC Superhet kit at so low a price! Here's what you get-full broadcast band coverage ( $550-1600 \mathrm{Kc}$.); built-in loop antenna; latest $5^{\circ} \mathrm{PM}$ dynamic speaker; handsome walnut plastic cabinet. Unbelievably easy to build; no special tools required. Sockets are riveted in place on chassis base; just assemble, wire and slip into cabinet. Outstanding for power and tone quality: Highest grade components only. Complete with all parts, tubes and full jinstructions. Nothing like it at the price! Shpg. wt. 10 lbs .
No. 83-275. Complete, only
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TRF BROADCAST TUNER. An easy-to-build high-fidelity TRF Tuner Kit. Features broad band reception for higher fidelity than obtainable in atandard superhet circuits. Linear diode detection for quality demodulation; separate diode AVC for constant signal. Cathode follower output circuit. "Magic Eye" tuning. Vernier dial, $0-100,5-1$ ratio. Built-in power Eupply. Complete with all quality parts, including 5 tubes supply. Complete with all quality parts, including 5 tubes
plus rectifier, punched chassis $\left(10 \times 61 / 2 \times 3^{\prime \prime}\right)$ and panel. matched coils and detailed 4 -page instruction booklet. For 110-125 volt, 60 cycles AC.
83-221. NET, only.
\$24.25


10-WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER. One of the finest high-fidelity audio amplifier ever designed for home construction-a perfect companion for tuner above, or for use with crystal phono pickup. Inverse feedback for wide response $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{db}$ from 20 to $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$ Minimum diatortion High imped from 20 to $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$. Minimum distortion. High imped. ance input; volume and tone controls: large out put transformer matches any 6-8 ohm PM speaker. Complete with all quality parts, including 4 tubes plus rectifier, punched chassis ( $10 \times 6 \frac{1}{2} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$ ), and detailed 4-page instruction booklet with large, clear schematic and pictorial diagrams. 83-222. NET, only. . . . .
.521 .75

POPULAR 2-mETER TRANSCEIVER. It's easy to build this powerful, compact 2 -meter transceiver. Fine engineering brings unusually high output efficiency. Supplies current for single button carbon mike. Output transformer for any PM speaker or headphopes. Requires 250 v , at 75 ma ., and 6.3 v . at .65 amp . for power. Kit complete with all parts: punched and formed cadmium plated chas $5 \times 9 \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ clearly marked $6 \times 9^{\prime \prime}$ steel front panel with black chassis, $5 \times 1 \times 2$, elc crackle finish, tubes, wire, solder, etc. Includes easy-to-foliow instructions. Requires Amateur license to transmit. Kit complete,
less mike, speaker and power supply. less mike, speaker and power supply.
83-220. NET, only. . . . . . . . . . . . .
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$\$ 18.25$


## TECHNOTES

(Continued from page 50)

Replace the grommets with units made of live rubber.

Harry L. Ashby.<br>Gary, Indiana

## . . . OSCILLATIONS

Oscillations and birdies in a.c.-d.c. sets often can be traced to filter condensers, although they may measure up to their rated capacity. These condensers develop a high r.f. resistance. This is a common fault that can be cured with new condensers.

> D. E. CoLvin, Churchville, $N . ~ Y . ~$

## ... SPEAKER REPLACEMENTS

I have noticed a large number of speaker replacements and complaints of poor tone on new sets using 4-, 5- and 6 -inch PM speakers. In most cases, the complaints and replacements were completely justifiable.

When the set is assembled at the factory, the chassis usually is inserted in the cabinet so that the speaker presses against the front of the cabinet. When the chassis screws are tightened, this occasionally increases the pressure on the speaker frame at one or more points, distorting its shape. This is especially true of sets which have a dial partially supported by the speaker frame. Stresses in shipping and contraction and expansion during the first few hours of operation will distort the speaker sufficiently to affect its tone, and in some cases cause contact between the voice coil and the pole piece.

As a cure, tune in a station as perfectly as possible and adjust the set for medium or low volume. Use long-nose pliers or diagonal cutters, whichever is best in the particular situation, and bend one or two adjoining speaker frame supports slightly one way or the other for best tone adjustment. The correct amount of bend is easily discernible as the tone is checked. This method provides a permanent cure if care is used in reinserting the chassis of the cabinet. Do not force the chassis hard against the front of the cabinet with the chassis screws. There is usually a large tolerance in the mounting holes in the cabinet and it should not be necessary to drill new ones.

> J. D. Ridgway,
> Milledgeville, Ill.

## SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

When replacing the rectifier tube in a.c.-d.c.-battery portables with a selenium rectifier, check the circuit to see if filament voltage for the battery-type tube is obtained from the B-supply. If so, a suitable dropping resistor should be inserted in series with the filaments, because selenium rectifiers deliver a higher output than the usual rectifier tubes. The output voltage is approximately $51 / 2$ volts higher than a $35 Z 5$.

JOHN W. Coor,
Williamsburg, Va.


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 Hundreds of you have written to me personally in the past year, describing your crying need for reliable service dafo on Aufomatic Record Changers. Long before these letters began to come in, we foresaw the tremendaus expansion of the Record Changer service field and began working on the problem. NOW-1 am proud to announce the publication of the Howard W. Sams 1947 AUTOMATIC RECORD CHANGER SERVICE MANUAL. There is no other book you a service expert on Changers-her book like if. It makes ical Changer problem. The Manual covers MORE and lick any kind of mechan--all of them DIFFERENT The inform 40 POST-WAR MODELS ifotive-based on our actual study of the absolutely accurote, complete, authorknow is presenfed in giant-size excle equipment. Everything you need to angles, completely keyed parts lisfs, and "exploded" views, pholos fram all jusments, change cycle dafa, explaining disassembly, adAnd for the FIRST time in any puble and kinks, and parts replacement. leading WIRE, RIBBON, TAPE, and PAPER YOU gef complefe, accurate data on DISC RECORDERS! I honestly believe s ready now - see if at your local jobber. Own it. Use it. If's the best investment you can make today to increase your earning power.

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## SOUND-POWERED TELEPHONE

United States Instrument Corp. Summit, N. J.
The new sound-powered telephone hand set does not require batteries. it is particularly useful to relevision

antenna is being tuned and adiusted for directivity: the man at the set is able to talk to the man making the dustments. Hand sets may be cona separate line as desired. The units moy be used between points up to 30 miles apart.-RADIO.CRAFT.

## D.C. AMPLIFIER <br> Amplifier Corp. of Amezica

 New York. N. Y.The Model ACA-100GE direct-coupled amplifier is designed for use with the G.E variable reluctance pickup. It in cludes a special built-in preamplifier ond preequalizer. Regulated d.c. is used
tubes.


The amplifier develops 23 watts with less than $1 \%$ total harmonic distortion. $1 / 9$ of $1 \%$. Frequency response is $\pm$ db from 20 to 20,000 eycles, and overall gain is 117 db . vided standard 500,000 -ohm input is proamplifier. The amplifier has balanced output terminals for 8 is 20 and 500 ohms. In-between terminal's provide ad ditional output impedances of $2,4,5$. 10, $80,125,160$, and 175 ohms. A nondiscriminating scr.3tch suppressor and push-pull
circuit.
The unit consumes 150 watts, weighs 40 pounds, and its over-als dimensions
are $17 / 2 \times 10 \times 10$ inches.-RADIO.CRAFT.

## RESTAURANT RADIO

Music Menu, Inc.
Los Angeles, Calif.
The Music Menu is a coin-operated radio designed for use in cafies, grills, where patrons may wish to tune in their favorite radio program during meal times.


The sets use o stondard 6 -tube superhet eircuif, tuning from 540 to 1700 ke
and operating from 117 volt 50 or 60 . and operating from 117 -volt 50 . or 60 . Eycle lines. There is a built-in master volume control and external volume and tuning controls. A timing motor times the operation from thinute to
2 hours depending on whether the unit is hours depending on whether the unit or quarters. Up to 24 coins may be or quarters. Up to 24 coins may be
inserted at one time.-RADIO-CRAFT.

## 65-WATT TETRODE

Eitel-McCullough, Inc. San Bruno, Calif.
The new Eimae 4.65A is a small, in. stant-heating transmitfing-tyoe tetrode
with a 6 -volt filament making it suitable for mobile soplications. Its metal plate has a 65 -watt dissipation rał. ing. The plate voltage range is 400 to 3,000 volts. With 40 wats input ( 400 volts at 100 ms ) for class-C e.w. of FM phone
applications, less than watts of grid drive will develop 28 watts plate output. In the same ap deliver 200 watts output with

## V.H.F. CRYSTAL CON-

 TROLBliley Electric Co Erie, Penna.
The Model 2A crystal-controlled ascillator uses a $6 A G 7$ tube with direct output on bo 10 , and 11 meters 3nd suf. stage. It is mounted on a small chassis that moy be added to existing equipment or may be included in the design of new apparatus. A single crystal socket, band switch, and tuning control are readily accessible. Power and

output terminals are on the rear of mc range are used for 27. to $30 . \mathrm{mc}$ coverage, and 24 - to $27 . \mathrm{mc}$ crystals for
from 48 to 54 mc . RADIO-CRAFT.

## 'SCOPE PROJECTION LENS

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. Passaic, N. J.
The Type 2088 projection lens is for projecting oscillograms on o large It is desioned for use with oscillograph using SRP.A cathode-ray tubes with extra-brilliant images.
The lens is a 2 element. symmetrical objective lens with a 7.7.inch focal length and a relative aperture of f:3.3. It projects a pattern of an area up to 3 inches square to distances be yond 8 feet. resulting in a screen image up to about 12 feet square.
The telescopic lens barrel has a mounting flange with 4 holes aligned
with holes in the front panel of Dumont
scillographs designed or adapted for SR-A tube.-RADIO.CRAF

VARIABLE A.C. SUPPLY
Electronic Apparatus, Inc. New York, N. Y.
The Model AC- 1135 delivers variable

at a maximum of 7.5 omperes with 115 . volt, 50 - to 60 eycle input. An output voltmeter is provided to meter the 2 output circuits. Each circuit has an individual on-otf switch and a closed-
circuit ammeter iack.-RAOIO. CRAFT. circuit ammeter iack.-RADIO CRAFT

## FLASH TRANSFORMER

United Transformer Corp.
New York, N. Y
Three new transformers have been developed for photo.flash applications. The type PF-1 has a 117 -volt primary. a secondory delivering up to 2,200 volts d.e. after rectification, and a filament winding for o $2 \times 2$ rectifier tube. This banks of 30 to $100 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
The PF-2 has a primary for use with 4. or 6-volt batteries and a full-wave vibrator. The rectifier filament is heated by the battery. The secondary is rated at 2.200 volts.


The PF-3 is a trigger transformer which delivers o 15-kv peak used to Control the

## TEST INSTRUMENT

General Test Equipment Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
The Pen-Oscil-Lite is a self-contained r.f. and a.f. signal generator no larger than a fountain pen. It emits a high pitched note that begins in the audio range and can be picked up through the radio-frequency spectrum up to 56 mc or higher. This wide range makes the device useful for signal tracing in PA as well as radio equipment. It consists of a small vibrator, pow. ered by a penlite cell in the case which radiates a highly directional signal from the instrument's probelike tip. A signal can thus be injected into o desired circuit without coupling to adjacent circuits. The drain on the cell is approximately 20 ma - RADIO. CRAFT

## MINIATURE-TUBE PULLER

liveri Tool Co.

Chicago, III.
The Amo miniature-tube puller inserts or extracts miniature tubes from sockehs

that may be located in hard-to-reach places. It helps to prevent tube breakplaces. It helps to prevent sube breakage, loss of time, and burnod hingera aluminum body, and a thumb-operatod plunger release.
To insert a tube, press the Amo down on the tube and lift up. Eject the tube with the release button. Reversc tho procedure to insert tubes. - RADIO. CRAFT.

## IMPEDANCE VECTORGRAPH

## Sound Apparatus Co

New York, N. Y.
The vectorgraph is designed to record outomatically impedance components used to measure the input impedance of loudspeskers, microphones, record. ing heads, circuit elements, transmission lines, transformers, networks, and other circuits and components. It is used also for measuring atrenuation and propagation constants of filters, ines and networks, and the admittance of high-impedance circuits. 800 he impedance range is $80.160,400$, lance range is 8 ib 40 and 400 ancromhos. The irequency accuracy is $\pm 2 \%$. 20 to 20,000
The unit cycle oscillator, a recorder, and and be used for plotting frequency-responso curves. The recorder may be used alone as on a.e. recorder with tlat response
from 20 to 20,000 cycles. - RADIO. CRAFT.

## AUDIO OSCILLATOR

Barker \& Williamson, Inc. Upper Darby, Penna.
The Model 200 audio oscillator uses modified Wien bridge R.C oscillotor. - 2.stage feedback amplifier, and :

built-in power supply. It is designed or distortion or frequency measurements and other applications where tro are reouired. Coverage is in 3 ranges: 30 to 300 cycles: 300 to 3.000 cycles: and 3,000 to 30,000 cycles. Voltage output is 11 volis on 500 -ohm load. Frequency response is better than $\pm 1$ db on full range, stability better than $1 \%$. and calibration is $\pm 2.5 \%$. The unit operates from 117 -volt. 60 -cycle in as. It weighs 12 pound 7 is housed in a steel cabine


## Why the smast technicians demand SILVER test instruments

You . . . and every serious service technician ... have long dreamed of your shop equipped with the same caliber of laboratory instruments found in the factories making the radios you must service. Today's complex AM, FM and Television receivers can't be efficiently serviced by anything less.
Under war pressure McMurdo Silver devised new techniques to lift the manufacture of lab-oratory-type instruments out of the costly model-shop. He discovered how to put them on the low-cost, high-volume production line. The result is instruments of laboratory precision, accuracy, dependability . . . at prices far below what you'd expect to pay. These are the same identical Laboratory Caliber Electronic Test Instruments the big manufacturers, universities and the government select.

Can you afford less than the best - when the best costs you less?

MODEL 906 FM/AM SIGNAL GENERATOR: 8 ranges calibrated $\pm 1 \%$ accurate, 90 ke thru $210 \mathrm{mc} .0-100 \%$ variable $400 \sim \mathrm{NM}$; 0.500 ke. variable FM sweep builtin. Metered microvits; variable $0-1$ volf. Strays lawer than $\$ 500$ laboratary generators. Only $\$ 99.50$ net.
"VOMAX" UNIVERSAL V.T.V.M.: The overwhelming choice of experts. 51 ranges, d.c., a.c., a.f., i.f., r.f., current, db., and resistance. Visual signal tracing to 500 me . New $5^{\prime \prime}$ pencil-shin fasible raf. probe. Only $\$ 59.85$ nef.

MODEL 904 CONDENSER/RESISTANCE TESTER: Measures accurately $1 / 4 \mathrm{mmfd}$. thru $1,000 \mathrm{mfd}$; $1 / \mathrm{h}^{\Omega}$ thru $1,000 \mathrm{meg} \Omega$. Internal $0-500$ V. variable d.c. polarizing voltage. Measures condensers with rated d.c. volts applied. Only $\$ 49.90$ nef.

MODEL 905 "SPARX" SIGNAL TRACER: Visual and cudible fracing; also tests phono pickups, microphones, speakers, PA amplifiers, Is your shop test-speoker, too. $20 \sim$ thru 200 mc .; PM speaker; mains-insulated transformer power supply. Only $\$ 39.90$ net.

## OVER 36 YEARS OF RADIO ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT

 Trerwndo Sther Co. Sua 1249 MAINST.. HARTFORD3, CONNECTICUTSEND FOR COMPLLete catalog. See These and Silver communicotion transmitters, receivers, "Micro. match"; Xtal-controilled VFO, pretuned freq. multiplier at your jobber.

meter resistance by N minus 1 where N is the factor by which the meter range is to be increased. The internal resistance of this meter is 50 ohms, and you desire to increase its range 100 times. The shunt resistance is: $50 / \mathrm{N}-1=$ $50 / 99$ or 0.505 ohm .

The meter draws 1 ma at full scale. There is a drop of .050 volt across its resistance. For a 10 -volt scale, it is necessary to drop 9.95 volts across the multiplier resistance. From Ohm's law: $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{I}$; the resistance therefore is $9.95 / .001$ or 9,950 ohms.

## TUBE CHARACTERISTICS

In a certain vacuum tube, a change of 4 volts grid bias or 14 volts on the plate will produce a change of. 2 ma in the plate circuit. What is the mu of the tube? What is its plate impedance and mutual conductance?-F.E.M., Chicago, IIL.
A. The mu of a tube is the ratio of a change in plate voltage to a change in grid voltage, in the opposite direction,

Question Box queries will be answered by mail and those of general interest will be printed in the magazine. A fee of 50 c will be charged for simple questions requiring no schematics. Write for estimate on questions that may require diagrams or considerable research. Six to 8 weeks is required to draw up answers involving large schematics.

6

## SIMPLE OSCILLOSCOPE

Please print a diagram of an oscilloscope using, a 5RPI with single 6J7's as deflection amplifiers and a gas triode as sweep generator.-R.R., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. The oscilloscope circuit below is simple yet it has many features of more complex circuits.
The power transformers should be placed beneath the chassis, well removed from the 5BPI. Don't forget that voltages on the cathode-ray tube and its control circuits can be DANGEROUS!

3

## METER DATA

I have a 1-ma d.c. meter with a scale calibrated from 1 to 10 and an internal resistance of 50 ohms . What size shunt should be used to increase its range to 100 ma? What size multiplier is needed to use it as a 10-volt volt-meter?-F.E.M., Chicago, Ill.
A. The required shunting resistance for the meter is found by dividing the
to keep the plate current constant. The mu equals change in plate voltage divided by the change in grid voltage; or in this case, $14 / 4=3.5$.
The plate resistance of a tube is the result of dividing a small change in plate voltage by the corresponding change in plate current. The quotient is expressed in ohms. In your problem, the plate resistance is $14 / .002$ or 7,000 ohms. The current change is in amperes.
The mutual conductance or transconductance of a tube is the change in plate current (in amperes) divided by the change in grid voltage causing it, when all other electrode voltages are constant. The mutual conductance is: .002 amper $/ 4$ volts $=.0005$ mhos or 500 micromhos.

## - WIRELESS INTERCOM

I would like to have a diagram of an a.c.-d.c. intercom using no more than 4 tubes if this is practical. The unit is to be used to communicate between floors in my home.-A.M., North Bergen, N. J.
(Continued on page 58)



Depf. 38-L - 909 BROADWAY - CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

A. The simple unit described here should meet your needs. When transmitting, the speaker serves as a microphone working into the grid of the 12SK7 speech amplifier. The plate current of the 12SA7 is plate-modulated by means of the large choke in the plate circuit of the 50L6. When receiving, the 12SA7 is a regenerative detector with the 12SK7 and 50L6 as a.f. amplifiers. The speaker is capacitance-coupled to the plate of the 50L6. The values of he fixed and variable condensers C 1 and 32 between L1 and the line should be ıdjusted for best performance. Total :apacitance between 0.0001 and $0.002 \mu \mathrm{f}$ should work well. The oscillator coil L2 is a 132 -ke b.f.o. coil. L1 consists of 20 to 50 turns of No. 28 d.s.c. wound around the center of L2.

12SA7

## THE QUESTION BOX <br> (Continued from page 56)

## POWER LINE ANTENNA

Here is an antenna system that can be placed inside the chassis of the ceiver, with no visible outside wire


Locate the 117 -volt line cord running to the power transformer. Untwist a part of this cord and bare a spot in each strand about an inch long. Then to

12SK7
each bared spot solder one terminal of a 0.0005 condenser. Connect the two remaining condenser terminals together with a short jumper wire and insulate all joints. Solder a short piece of wire from the jumper and connect to the antenna post of the receiver. In this way your electric light lines are used for the antenna system.

Stewart Henry,
Dalhousie, New Brunswick
(In most cases, a single condenser connected to one side of the line cord will give better results. Try the plug both ways in the wall receptacle to determine which way gives best reception. If more selectivity is required, try reducing the size of the condenser to .00025 or . 0001 .-Editor)

50L6


| NOW-24 Hour service on your order |  |  |  |  |
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## VOLT OHM MILLIAMMETER SUPERIOR MODEL 1553

A.C. Voltage<br>\(\begin{array}{ccccc}.... \& 7.5, \& 15, \& 150, \& \&<br>750<br>. . . . \& 7.5, \& 15, \& 150, \& \&<br>750\end{array}\) D.C. Curra 7.5. \& 75 M. A. Resistance In hard w $0-5000,0-500.000$ \& instructions carrying case...tent leads $\$ 17.50$

## WESTON 687 OUTPUT METER

 and plug ( PLL 55 )
NET FOB, NY ${ }^{\text {and }}$ ple
\$7.50

## TEST UNTT 1-35-E

One of the component units requised to test the Conslsts of a $4^{\prime \prime}$ rectangular mulu-range meter. Switch ing faellitles, Microbhone. recelver. earphone, ik. F. osclllator, sudio oscillator, erystal test socket. plin Jacks, test terminal cablo \& plus, Conves in cablnet
with removablo cover $9^{\circ}$ wlde, $14^{n}$ long. $x 5^{\prime \prime}$ high with Technteal Menual and circuit diagram. Full seale ranges of $30^{\text {\& }} 150$ V D.C.: 1.5. 15 . 80 \& 600 MA D.C.; and 60 V A.C. Sultibble for modifcation into a versatile radio test unit.
NET FOB. NY $\$ 13.50$

## BC. 1072-A RADAR TRANSMITTER

 150 to 210 Megacyeles: Operates of 115 wolt, 60cyclo power 11 ne. Thls unit can be adapted to a cyclo power iine. This unit can be adapted to a
2 meter band transmitter but its chief value fs for the parts It contalas.
BLOWER. 115 volt 60 cyele 28 watts .381525 R.P.M. VARIAC. Gedmond. Radlo type 200 B 115 volt input.

 METER, Simpson, $31 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$. round, $0-5$ Kllorolt and
 $0-135$ volt. secondary from $0-3500$ volt 1 from primary, 117 rolt yecondary 6.3 V at 1.2 Ammp
275 volt center tap to each side, 5.0 rolt at 275 volt center tap to each side. 5.0 volt at 4 rolt at 16 amp. and 2.5 volt at 1.75 smp. Conisists aiso of guany other para, relays. irans-
sormers, circuit breakers, interlocks, resistors, chotses sormers, circult breakers, interlocks, reslstors, chokes.
too numerous to itemile. too numerous to itemize
wt. 150 ibs .
NET FOB, N.Y.
$\$ 22.50$

## REVERSE CURRENT RELAY

12-15 Folt 200 Amps.
For Generator Current Control on vehlcles. boats
Each \$2.50

## RADIO NOISE FILTER

General Electrlc Co.. Cat \# 1C202G2. 1C0 Amps. 50 Volts D.C.
Can be used on rehicles and boats. or with alreraft emuipment to filter generator nolse For hase on


## "VIBROTEST" RESISTANCE \& VOLTAGE TESTER

Assocdated Research, Inc. Model \# 201.
Reslstance Mange $0-200$ megohmis (at 500 volts votage Ranse $150=300-600$ Volts D.C. $150-300-600$ Voltage Ranse
Yolts A.C.
push button
crankingl

two number 6 dry cells.
in metal eartying case.
NET FOB, NY.....
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## CONSTANT VOLTAGE STABILIZER

General Electric Cat. \# 69 G 383. Type \# CG 301252 INPUT from 103 to 127 rolts at 57 to 68 c.D.s.
OUTPUT voltage tups for 110,115 . 120 \& 125 volts. OUTPUT voltage taps for $110,115,120 \& \frac{125}{}$ volts. Output roltage under constant lnad will not vary more
than $\pm 1 \%$ at normal frequency when the input varles from 103 to 127 volts. ${ }^{\text {CAPACITY }} 850$ Volt Amperes 7.7 amperes at .33
 Finelosed in a rray bake enamel steel case, Ship.
wt. 330 lbs. Net wt. 280 lbs. NET ${ }^{\text {NEOB, }} \mathbf{N Y}$
$\$ 59.50$

## RAIII•EIECTRONIC CIRCUITS

## PHONO OSCILLATOR

I constructed the phono oscillator shown on page 42 of the October, 1945, issue of Radio-Craft and was unable to eliminate hum from the signal. Finally, I made some changes in the basic circuit and it works perfectly. The grid leak was disconnected from the cathode and returned directly to ground and one side of the volume control and crystal pickup were grounded. The revised circuit is shown here.
The oscillator coil consists of 150 turns of No. 28 enamel wire on a 1inch form with the cathode tap at 50 turns from the ground end. The coil is tuned with a $365-\mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ trimmer condenser.

## M. Paul Beaudry, Montreal, Canada

(It is recommended that the common negative lead be isolated from the chassis to remove the possibility of shock or personal injury from contact with a hot chassis. Connect a $.05-\mu \mathrm{f}$, 600 -volt condenser between the common negative lead and the chassis, and return the grounded side of the pickup to the chassis.-Editor)


- 100 T-LI-50 T N ${ }^{2} 28$ ENAM. WIRE ON IINCH COIL FORM UNDER CHASSIS
$c=.000365$ COMPRESSION TYPE


## CODE OSCILLATOR

The accompanying circuit is of a code oscillator which has its own power supply and can be constructed compactly. One of the triodes of the 6C8-G is used as the oscillator and the other has its plate and grid tied together and is used as a half-wave rectifier. Very little cash outlay is required, since most parts can be found in the junk box or purchased at bargain counters.

Ralph Myerholtz, Jr., Canton, Ohio


## TUBE-TESTER KINK

A number of octal-based tubes cannot be tested in the older type testers because provisions were not made for the various pin combinations used for the heater connections. I use a 4-pole, 4-
position switch to check octal tubes with heaters brought out to pins 2 and 3,7 and 8,2 and 8 , and 2 and 7. As

filament leads are switched to a set of pins, other terminals are switched to connect to the proper leads for emission testing.

Fr. Versweyveld,
Poppel, Belgium

## C-R SUBSTITUTION BOX

A number of condenser and resistor substitution boxes and decades have been described in the past. Most of these have limited application because multipoint switches are used for making the selections.

I have developed an R-C decade using 18 condensers and an equal number of resistors mounted in a $6 \times 8 \times 4$-inch box and wired as shown. The free ends of the components terminate in red pin jacks, and their common terminals in black pin jacks. Three additional black

jacks are placed on the panel and wired together. These are used for connecting any condensers or resistors in parallel in almost any possible R-C combina tion. Phone-tipped flexible leads are used for connecting the various condenser or resistor combinations. The resistors are $1 / 2$-watt size or larger, and the condensers are rated at 400 volts or more.

[^2]


TRY THIS ONE

NOVEL MIKE CASE
A useful and practical application for surplus Army flashlights is to use them for mounting small carbon microphones.

Assembly is simple. Remove the lens,

bulb, and refiector. Replace the refiector with the microphone, and install a small mike transformer and a single flashlight cell. Connect the switch, mike, and battery as shown and bring a shielded lead from the secondary of the transformer through a small hole in the case. The flashlight makes a handy case for the mike and eliminates the external transformer and battery.

Ned Fleishman,
Fayetteville, N. C.
(These flashlight cases can also be used for mounting crystal headphone units or dynamic speaker-nicrophones, many of which are available from surplus stocks. The small push-button switch is ideal for push-to-talk opera-tion-Editor)

## SAFETY TERMINALS

This simple and practical device provides a safety covering for exposed high-voltage terminals.

It consists of a piece of clear plastic cut somewhat larger than the over-all dimensions of the terminal strip with holes drilled to permit screw-driver tightening of each terminal. The cover is mounted on bushings to space it from $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4$ inch from the chassis. Changes

can be made readily, yet the terminals are protected against accidental contacts.

Otto L. Woolley,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

## SIMPLE DIAL DRIVE

I was called upon to repair an old friction-drive radio dial and found no replacement or spare parts available. I removed the bushing and shaft from an old volume control and fastened it in a hole in the front panel. This hole was placed so the end of the shaft was just below the bottom edge of the dial. I slipped a piece of heavy rubber hose over the shaft so it made firm contact with the rim of the dial. The friction provides positive action between dial and shaft.

Eugene Kaage,
St. Louis, Mo.
(If the dial is fairly large, tuning will be slow, thus making this system an excellent one for use on homemade shortwave receivers.- Editor)


## SOLDERING ALUMINUM

It is easy to make solder stick to aluminum if you can clean the surface and prevent re-formation of oxides.
This is the method that I use. Float a pool of fluxless solder on the surface to be soldered and move the tip of the iron back and forth in the pool while applying firm pressure. The vigorous scraping motion loosens the aluminum oxide and it floats to the top of the solder. The surrounding solder readily adheres to the pure aluminum surface since air is excluded, thus preventing oxidation. This method should work with other metals that form troublesome oxides, providing the oxides can be scraped off.

## E. Johnson, <br> Brooklyn, N. Y.

## METER OR DIAL SCALES

Whenever I need an evenly divided scale for a meter or dial, I find it simple to make one out of polar co-ordinate graph paper. I select a circle of the desired diameter and cut it out, removing segments where necessary. This gives a finely divided scale that is hard to beat.
N. SCHVEDMAN,

Bronx, N. Y.


## ELECTRIC ANTENNA REEL

 Antenna Reel RL-42B used to wind in a trailing antenna on aircraft, operates on 24 also be adapted Motor can as a beam rotor. Reel control Box BC-461, as described in this ad, is used is conjunction with this unit.
$\qquad$ $\$ 1.00$ 82" Flexible Shaft for use with above reel. . $\$ 1.50$

BC-
434 F

## CONTROL BOX

Contains 3 band dial, a reo stat, to control 3 grain of wheat dial lights, an audio volume control, a
milliammeter;
jack plug, switch; 25 ack plug, switch,

and resistors.
Add 25c to cover bandling
and postage
NO C.O.D. ORDERS

NEW MINE DETECTOR


MODEL AN-PRS-1
SHIPPED SHIPPED
EXPRESS CHARGES
COLLECT

MORE REAL VALUE

N-6-A Gun Sight, containing a 1.9 lens system plus a mirror and $\$ 100$ many other valuable parts...
Add 25 c to cover handling and postage Throat Mike, complete with cord
and swisch ....................... 95 Add 15c to cover bandling and postage

## DYNAMOTORS

DM-32-A, Input 28 volts at 1.1 amps, Output 250 volts at .06 amps . Add 35 c to cover bandling and postage OM-36-C input 28 volts at 1.4 amps , Output 220 volts at .08 amps. Add soc to cover bandling and postage $\$ 100$ EACH
24. Hoodphone cord, complete09
${ }^{74^{\circ}}{ }^{\circ} 4$ conductor shielded cable, with. 15 Continuity Testor, with 12 extra $\$ 195$
pena light cells.............. 19 Add 15c to cover handling and postage Microphone switch and cord. ........ . 25 Head Sel H-16/U, 8000 ohm \$185 Add 25c for handling and postage

# N. SILVERSTINE CO. 

Surplas
6532 EAST MENICHOLS ROAD DETROIT 12, MICHIGAN


## 6" PM SPEAKERS $\$ 7.49$ <br> 5 FOR

$\begin{aligned} & \text { meg. VOL. CONTROL } \\ & \text { (Clarostat) } 11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \text { Ienoth shaft. }\end{aligned}$
without SWITCH
Io for $\$ 2.49$
 OUAL 30 mmf AIP TAMMERS. 50 . 10 for 69 e

## Bargain! Guaranteed! <br> 100 Assorted Bypass Condensers 600V Value $\$ 11.00$. $\$ 6.95$

SUPERIOR Model 670
Super-Meter

Combination Volt - Ohm Millammeter plus Capacity Reactanee
Decibel Measurements.

Complete with test $\$$ instruc- $\$ 28.40$
Full line of Weston-R.C.P.-Supreme Superior-E.M.C.-Test Equipment

Write Dept. RC-1I. 20\% Deposit with order required,教

# New Radio-Electronic Patents 

## By I. QUEEN

## PRECISE LECHER MEASUREMENTS

Glenn R. Frantz, Pt. Washington, N. Y.
Allen F. Pomeroy, Bernardsville, N. J.
(assigned to Bell Tel. Laboratories, Inc.) Potent No. 2,419,208

Low wavelengths are conveniently measured by Lecher Wires. The r.f. current is introduced along a transmission line which is shorted at some point. A detector is connected across the line and its distance from the short is varied until it shows a voltage node. The defector is moved further along the line until another node is indicated. The distance between consecutive nodes equals $1 / 2$ wavelength. For very short wavelengths, a wave guide is scales
o measure. Each reflector is equipped with a handle so that it may be inserted or withdrawn from the guide. The probe is movable over a limited dis. tance, the position being measured by calibrated

To make a measurement of wavelength, v.h.f. energy is introduced into the guide, and the re flector $A$ is inserted. If the wavelength equals the average or medium value for which the equipment is calibrated, the probe will pick up no voltage at $C$ exactly 4 half wave lengths from A At this point the scales indicate he average wavelength of the equipment. If the wavelength is higher, the probe must be moved back, say to $D$, to obtain null. The length CD is 4 times the change of wovelength. The new wavelength is read on the upper scale.
For still higher precision, $A$ is withdrawn and $B$ inserted. Now the probe must moved back to E for a minimum pickup. CE equals II times the
used instead of a transmission line. The detector is coupled fo a probe inserted into the guide.
The relative error of a measurement of length increases at short lengths. This invention reauces the error by measuring over a distance of several wavelengths. As shown, 2 reflectors are used to short-circuit the guide. The distance between them is equal to any number of half-wavelengths at the overage or median wavelength which it is proposed
change in wavelength because this reflector is 11 half.wavelengths from $C$. The lower scale is now observed for actual wavelength. It is clear that this scale will have more widely spaced and readable calibrations due to the fact that the actual wavelength change has been multiplied by 11 instead of 4. Still greater precision is obtainable by placing a reflector still further from the probe.

## FM-AM DETECTOR

## Frederick C. Everitt, Brecksville, Ohio <br> (assigned to Radio Corp. of America) <br> Potent No, 2,422,087

Both FM and AM have advantages of their own and several manufacturers are now selling receivers which can be switched to pick up either type of broadcast. Each requires a different band width and a different intermediate frequency, so there must be 2 separate i.f. channels. This patent discloses a single detector stage which can be used on both, however.
Output from the 2 i.f. channels are combined and connected across 2 i.f. transformers in series. One is tuned to the $4.3-\mathrm{mc}$ FM channel and the other to the $455-\mathrm{kc}$ AM channel. Each transformer has negligible impedance ot the frequency of the other, so it is not necessary to switch or short one out while the other is effective.
the other is effective.
When the 2 switches are in the FM position (as When the 2 switches are in the FM position (as
shown), the plate voltage is dropped to about 25 by the plate resistor, and at the same time an R-C network is placed in the grid circuit. Therefore the triode acts as a limiter. When the switches are

The detector circuit is rather unconventional. The cathode coil has an inductance of about $200 \mu \mathrm{~h}$ and a natural frequency of 4.2 mc . Its reactance varies with frequency when FM broadcasts are being picked up. The deviations from the center frequency of 4.3 are thus translated into amplitude changes of voltage on the aathode. Since the 2 diade plates are normally at ground potenfial, their potential (with respect to the cathode) changes in the same way. Currents therefore flow through the diode resistors. One diode is used as a detector, the other as a.v.c. supply.
An important advantage of this system is that there is no loading of the i.f. transformer secondaries when AM broadcasts are received. The grid circuit does not carry current. This gives better selectivity and sensitivity. On the other hand, the triode produces no gain since its load is in the cathode circuit.


Lectures by
M. N. Beitman
angineer, author serviceman.

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## PORTABLE P.A. AMPLIFIER

(Continued from page 29)

The meter may also be used to judge the level being fed to a remote speaker located at some point where it cannot be heard. The amplifier can develop 11 volts across 7.5 ohms (or 74 volts across 500 ohms) without serious distortion, and the series meter resistance can be changed to indicate this value.

The lower deck contains the power supplies and the plate current meter (see Fig. 3). Screw-driver adjustments are brought out to the panel for the output tube bias adjustment, and between them is located a 3-position switch. This switch connects the meter to either or both plates. The bias is adjusted so that each tube draws 55 ma.

When connected to both plates, the meter becomes a distortion indicator. When the total plate current swings more than 20 ma, serious distortion will
and 10 -henry filter choke. The power transformer has a bias tap which is rectified by an 80 tube and filtered with an R -C filter. The various voltages are brought out to a terminal strip located on the side of the case. The amplifier decks are connected separately to it so that they are individually removable.

The chassis were made of $1 / 16$-inch aluminum held to the panel by cut down rack panel brackets (see photographs).

The negative plate supply bus is not grounded in the power supply deck at all, but is fed directly to the 2 amplifier decks. It is grounded to each deck in 1 place only. The 6.3 -volt heater supply is grounded in the preamplifier deck in one place only. This is essential to elim(Continued on page 82)


Fig. 2-Power Amplifier section. The driver plate is shunt-fed through 43,000 -ohm resistor.
result, as the output tubes will draw excessive grid current.

## Power supply

The power supply panel also contains the main power switch, a fuse, indicator lamp, and two 117 volt outlets for a lamp or for 2 recording or playback turntables.

The high-voltage supply consists of 325 volts- at 160 ma, using a 5 U 4 G rectifier tube and filtered with 80 mi crofarads of capacity and a 15-


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Generates RF frequencies from 150 Kc ．to 50 Mc ．Modulation is accom－ plished by grid－blocking action－qually effective for alignment of amplitude and frequency modulation as well as for television receivers． Self－contained batteries．All calibrations etched on front panel for DIRECT READING．Beautiful processed dualtone front panel in heavy gange crystalline steel cabinet．Complete with test leads and batteries．
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## WIRE RECORDER SERVICING

In servicing wire recorders，says Syl－ vania News in a recent article on that subject，several simple points should be checked．They are listed as follows：

## A．Mechanical

1．No loose parts．
2．No varying friction or＂drag＂in the mechanism to make the wire tension change．
3．All adjustments set so that no loose windings develop and the wire is properly wound．
4．Brakes set properly．
5．Head oscillates to wind the wire uniformly．
B．Electrical
1．No opens or shorts in the recording head．
2．Check bias for frequency and volt－ age．
3．Cheak recording current．
4．Check rest of amplifier in normal way．
5．Make sure the wire rests properly in the groove of the recording head．
Heart of the recorder，says the article， is the magnetic recording and playback head，shown in the illustration．It con－ sists of 2 coils which can be wound on separate cores or on a common one as in the sketch．

Functions of these coils are；Erase coil to provide enough energy to erase a signal on the wire，and provide the proper supersonic bias for proper re－ cording．The bias is primarily used to
raise the recording head to a linear portion of the wire hysteresis curve． Record coil provides the required mag－ netization which is impressed onto the wire．For playback the record coil is
 generally used to pick up the signal from the wire．
Essentially，in recording，the varying input signal varies the amount of mag－ netization on the wire．This variation of magnetization of the wire in playback induces voltage in the playback coil which in turn is amplified and provides the neeessary signal for listening．As shown in the figure，when the wire passes over the erase or record coil，it passes over a small gap．The wire effec－ tively short circuits the magnetic circuit and is thus magnetized in the process． In general，the erase gap is in the order of 5 to 10 times as great as the record gap．The gap distance for the record cir－ cuit is approximately 1 to 2 mills．（ 0.001 -0.002 inch）．


The gap width in the record coil de－ termines the frequency response of the head and wire．Generally speaking，a larger gap gives more lows but less highs；therefore，an optimum value is selected，the upper and lower frequency limits depending to some extent on the applications desired．


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include them in this assortment.


[^4]CARRIER CURRENT (Continued from page 27)
fier (plate to cathode) by the plate current expressed in amperes. The proper taps on the modulation transformer for the correct impedance should be used.

If the microphone and speaker of the receiver are separated a few feet, it will be possible to operate duplex phone (talk back and forth without turning the carrier on and off). This system is quite satisfactory if the carriers are tuned to frequencies of sufficient difference to eliminate interference with the reception of the signal heard on your receiver by side bands produced by your transmitter.
The noise level noticed with phone operation was very low. The main disturbance was found to be the a.c.-d.c. receiver. The half-wave rectifier operating directly from the power line pro-


Fig. 3-Detector circuit for short ranges.


The modulator unit. Input 1 is behind chassis.
duces an unpreasant hum on the carrier of carrier-current stations.

For local use up to several hundred feet, it is suggested that the receiver described should have a nonregenerative, biased detector instead of the gridleak detector. (See Fig. 3.)

By using a single carrier-current phone transmitter and several receivers, it would be possible to fill a large room or even several rooms with sound. The tonal quality of such a system for speech or playing recordings compares favorably with any public address system or radio. Several of these portable plug-in-the-wall receiver-speakers would make an excellent PA system.

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Rado-Craft - 25 W . Beway

AMATEUR RADIO LICENSES COMPLETE CODE and theory preparutlon for passing amateur rsidio examinations. Hone study and resident courses Amertcan
Radlo inatitutc. 101 West 63 rd Street. New Yorts Cis see our ad ou Dase 98.

CORRESPONDENCE: COURSES AND SEIF-INSTRUC don bouks slightly used. Sold. Kented. Jiachanged. Al aublects. Salistaction kuarapleed. Cash pald for used bargain catalos Free! Write-Nelson Co.- DeDt. 39. Chlbargain cat
saso $5, ~ I I I . ~$

MAGAZINES (BACK DATED)-FOREIGN. DOMESTIC. arts. 10 caks, (rovunded). Cubscriptions, Din-upsi tic Cate: Pork 17. N . $\mathbf{Y}$.

FREE WHOLESALE BULLETIN, TUBES PARTS. Barsaln Drices. Henshaw Hadio Supply. 3313 Delavan RADIOMEN, SERVICEMEN. BEGINNERS-MAKE more mone Information free. Meric, 2ingtid Gardens 13. New York. New York.

WRITE DEPT. RC 20 FOR OUR LATEST FREE BARain list of Radio and Electronlc parts. RB.C. Radio 1'arts

BUILD RADIO-KIT OF PARTS \$5.95. FM AND Box 8A. Ozone Park. N. Y.
TESTING EQUIPMENT. ALL, TYPES AND MODELS Exjerty repalred and callbrated. Free estimates. Mr.TRO-
POLITAN E1HCTRONICS. 42 Warten St. N. Y. 7 ,

PRICES SILASHED-TERRIFIC BATGAINS-RADIO Supplies-Kits-Standard Tubes $80 \%$ discount-Freo
Bulletins-TECENICAL
LABORATORY- 311 Wilson

AMBITIOLS, SELL XMAS CARDS. STATIONERY, Big profts. Colored Catalog Frce. Beacon Hill Greetings, 115 Chauncy. B. Boston. Mass.
BUILD YOUR OWN RADIOS. PHONOGRAPHS. AND electronic equipment. Send for our frec gift ofior and
cornplete catalosue. McGec Ifadio. 1330 Broadway, Denver Colorado.

WIRTNG DIAGBAMSS, INSTRUCTIONS AC OPERAtlon BC-191: BC-375: BC-312; BC-348; BC-659: BC-611;
BC-624; BC-625; BC-652: BC-653: each set in SCR-27 and $A R C-5.50 \mathrm{c}$ in coln per set. Reactron Company, 422-C
East 138 Cl St., New York 54 . N. Y.

SCHEMATICS ON ANY COMMERCIAL BECEIVERS by air mail $\$ 1.00$. Also on any electronic equipment pro-
portionately low. Stato your needs and we'll design. Same-day service. Paul E. KIrwood. P.O. Boa No. 1513. Long Beach 1. Callfornia.

KFNTUCKY VALUES! 826.S. 50W HF TRIODE- 81.00 ; $829 B^{\prime} \mathrm{s}-\$ 1.95$. Socket for elther above- $\$ .59$; New TU-
$5 \cdot \mathbf{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$, casc- $\$ 2.75 ; \mathrm{JAN} 807$ 's. $866^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$, many other itoms. tremendous barsaings. 8mfd 450r tubular, puaranteed
equal of any made-s. 25 . World's lovest prices service equal of any. Wrlto for circular and sare mervice
trace Items.
Kentucky Rado Supply Ca , Lextagton. Kentucky. 25 YEARS EXPERIENCE IBADIO HEPAIRING AT your finsertips. I'ro perfected simple system you can Cuts repair time to minimum. Total price $\$ 1.00$ postpald or COD. Moneyback guarantee. ROSS RADIO COMPANY. $14615-\mathrm{J}$ Grandriver, Detrolt 27. Mlehlgan
FM TELEVISION ANTFANNAS. HAM PARTS, TUBES. Barrain list.
burg. Mass.
3"RADIOBUILDERS"-25c. EXPERIMENTER'S CATA
log tree. Laboratorics, Eye-b, San Carlos, Californte

## GREYLOCK <br> RADIO <br> TUBES

All GT, Glass, and Miniature Types.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { List Price each, up to } \$ 2.00 & \text { Your Cost, each } 39 e \\ \text { List Price each, over } \$ 2.00 & \text { Your Cost, each } & 49 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ All Tubes carry RMA 90-Day Guaranteo PM SPEAKERS
$4^{\prime \prime}$ Alnico $\# 5$.
$5^{\prime \prime}$ Alnlco
\#
5
ystal pickup for 3 Tube
each $\$ 1.19$

TERMS:
WRITE FOR BARGAIN CATALOA
GREYLOCK ELECTRONIC SUPPLY CO.
${ }^{30}$ Church Stroet New York 7, N. Y.
 ing Means Better Opportunities! ToDAY, the new war: fer greater opportunities than ever existed in the early days of broadcasting! Micro-Wave Relay Systems, Television, FM Broadcasting, Mobile Communication Systems for Trains, Automobiles, Busses, Trucks, many Industrial Applications-these are just a few of the new techniques which offer marvelous, exciting opportunities to you who are alert-and are qualified!

Don't Delay-
Let Cleveland Institute Take Over Your Personal Up-Grading
Write Today!
Problem! Qualified, competent instructors, ample, personalized instructional aids, orderly, progressively arranged study assignments in recognized, approved technical textsthese are only a few of the many superior advantages of CIRE's plan of personalized spare-time home study tiaining for professional self-improvement.

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE COURSES OFFER COMPLETE TECHNI-
CAL TRAINING RANGING FROM LOW-LEVEL TO COLLEGE. LEVEL.
A. Master Course In Rualo Communiention.

Covers complete preparation for broadcast atation employment Including preparation for FCC License Examinations.
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Including post-war Television Techniques.
ell Conrsen Include
The Remarkabie Workbooks of Insiructional Aids. prepared by
the instructing staft of Cleveland Institute, the instructing star of cleveland Institute.
Choose the course best sulted to your needs-Start with the section ou are quallfed to enter-Use the economical CIRE
"Pay-As-You-Go-Plan."

ENROLL FOR INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS OF COURSES, If YOU PREFER.
If you need only highly specialized' training, you can study one or more of the following sections instead of a complete course.

1. Mathematics of Radio.
2. Fundamentals of DC and AC Theory.
3. Essentials of Radio Communication.
4. Communication Networks.
5. Advanced Radio Telephony for the Broadcast Operator.
6. Audio and Radio Components and Syatems (Design of Receiver and Transmitter Equipment).

## CLEVELAHD INSTITUTE OF RADIO ELECTROAIGS

Contractors to the Canadion Iroadeasting Corporation
RC-II. Terminal Tower CLEVELAND 13, OHIO
Approved for Training under "G-I Bill of Rights ${ }^{\circ}$

Clevelend Inatilute of Redie Electronice, RC-11, Terminei Tower. Cievelend 13. ohio.
Centlemen: l'lease send information about your home couises in Hedio Electronices

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| address | operatine $\square$ ratg. $\square$ CM $\square$ atmy-Naty $\square$ |
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$I$ beve had experifence in broedcastiog $\square$ servicing $\square$ oderating ratg. $\square$ CM $\square$ army-Nert $\square$ other ….................... am e $\square$ Check here for veteran Encollment information.

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Don't DelayWrite Today!

Thousands of new jobs are opening up-FM, TELEVISION, MOBILE COMMUNICA.
TIONS SYSTEMS, are TIONS SYSTEMS, are only a few of the radio fields which require licensed operators.

## TIME IS IMPORTANT TO YOU!

You can get your License quickly with NILSON'S MASTER COURSE in RADIO COMMUNICATION and exclusive CIRE Workbooks of Instructional Aids. Saves you many hours or random, undirected study.

Assure
ticket. Reaul HoOKLrat tells you the Government ficenses coupon.

## CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF RADIO ELECTRONICS

Confractora to the Canodion Brocdcorting CorporaNon
RC.ll. Terminal Tower CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

MAIL THIS COUPON

## CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF RADIO ELECTBONICS <br> RC-11 Terminal Tower, Cleveland 13. Ohio

Gentlemen: Please send information about your Home Study Course for preparation for fCC Coinmercial License Examinations (this course does not cover amateur license Name
Address
City $\qquad$
[18 a Veteran check here
Zone__Stato

## ASSEMBLING COIN RADIOS

Thousands of dollars have been made during the past year by wide awake radio service men who have installed coin radios in Hotels, Hospitols, Motels and Tourist Cabins. Great demand - No experience

on sold Sutright
Much More If Operated on a Rental Basis! We supply complete chassls with 6 tubes, quarter coin slot and one or two hour timer ready to place in wainut cobinet box. Fill out order blank and mail to:
EICHEL ELECTRONIC CORP.
EVANSVILLE 8, INDIANA

## FILL OUT....MAIL


understand the above three item include all the parts for your latest model coin operated radio.
Name.
Street No......................................................
City and State.


GUARANTEED TO PLAY
NEW 1948 MODEL




 Pa-Kette Radio Co., Inc. Dept. RT.-11 Kearney, Mebr.

## \$3.00 FOR CARTOON IDEAS

RADIO-CRAFT prints. हeveral radio cartoons overy manth. Readers are invited to contribute humorour radio ideas whtch can be used in cartoon form. It 1s not neecesary that you draw a sketch. Adoress Rroadway. New York 7. N. Y.

## 17-TUBE FM RECEIVER

(Continued from page 21)
matically obtained (point of zero voltage); therefore, tuning the receiver through an FM carrier will indicate positive and negative voltage swings.

The output of the 6J5 first audio am plifier is fed through a network designed to give treble and bass compensation. Due to the loss in gain in this network, one half of a 6SN7 tube is used to give additional gain, and the output of this stage is fed to a negative-current feedback triode phase inverter. The output of this phase inverter is used to drive 2 push-pull 6V6 tubes.

To take advantage of the wide frequency response obtainable through frequency modulation, a high-fidelity audio system must be used. An amplifier capable of reproducing this extended range is not too difficult to construct but is of little value without high-fidelity output components capable of reproducing this extended range properly. A UTC linear standard output transformer and the new Jensen Model RD-151 articulated coaxial speaker unit are used in the author's model, and the results are excellent.

## Some construction details

The tuning unit housing is constructed as shown in the sketch appearing in Fig. 1. Two double-section $35-\mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ tuning condensers (Cardwell ER35AD) are mounted on the upper left side of the housing and coupled with a flexible coupling. Before mounting these condensers, 2 stator plates must be removed from all sections but the high-frequency oscillator section in order to insure proper tracking. The shield plates of the housing are constructed in such a way as to isolate completely one stage from another and form 4 shielded compartments in which the various tube sockets and associated wiring are placed. Insulated feed-through bushings are mounted on the upper right side of the 3 compartment-forming shields to couple one stage to another. The highfrequency coil forms are mounted on the- left shield plate directly beneath each condenser gang. These coil forms are slug-tuned; therefore a hex nut must be soldered to the end of each slug screw to make tuning accessible from the side of the unit with an open end wrench. Construction of the coils is shown in Fig. 2. All are constructed on National XR50 forms. Directly across each condenser gang is mounted a $13-\mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ trimmer condenser having a zero temperature coefficient. The oscillator tube is placed inside the unit to help keep wiring leads short and also as an aid to stability because in this location only its own heat affects the stability of the receiver.

Since it was desired to have a sliderule tuning dial and also a pinch-type drive, the dial shown was made up of a Crowe 535 and a National BM dial.


Heart of the set. The shielded tuning unit.
The pinch and steel scale from the Na tional BM were used. The constructor mąy follow his own taste in this matter however. The lettering and scale num-


Fig. 2-How coils are wound. All are on Na tional XR50 coil forms.
bers were put in with red cellulose paint and a ruling pen, as scales for the new FM band were not available.

## Receiver alignment

The first step in adjustment of an FM receiver is discriminator alignment. A stable signal generator is set to 10.7 mc


Front view of the set. The dial is home-built.
(center frequency of the transformer used) and its unmodulated output connected between grid and ground of the last limiter tube. Then connect a sensitive vacuum-tube voltmeter across the cathodes of the discriminator tube. Tune the primary tuning slug of the discriminator transformer for maximum output as indicated on the v.t.v.m.Then rotate the secondary tuning slug until zero output voltage is obtained: Rotating the tuning slug to either side of this zero


Rear-chassis view of the 17 -tube FM receiver.
voltage point will give an increase in output voltage but of opposite polarity.
To check the discriminator alignment, shift the signal generator 50 to 100 kc to either side of the center frequency (zero voltage point). This should give equal but opposite meter variations. If the readings are not equal, repeat the alignment procedure. (Center frequency is that frequency to which the discriminator was tuned and gave zero voltage output.)
The signal generator is now set back to center frequency and its output leads are connected between grid and ground of the mixer tube. A microammeter is inserted in series with the ground end of the first fimiter grid resistor. The sensitivity of the meter to use depends upon the output capabilities of the generator and just how far out of alignment the transformers are. A meter with a $0-200$-microampere movement should be sufficient for the job.

Each transformer is now tuned for maximum indication of the microammeter, starting at the first-limiter input transformer and working back toward the mixer. Tuning of these transformers should be repeated 2 to 3 times to assure exact peak adjustment and symmetrical response of the i.f. stages to the incoming frequency-modulated signal. Symmetrical response of the transformers is checked by shifting the generator frequency 50 to 100 kc to either side of the i.f. center frequency and noting the readings on the microammeter. They should be equal for a given frequency shift to either side.

The microammeter is now removed from the grid resistor of the first limiter and inserted in series with the ground end of the second limiter's grid resistor. With the signal generator set back to center frequency, the limiter coupling transformer should be peaked for maximum reading on the microammeter. Again check for over-all symmetrical response of the i.f. system by shifting the generator 50 to 100 kc to either side of the center frequency. Look for an equal but opposite meter reading at the output of the discriminator. The signal generator is now set for a frequency of 105 mc and maximum output, and connected to the antenna terminals of the tuning unit. The microammeter is placed back in series with the ground end of the first-limiter grid resistor so that it may serve as a resonance indicator. With the tuning slug of L6 set approximately half way into the coil, proceed with the alignment as indicated in the chart below.
Set Dial Adjust for Mrim or adjust for
$\begin{aligned} & \text { and Sional Correct Dial as In Indicated out on } \\ & \text { Sten Generator to Setting }\end{aligned}$
$1105 \mathrm{mc} \quad \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{C} 3$
3 Repeat steps
1 and 2
$498 \mathrm{mc} \quad \mathrm{L} 4$
5 Repeat steps
1 and 2

If the desired signal is outside the limits of the variable padder C5, it will be necessary to adjust L4 to bring the signal within the limits of this padder.


Send me one Kit of 29 Olson Guaranteod "Akrad" Condensers, (Limit One Kit to a customer.) $\square$ I enclose \$9.95; Send my order C.O.D. Olson porys postage. $\square$ I will pary postage.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE

## SPECIALS!

BC-645 TRA NSMITTER-RECEIVER BC-645 TRA NSMITTER-RECEIVER
BRAND NEW
designed for airborne use, 435 to to 500 MC (ranamitter range. 5 -tube tuned line iransmitter with 30 Watts ranke, 5-twise powed output on either two channels With some modifeationts the set can be used for 2 -way communication. Volco or code. on the following bands: citizens radio band; $460-470 \mathrm{mc}$; television experlmental: $470-500 \mathrm{me}$; complete with all tubes; ineluding
 $\$ 270$
TWO FOR ONLY
\$27.00
DYNAMOTORS FOR ABOVE Model 3.95
TRANSMITTERS 1274 N
alf brand new in orfglnal 274 N series)
 Write, Wire, Phone for Quantity Prices
$20 \%$ depments Fio. Quast Chicalco. Write for complete catalogi
ARROW SALES, INC
59 WEST HUBBARD STR. CHICAGO 10. ILLINOIS

# TRAIN FOR GOOD PAY IN A FIELD THAT ISN'T CROWDED! 

## New! Different! Easy to Understand! Opporfunifies Everywhere!

## You Every Step of the Work ... for only $\$ 5$ complete

Get where the real profits are-in Electric Motor Repair! There are more motors than any other type of electrical equipment. Good repair men are scarce and well paid. Now, for the first time in modern training history, you can learn this work at home, QUICKLY, in spare time, for only $\$ 5$. ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR, the big new 570-page training course book, is especially written for beginners. No previous training is needed. Start training now for better pay and big opportunities in a field that isn't crowded.

## Based on this big book alone, you can

TRAIN FOR PROMPT, PROFITABLE SERVICE ON PRACTICALLY ANY MOTOR IN COMMON USE!
 570 PAGES..


ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR BOOK teaches you the work from the very bexinning. Over 900 specially prepared diagrams and pictures make your training easier and TWICE AS FAstor trouble diagnosing to repain from simple motor trouble diag nosing to repair-from simple rewinding Covers every type of motor in common use and BOTH mechanical and electrical motor control systems. Quick reference guides
it is generally possible to specify the page on which the ads shall appear. Advertising handled on such an arrangement is also more economical.

It is imperative that ads be changed periodically, since the oftener an ad is repeated, the less effective it becomes. Therefore, copy should be frequently changed. This can be quite a chore, but after some practice and by observing the advertising of other firms it will become easier. I visit the public library and find that an hour or two spent reading ads in the out-of-town papers provides enough ammunition to write ads for as long as 2 months. Newspapers are picked at random, from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine. No ad is copied verbatim, but the ideas are modified for my ads, some of which are written on the spot.

Some words should be avoided in writing advertising copy because they are misleading. One example is the word "serviceman," which this writer used for years with fair results. However, it has become associated with members of the Armed Forces. For that reason, the words "serviceman" and "service" are no longer used. Technical terms should likewise be avoided. With this in mind every ad should be looked over after it is written. Every word and sentence should be scanned closely so no misleading ideas will creep into the copy.

## Use a slogan!

All radio repair advertising should hinge on a catch phrase. Every bit of advertising should carry it. It should be the keystone of all public appeals and appear whenever the shop's name appears. In selecting a catch phrase to use in advertising, brevity and originality should be the important factors. Study your competitors' advertising, and be very careful to have yours different in every respect. Then repeat and repeat your own catch phrase until you are blue in the face. Keep that catch phrase in constant use in all advertising. Some examples of catch phrases are:
"Repairing Radios for-Years"
"RADIO Is Our BUSINESS-Not a Sideline"
"All Repairs Guaranteed For-Days"
"Our Sincere Effort Is To Please You"
"Guaranteed Workmanship"
"Quality Repairs"
"Radio Repair Specialists"
"We Can Repair Any Make, Any Model"
If you have a nickname, use it! People are human, and they much prefer to know you as "Red" or "Slim," rather than as "Mr. Doaks." Be a regular guy in your ads, and take your potential customer to your bosom. Talk to him as you talk to your neighbors-he is your neighbor. Above all, talk "to" him, not "at" him. You need not be a spellbinder, but your ads represent YOU and binder, but your ads represent
you should make the most of the oppor-
tunity they offer. Failure to do so means that you are wasting good money and time on ineffective advertising.
It pays to remember always that the average man with a defective radio under his arm knows nothing about it except that it doesn't work. He is not interested in what makes it work. He just wants to hear programs and is much more interested in how soon he can get it fixed. He will take it only to the one man he believes CAN repair it. He paid hard-earned wages for his set, and he will not risk taking it to someone in whom he has no confidence. If you want that customer to come into your shop, you must gain his confidence; so write your ads to appeal to him. If you can assure him that you do good work and will stand back of it, he will bring it to you rather than take it to someone he does not know. All repair advertising must keep that fact in mind.
A potential customer comes into your shop because of a definite urge. Advertising creates that urge. If he is confident that you can and will cure his trouble, you will find him an agreeable fellow to do business with. He will not haggle over price, and will give you plenty of time to do a good job. If he is satisfied, he will be the best kind of an ad. His confidence can be gained with the proper kind of advertising, but you will have to keep forever at itand back it up with quality work to retain it.

## Build your reputation!

Be simple, direct, and honest. Do not advertise anything that you cannot live up to. If you guarantee your work, do it right in the first place, and put a definite guarantee in writing on it before it leaves the shop. Then advertise that your work is guaranteed for a definite period of time. An occasional job will bounce back in your lap, but if it does, take care of it graciously and thoroughly; and the time spent will bring in more business.
Some of the radio tube manufacturers have advertising mats available for radio repair shops to use in newspaper ads. In general, these are not as satisfactory as ads written by you-to appeal to your neighbors. But they do incorporate good ideas for ads, and should be studied.

Other advertising aids can be used. In the smaller towns, one of the most effective advertisements per dollar invested consists of movie trailers run in the local theater. Select subjects carefully, and avoid trailers of a technical nature. The accompanying sound track or screen lettering boosting the local shop must be carefully written to be sure it will not be misleading, since it may sound much different than it looks in writing. Contact the manager of the local theater before ordering trailers since he invariably has tie-ins with the film makers and his suggestions in the selection of sources may be valuable.
Several firms make trailers especially for radio shop advertising. Among these are Alexander Film Company, Colorado (Continued on page 76)

or refund every cent of your money!
GUARANTED CUARAMTEED
TO HELP YOU LEARN
Professional RADIO-
ELECTRONIC REPAIR,
at home, without
TO HELP YOU REPAIR 9 OUT OF 10, RADIO TROU. BL ES Twice as Fast, without
an instructor

costly test equipment.

A COMPLETE RADIO SERVICE COURSE.

## . . . . only $\$ 5$ Complete

Once in a lifetime, a technical book is written that is so important. so complete
and easy to understand that it is used aland casy to understand that it is used al-
most universally by members of an entire most universally by members of an entire
profession - and Ghirardi's MODERN RADIO SERVICING is exactly that kind of a book. It glves a complete course in radio-electronic repair work by scientific methods. Included is a thorough explanation of Test Instruments. how they should be used and why-even how to build your own: Receiver Troubleshooting Procedure and Circuit Analysis; Testing and Repair of All Components; Installations: Adjustments, etc., etc.-also How to Start and Operate a ness. 1300 pages. 706 helpful illustrations. Self-Test Review Questions make study casy. Only \$5 (\$5.50 foreign).

## THIS Blag boor Elmmares

NEEDLESS TESTING . . . on 4 jobs out of 5!
There's no magic about it! Just common sense! Over 400 pages of Ghirardi's 744-page RADIO TROUBLESHOOTER'S HANDBOOK contain tabulated and indexed listings of common trouble symptoms, their causes and remedies for almost every radio in use. Actually, it gives specific trouble listings for over 4800 home receivers, auto radio and record changer models of 202 manufacturers! Just look up a defective radio's make and model. The HANDBOOK tells exactly what the trouble is likely to be-exactly how to fix it. 9 out of 10 jobs can be handled by this method-in $1 / 2$ the usual time BECAUSE TEDIOUS TESTING IS ELIMINATED. Over 300 more pages contain service hints. alignment data, tube information. graphs, diagrams and charts to help you fix ANY RADIO EVER MADE in far less time and at greater profit O Only $\$ 5$ complete ( $\$ 5.50$ foreign). 5-DAY MONEY_BACK GUARANTEE.

No Previous experience needed?

## CUARAMTEED TO HELP YOU LEARN CCMPLETE BASIC RADIO-ELECTRONICS. <br> for beginners!

## COMPLETE BASIC RADIO. ELECTRONICS . . . . for beginners

 Sales records prove that more Radio-Elec-tronic beginners have gotten their start from Ghirardi's 972-pa gotten their start COURSE than from any other book or course ever published. It's a complete radio course in book form-so head and shoulders above anything else that it is used as the basic text by thousands of students and by
schools in 82 different schools in 82 different countries of the as A-B-C. Over 300 pages are as simply Basic Electricity alone, 508 illustrations help you learn fast. $\$ 5$ ( $\$ 5.50$ foreign).


Let Ghirardi's TROUBLESHOOTER'S mon radio service lobs! Lot his MOD ERN RADIO SERVICING ITAIOD for complete. professional electronic work. Get BOTH B1G BOOKS at spe clat price of only $\$ 9.50$ for the two
Seo coupon.



BC-348
COMMUNICATION RECEIVER Excellent selectivity. sensitylyty and stability makes thls the most outstandling of nuly recelver yel avalimber ilvem fithanding Derformance wherever used. Hult to withatand viloration and rean tures feir driven 100-1 ratio vernicr tunng

 dy numotor. Fasly converted to 110 ADC pera
 Iismeded.
Price . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 48.75$

## AIRCRAFT TRANSMITTER

 T19-A.R.C. 5

New 6 Volt bat tery in spill-proot
clear plastic case housed in metal cabefor easy mountiong ADwide range of uses where batneedery, Shipped ary Uses stand-
batter ard battery
electrolyto avalable every where.

Price, eucls
In lots of ien. each.
AIRCRATT RECEIVER R-23 ARC-5




Each
FREE Mounthg lack with ordier of 3 or more.
INTERPHONE AMPLIFIER RL-9


Convert to phone Amp. or eomplete with tubes and $\$ y-$ namotor, for
24 V DU eration. Used condition.

Special Price Each $\$ 3.95$

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER
AMERICAN SURPLUS PRODUCIS CO.
537 N. CAPITOL AVE. INDIANAPOLIS. IND.

## ADVERTISING <br> (Continued from page 75)

Springs, Colorado Filmack Corp., 1327 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois; and United Film Productions, 1558 Vine Street, Hollywood, California. Any of these firms can furnish trailers with sound tracks or lettering to suit individual needs. One or two firms furnish the trailers outright, or they may be contracted for with a periodic change of copy to insure their not going stale. A posteard to any of these fitms will bring all the information needed.

## Broadcast your ads!

If there is a local broadeasting station in town, one or two daily spot ads will bring future business. If they are slanted to stress poor or distorted reception, they will be very good advertising. The station's engineer and advertising agent will have many good ideas.

Broadcasting, newspaper, and theater advertising require a constant change of copy, and are a periodic monthly expense that should be charged to overhead. They can be highly effective and, if properly prepared, will bring in lots of business. For best results with any of the above forms of advertising, a weekly change of copy is imperative.
I have tried one advertising stunt with success in a small town located 60 miles from broadeasting stations. It consists of mimeographed weekly Listener's Guides made up for free distribution in local stores and gas stations. They contain complete listings of popular radio programs, together with station frequency and time. These Listener's Guides are made up from information gladly furnished by the broadcasting stations. The local paper does not list the radio programs and a real need is being filled as well as business for the radio shop being brought in. A small paragraph at the bottom of the sheet gives the radio

## shop credit.

## Tell the tourists!

Many smalltown radio shops find road signs an efficient ineans of advertising. Such signs, properly made and placed on the main roads leading into town, will pay for themselves in a short time, and maintenance costs will be negligible for a considerable period if the signs are well constructed and painted.
Roadsignsshould be placed where they can be seen by approaching traffic. A Sunday afternoon spent in-
vestigating road sigris, their makeup and location, will be well worth the gasoline and time. The type of traffic using the highway should be studied. If it is tourist travel, signs advertising auto radio repairs will bring considerable work of this nature, provided the shop is equipped to handle it on short notice. Most tourisţ work has to be handled quickly, since these customers will not wait. Farm to market traffic, on the other hand, will respond to signs dealing with home radio repairs.

The ideal location for a road sign is on a curve, where it can be seen by occupants of cars approaching the curve. Property owners should be contacted before placing signs, and their permission obtained. Ordinances should be studied, too, since most states and counties have ordinances covering the placing of such signs a minimum distance from the highway boundary. Signs should be neat, simply worded, and not too large. If placed some distance from town, the distance to town can be shown on a smaller sign attached to the road sign. This will draw attention. Average cost of a well-constructed and painted road sign should be in the neighborhood of $\$ 15$ for one $3 \times 5$ feet, plus the cost of placing it.

Many shops have public address systems installed in the shop's truck. These can bring in business, but it should be noted that they can also kill business if operated in neighborhoods where people are sleeping during the daytime. A survey should be made and use of the public address system avoided during hours that wage-earners or children might be napping. It is regrettable that a few owners of this equipment have been so short-sighted in their operations that some communities have found it necessary to ban them.

A more effective way to use the public
address system is to donate its services for local sports events, to be used for announcing, etc., with an occasional plug for the local radio shop. The radio shop public address system can be a real community asset if properly handled.

Other advertising means will come to mind. Their value can be gauged, as can all advertising, by the usual yardstick of customer appeal and the ability of the advertising to reach the greatest number of potential customers at the lowest cost. The best advertising is useless if it does not draw the attention of potential customers and get a favorable reaction. Advertising that reminds the potential customer that the old set needs repairs is not as effective as that which will go one step farther and persuade him to have it repaired. Properly written and displayed advertising can do just that, Coming events, such as elections and world series ball games, can be used as the basis for some of that advertising. Advertising those events a few days or a week in advance, can goad some radio owners into action.

## Got to have the goods

To sum up, the best advertising any radio repair shop can ever get is the workmanship turned out. Much business will result from satisfied customers. But business can be expanded tremendously by a thoughtful advertising campaign designed to produce a favorable customer reaction. The advertising can be slanted to reduce customer resistance to the point that when the customer does walk into the shop, he will leave some of his hard-earned wages in the till.
Handling customers in the shop requires study, too. The best advertising in the world will only bring about customer contacts. A smile and intelligent handling is appreciated by the average person. Small favors take only a minute. For example, if you feel that it pays to test tubes free, do so. Be the best radio repairman in your community. Try to blow your own horn as much as possible, but do it softly, and let the customers who walk out happy really play a loud tune on it for you. If you do that, you will find the cash register playing a long, loud tune too.

Get Started in Radio


10 "HOW-TO-DO-IT" BOOXS Got a solld roundacton ln matn rin.
 trated, conims over 15,000 words
You'fi bo amazed at inc weatuh of
 books. Exechlent for reference tideal
for iechital litray. Your money
beck if back is not satianod.

## 5 BOOKS for 50 c

10 BOOKS for $\$ 1.00$ Sent to You Postpaid
 No Doarle short Wave Sety No. NiOHOw To Navo Fun



No. 5-8eginners' hadio Dic. Mo. IO-Tolevioion RADIO PUBLICATIONS


## VALUE-PACKED WITH XMAS SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR LIST - FOR YOURSELF

* sensational super-bargains in the latest developed P.A., "ham" equipment and a raft of new radio parts; all the things you've been hankering for and can now afford at Lafayette's special, reduced prices.
* the new miracle Lafayette FM tuner that adapts any radio to receive $\mathrm{F}^{\prime} \mathrm{M}$ - the best buy on the market.
* a great new console combination with automatic record player in a rich cabinet; you can buy it now for less than a C-note.
* popular brands of small home electrical appliances-all hard to-get but easy to buy at Lafayette.

. . . and lots more.

## (ando WIRE TELEVISION, INC.




## MAGNETISM

(Continued from page 30)
auxiliary elements required for magnetic playback. Here, too, it should be noted that a preamplifier is used after the playback (whose output voltage is in the order of 0.75 millivolt at 1,000 cycles). In addition, a fixed equalizer is employed to flatten the normal tape response curve. A variable response control is provided to enable the operator to set the over-all response (within predetermined limits) in accordance with his personal preference.
Fig. 4 indicates elements utilized in the magnetic erasing process.

## Unique advantages

Even a casual knowledge of magnetic recording and playback principles enables technicians to realize readily some of the profound advantages of this method over the more conventional recording and playback systems.

The troublesome problems of needlcs (the necessity for changing, needle wear, record wear, needle tracking, needle chatter, needle scratch, needle frequency distortion) and all the complex problems associated with the conversion of mechanical motion to electrical energy, all of these, and more too, are completely eliminated by the one simple principle of Poulsen's applied magnetism.

No disc record, no matter what it is made of or how carefully it is handled, will continue to give the same quality of performance as it did when first played. Every record wears with each playing. Both the increase in scratch and the loss of high frequencies are proportional to the number of plays. The average good record is unbearable to the critical listener after a hundred plays on better than average playback equipment. Magnetic tape records have not shown a noticeable increase in surface noise or loss of high-or low-frequencies after a thousand plays!

Everything that can be recorded on high-grade dise records can be carried over to magnetic tape. Specifically, this means that both the dynamic range and the frequency range of good commercial dises can be equalled (and in some semiprofessional machines actually surpassed) on magnetic tape recording and playback units.

## More permanent records

Magnetic tape records are far more permanent and far less fragile than commercial discs. Tape is not subject to warpage, breakage, scratches, chipping, or the record maker's plague of eccentric centering holes. Of course, paper-coated magnetic tape will tear (it takes a 5 - to 6 -pound pull to do it), but it can be spliced in less than 5 seconds with ordinary Scotch tape and a pair of scis-sors-and you can't hear the splice as it passes through the pickup head. In this respect it is far better than splicing sound tracks on film which requires a special treatment, which is called
"blooping" in order to silence the splice. Magnetic tape records provide unlimited playback facilities without deterioration of valuable dise records. A single playing of a record is all that is needed to copy it onto tape which may in turn be played many hundreds of times without touching the original dises or fussing with needles. Also, for the furst time, record enthusiasts may indulge in what was heretofore exclusively reserved for commercial and motionpicture technique-corrective re-recording, which is a process of re-recording an already recorded program and simultaneously applying frequency and amplitude correction, like accentuating high frequencies, or eliminating low frequencies, or vice versa, or making soft passages louder or still softer, or controlling loud passages. Special rerecording technique also may be employed to provide noise suppression while copying from an abnormally scratchy record.

## Special effects

Musical enhancement, in all its phases, formerly confined to advanced sound laboratories only, also may be applied. For example, controlled compression may be employed during recording and complementary expansion during playback to recreate the original dynamic range of live programs.

Narration may be added before, after, or during any program to catalog, identify, or explain special passages or unusual points of interest in a valuable collector's item for educational or other purposes. Passages, solos, or sections may be repeated during a continuous prograin.

An extraordinary feature of magnetic tape recording (as compared to disc recording) is ease of erasure of any program and reuse of the tape to record anew. This process can be carried on indefinitely.

From an economy viewpoint the prosess is unusually attractive for no tape is ever wasted. Cut-out sections may be respliced, erased, and reused in one sim. ple operation.

To clear up any prevailing misconceptions about the process, the following facts should be kept in mind:

1. Under ordinary conditions of storage, recorded tape should last in definitely.
2. The magnetic coating on the tape does not rust when stored in damp climates.
3. The magnetic properties of the tape are not affected by dropping a reel. (Reels were dropped 20 feet without damage to the tape-the reels did bend out of line, but were easily straightened.)
4. An appreciable amount of magnetic energy in actual contact with the tape is required to erase any program material. Bringing magnetizeable material in close proximity of the recorded tape does not affect the tape.
5. Erasure of used tape is complete, (Continued on page 80)


## ${ }^{\text {Reo }}$ Hot SPECIALS

Limited quantity for immediate shipmentwhile they last
8,000 OHM DUAL HEADSET H-16/U Priced at $\$ 1.89$ * MOST SENSITIVE PHONES BUILT * HIIIMPEDANCE * NOISE PROOF * MAY BE USED AS A SOUND POWERED INTERCOM
 B000 ohm transformer bullt into each unit. Molded soft neopreme eareup shated to snugly and comfortahly envelop the ontire ear. Steel headband with new type adjustable sliding brackets allow earcupt to bo extended op rotracted. Cover plates constructed of lightweloht magneslum. No removable
parts to become loose or lost. Especlally suited to hams and commerelal parts to become loose or lost. Especlally suited to hams and commercial
operators, recording ongineers. aircraft pilots and simitar exacting appliea. operators, recording ondineers. aircraft pilots and simitas exasound powered interphones without use of a battery. Can oven be used with timplo xtal to make a complete radlo rocelver.
Carbon Throat Microphone This mieroohono will work into any 200 ohm
impedance input eireuit. Has adjustabie' strap to fit any neek. In operation this mierophone is strallped around ho throat thereby faelitaling igh frequency hands and head movement. Ideal for as a hi-grade carbon mike by simply drilling thre hol In case. Sensitivity of this mike equal to mikes costing case. Sensitivity of this mike equal to mikes costing
10 and $\$ 15$. Supplled with strap. $10^{\circ}$ cord and plue

 latest Bulletin IORC


WILLARD RECHARGEABLE 2-VOLI STORAGE BATTERY
Compact, spill-proot, clear plastic caso $5 \times 4 \times 3$-in. Built-in hydrometer. Powers portable and ham radios, autos, ractors, model tralns. Gang several for higher voltages. Uses standard elec trolyte. Money-back guarantee. - poshase Ilender Co. Dept. 142.1966 E. Forest, Detroit 7, Mich


"T personally Kuarantee that at from date of re. celpt, my "Applled Practical Badio" set wll have earned for yuot at leant 10 times its eor
or you mas or you may
turn it and turn it and 1'i
return every ewn you pald.' B. W. Conke, Pres.


Here's a sensational "get acquainted" offer! This big, new book, "150 New Radio Diagrams Explained" is yours absolutely FREEI It contains circuits and data on the latest sets. Easy-to-read, $81 / 2 x$ $11^{\prime \prime}$ size, with full instruc tions on how to read and use diagrams. Belongs in every radioman's kit.

## HOW TO GET

 YOUR FREE BOOK You get this book Free. just for looking over - without cost or obligation-the sensa tional new 3 *olume Coyne set "APPLIED PRACTICAI RADIO". It's just of the press. Here's everything you want to know about radio. from basic principles to up to-the-minute Television and FM ! PA, short-wave, aviation-auto radio, mult bands, tele-transmission, etc., all clearly explained. Shows how to construct, install, service all types of apparatus. Step-by-step photos hreak equipment down before your eyes Nelvest tes ing methods. Hundreds of subjects, almost 1000 pages, 600 illustrations, diagrams. Written for home training and field reference-so complete so up-tc-date and practical that every man interested in radio should see itSEND NO MONEY You can ee bou much our future, without or obligation mean to "APPLIED PRACTICAL RADIO" postpaid for APPLED PRACTICAL 7 days FREE-and with it you to look over for book as an outright Gift! This book is yours to keep free whether or not you decide to keep the 3-VOLUME SET!

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## FREE BOOK COUPON



MAGNETISM
(Continued from page 79)
in properly designed and operated equipment.
6. An interesting advantage of magnetic tape over wire is that it has no tendency to snarl or become entangled. In an experiment, 1,250 feet of magnetic tape were strewn over a floor, and rewound in a matter of minutes with the rewind motor recording units.
7. The magnetic interaction between one layer of recorded material and its adjacent layers is negligible.
8. The metal reels on which the tape is normally wound have no effect on the program material.
9. The recorded reels may be stored in ordinary cardboard containers. 10. The over-all quality obtained is a function of the quality of the recording amplifier, the playback amplifier, and the loudspeaker.
The magnetic tape recorder may be connected to any radio for pickup of radio programs and may also play back through the radio or other special am plifying equipment the user may have

An unsuspected number of critical factors enter into the design and application of practical high-fidelity magnetic tape recorders. These will be disclosed in detail in the next issue of Radio-Craft.
In the meantime, the writer will be pleased to answer questions addressed care of this magazine. To insure speedy replies, please include a postage prepaid and self-addressed envelope.

## HIGHWAY RADAR

(Continued from page 22)
errors due to angularity are less than $2 \%$ at any distance within 15 feet of the traffic path. At distances between 15 and 25 feet the error may increase to $5 \%$ on the low side. The equipment is so constructed that it can be handled by a nontechnical operator. Since it is a radio transmitter, an FCC station license is required. Any authorized employee of the state police department may then operate it without a special operator's license.

The meter is constructed to work from either a 6 -volt storage battery or the 120 -volt 60 -cycle a.c. normally used for traffic signal control power. The 3 units can be packed in a case $26 \times 6 \times 9$ inches. The weight, including the case, is only 45 pounds. Since the range to be covered is short, output power is lowapproximately 0.1 watt at $2,455 \mathrm{mc}$.

The equipment is now being used to study traffic trends, road safety, and safe speeds. Later, postcards will be sent to speeders, "telling them when and where they were exceeding the speed limit" and warning that further violations will result in prosecution. Only then will the speed meter records be introduced in court and the speeder confronted with the unanswerahle testimony of an electronic instrument.

HARD-TO-GET PARTS
POWERFUL ALL-PURPOSE INDUCTION MOTOR




GENUINE MICROPHONE TRANSMITTERS








YTEM NOM ${ }_{\text {PRICE }}^{160}$
$\$ 2.10$
AMAZING BLACK LIGHT!!


WESTERN ELECTRIC BREAST MIKE
 ony brime wie. breatrite




 priticic cor mome itionacesitims
 Comes complet. with
cord and har muther phug,
plate, non-rustable. Shippluig



## WATTHOUR METER



HUDSON SPECIALTIES 40 West Broadway, Dept. RC-1i-47, Now York 7, N. Y.





#  <br> Own Signal Tracer and Save!! <br> We are pleased to annaunce we hove obtained an exclusive franchise to distribute the well known Madel CA-12 Signal Tracer in kit form. The Model CA- 12 sells regularly for $\$ 34.85$, here is your opportunity to sove $\$ 10$ with the added advantage of complete fomiliarity of design and operation made possible when you build your own instrument. <br> THE MODEL CA-12 KIT COMES COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED. Can be wired in 30 minutes. Components and circuit guaranteed to meet the following: <br> <br> FEATURES: <br> <br> FEATURES: <br>  <br> * COMPARATIVE INTENSITY OF THE SIGNAL IS READ DIRECTLY ON the Meter-quality of the signal is heard in the speaker. * SIMPLE TO OPERATE-ONLY ONE CONNECTING CABLE-NO TUNING CONTROLS. <br> * HIGHLY SENSITIVE-USES AN IMPROVED VACUUM-TUBE VOLTMETER CIRCUIT. <br> * TUBE AND RESISTOR CAPACITY NETWORK ARE BUILT INTO THE DETECTOR PROBE. <br> * BUILT-IN HIGH GAIN AMPLIFIER-ALNICO V SPEAKER. $\star$ COMPLETELY PORTABLE-WEIGHS \& POUNDS-MEASURES $51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime}$. <br> $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ DEPOSIT REQUIRED ON ALL C.O.D. ORDERS <br> <br>  <br> <br>  <br> <br> Dept. RC-11, 98 Park Place <br> <br> Dept. RC-11, 98 Park Place NEW YORK 7, N. Y. 

 NEW YORK 7, N. Y.}

'TRANSATLANTIC NEWS<br>(Continued from page 37)

to be driven to the verge of distraction by the problem of getting a car quickly to the place where it was urgently wanted. Then she bethought herself of the radio systems used during the war by tank commanders for controlling formations of armored fighting vehicles. Why not apply one of them to the control of taxicabs scattered over a large area? Once formed, the idea was quickly put into practice and it has proved a magnificent success. At the center there is something like a wartime operations room, containing a large-scale table map of the area. Every cab has its own number, and a small metal block, bearing a corresponding number, indicates on the map the position of each car at any time. Indicators on the blocks also show whether a cab is engaged in doing a job or available for hire.

The equipment is a suitably modified v.h.f. tank radio. There is a master transmitter and receiver at the center and each cab carries its own transmitting and receiving equipment, with a small loudspeaker and a hand microphone on the dashboard. All drivers call up the center at regular intervals when they are free, reporting at once when they are hired or have finished a job.
The idea is one that might well find wide appreciation and application. Thousands of tank radios are being offered
cheap as war surplus, and it is a simple matter to make the necessary modifications.

## Solar radio

Radiations from the sun on 3 specially marked frequencies, $200 \mathrm{mc}, 90 \mathrm{mc}$, and 60 mc , have been under observation for some time now in this country and in Australia. The main radiation at these comparatively low frequencies takes place from sunspots and from prominences, those gigantic spouts of flaming gas which may rise several hundred thousand miles above the sun's surface. It has been calculated that the $200-\mathrm{mc}$ radiation from near the base of a prominence may be equivalent to the output of a 1,000,000-kilowatt transmitter. Radiation from the higher parts of a prominence is of lower frequency. That at 90 mc corresponds to a height of 90,000 kilometers, and that at 20 mc to a height of 200,000 kilometers. It seems likely that this solar broadcasting plays a considerable part in the radio blackouts which are associated with periods of great sunspot activity. During the almost world-wide blackout on March 8 this year, there was at first strong radiation on 200 mc ; in less than 3 minutes the $90-\mathrm{mc}$ radiation began, as the prominence rapidly gained height. Between 4 and 5 minutes later the $60-\mathrm{mc}$ radiation began to be recorded.

the radioman who wants to supplement his income with a minimum investment in both time and money. Today, individuals like yourself, all over the country, are realizing big dividends with TRADIO, the radio functionally-designed for coin operation in hotels, tourist camps, hospitals, etc. And they're doing it right in their own backyards, too.

- Big Earnings, Steady Income

TRADIO has pioneered in this new and flour ishing post-war field. Get in on the ground floor and assure yourself of financial security for life.

## Tradio $\star$ Tried $\star$ Tested $\star$ Proven

TRADIO sells to operators only through frap chised distributors. No routes are sold. We'll put you in touch with the distributor in your territory if you'll phone Asbury Park 2-74i7 or write Dept. U-11.


TRADIO, InC. Naw rase


The ONLY Complete Up-to-the-minute Catalog of Radio Parts. Sets - Amplifiers Testers - Ham Gear. Electronic Equ pmem Mail Coupon for FREE Co y

Ready now - the greatest, latest complete presentation of radio, electronic and television equipment and supplies in Concord history! Packed from cover to cover with thousands of items - 160 pages of everything in Radio and Electronies. Special bargain section of handreds of money-saving values. Scores of NEW ITEMS from famous makers. Mail coupon for FREE copy at oncel

## SPEAKERS

with 3 ohm vC's at real buys X150M. $5^{\circ}$ Round ${ }^{2} 1.14$
$\times 151 \mathrm{M} .4^{4} \times 6^{\prime}$ Oval X152M


RF \& DC Meter Values
 0.4 Amp. RF. Built-in ther:

$0-35$ V DC. Red mark at 28.5 round. SB4205.52. 95

## ELECTROLYTICS

 All Nationally Known Makes Number MP. WV Each Number MP. WV Each $\begin{array}{lllll} \\ & 154 \mathrm{M} & 8 & 450 & 24 \mathrm{c} \\ \times 155 \mathrm{M} & \times 153 \mathrm{M} & 20-20 & 150 & 49 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\times 156 M & 10 & 450 & 27 c & \times 161 \mathrm{M} & 60-30 & 150 & 29 e \\ \times 157 M & 10-10 & 160 & 47 c & \times 162 \mathrm{M} & 16 & 500 & 39 e\end{array}$
 $\times 159 \mathrm{M} \quad 20 \quad 15022 \mathrm{c}$ K164m100-100
$60-20 \quad 50 \quad 19 c$


## RADIO SET AND SERVICE REVIEW

(Continued from page 36)
even on the high frequency end of the band.

Circuit is the conventional superheterodyne with 4 miniature tubes and a selenium rectifier. The tube line-up is: $1 R 5$ converter; 1T4 455-kc i.f. amplifier; 1S5 detector-a.v.c- first a.f. amplifier; 3Q4 power amplifier. The 3Q4 drives a 4-inch PM speaker.

A single $671 / 2-$ volt B-battery and a pair of standard 11/2-volt flashlight cells supply current
 for battery operation. The tube flaments are connected in parallel through the power selector switch and heated by the $11 / 2$-volt cells in parallel. When the set is a.c.-d.c. operated, the filaments are connected in series through the switch and the filament current supplied from the selenium rectifier through a 2,360 -ohm dropping resistor:

The set is easy to service. The bottom cover is removable for battery replacement or for removing the line cord for a.c.-d.c operation. A dime or other thin coin is inserted in the slot of a quick release screw in the bottom cover. A half turn unlocks the cover for removal. Four screws hold the chassis in the case. When these are removed, the chassis slides out without having to remove knobs or unsolder the loop antenna. Spring contacts inside the case and on the chassis connect the antenna to the set when it is in the case.

The 1620 -kc oscillator trimmer is adjusted with the chassis out of the case. Bridge the antenna terminals with a 1 megohm resistor and connect the output of the test oscillator across this resistor. The $1400-\mathrm{kc}$ loop antenna trimmer is adjusted with the set in the case. The test oscillator signal is fed into a 2 - or 3 -inch loop consisting of 5 to 10 turns of No. 20 to 30 wire. This loop is coupled loosely to the loop antenna and the trimmer adjusted for maximum output. A cut-plate variable condenser with the oscillator section smaller than the r.f. section is used, so there are no padder problems in the alignment procedure.
The diagram shows an interlock switch to break the a.c. line when the bottom cover is removed. This switch was not present on the model tested, although provisions were made on the cabinet for mounting.it.

## PORTABLE P.A. AMPLIFIER <br> (Continued from page 66)

inate any hum which may be due to ground loops.

The hum level of the finished unit is extremely low. This is partly due to the unusually high filter capacitor values, and to the careful grounding and excellent shielding.

The close positioning of the components, together with the negative feedback system, made the unit prone to oscillation. Therefore certain precautions were taken.

A bottom plate was bolted to the preamplifier deck. This bottom plate provides electrostatic, electromagnetic, and thermal shielding. The plate was cut from a photograph ferrotype tin which was chrome-plated. The chrome side faced down to reflect the heat of the output tubes. Ventilation holes are provided in the back of the case.

The speaker and recorder lead wires must be shielded or oscillation may result, especially when the frequency-
response switch is in a high-boost position.

When the unit was completed, it was subjected to exhaustive tests and found to be excellent. It has served as a public address system, driving two 12 -inch speakers with excellent quality. The response adjusting system made it easy to eliminate acoustic feedback in all cases.

The unit has been used as a remote amplifier to feed program material to a telephone line in broadcast work. In this instance, a patch cord was used to patch the auxiliary $500-\mathrm{ohm}$ output of the preamplifier to the output amplifier so that the level meter and a speaker could be used for monitoring without loading the 500 -ohm output of the preamplifier. Several concerts have been recorded with sufficient quality to use the recordings as masters from which to have shellac and vinylite pressings made.

## RADIO ${ }_{\text {and }}$ ELECTRONIC SUPPLIES for ALL PURPOSES

## RADIO KITS

All kits have been designed by a reputable radio engineer with a background of many years experience with some of the leading manufacturers in the radio industry. The kits contain all the required parts except wire and solder for their construction into an efficient working unit comparable with the best post-war type of units. The simplified diaarams furnished make it possible for any radio student experimenter, or amateur to construct these

FIVE TUBE AC.DC SUPERHET KIT:
Furniched in a brown plastic cabinet of artistic design. cabinet size ( $9^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ ). Variable condenser tuned with 2 double tune i.F.'s. Tubes used: 1-12SA7, 1-12SQ7, 1-12SK7, 1-35Z5. and $\$ 12.45$ (Including 5 Standard Tubes)

## SIX TUBE 3 WAY PORTABLE KIT:

For operation on 110 volt $A C$ or $D C$ and battery. Superheterodyne circuit. Full vision dial. High gain loop. Cabinet of Blue Aeroplane cloth finish, size $13 \times 9 \% \times 7^{\prime \prime}$. Tulses used 1A7, 1H5, 3Q5, 117 Z 6 and 2-1N5.
\$13.75
Not including tubes. Extra for kit of Tubes 3.75

## three tube phono amplifier

An assembled unit ready for installation using tone and volume control and six feet $\$ 2.95$ (Not inclading Tabea)

PHONO OSCILLATOR
Wireless phono oscillator tranamits recording for crystal pick-ups or voice from carbon mike through radio without wires. Can also be used as an intercomm by using P.M. speak.
er as mike. Price (excluding tubes).. $\$ 2.95$

## 11 TUBE FM and AM CHASSIS

- Wave bands covered BC 540 KC to
$1700 \mathrm{KC}-\mathrm{FM} 88 \mathrm{MC}$ to 108 MC
1700 KC -FM 88 MC to 108 MC loopFM built-in folded dipole
Outside ant. terminal - balanced 300 ohm impedance
- Power output undistorted 8 watts - 11 tubes

| 1-6BA6 | 1-7F7 | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-707 | 2-7C5 |  |
| 1-7AH7 | 1-5Y3 |  |
| $1-7 \mathrm{AG7}$ | $1-7 \mathrm{C} 6$ |  |
| 1-7A6 | 1-7F8 |  |
| 10" P.M. | Speaker |  |

portable signal generator Army Type 1-198.A Frequency range $8-15$ mc. Fully stabilized. Can readily be converted to Broadcast Band or any other frequency rance by simply changing one coil. Attenuation consists of 4 position multiplier $s w i t c h$ with variable potentiometer. Internal modulator can be turned off. Manufactured by Monarch. Excellently designed, fulty


A SCIENTIFICALLY DESIGNED SCRATCH FILTER

## MAGNETIC RECORD CUTTER and PICKUP PRICE $\$ 2.95$

Resonated at approximately 5000 cycles effectively reduing ob jectlonable needle seratch without altering the brilliancy of reproduction. Contains a HI-Q SERIES resonated circult Tested by means of an audlo oselliator and an oscilloscope to give $22 \frac{1}{4}$ db attenuation at 5000 eycfes with very low signal loss at low frequencles. Attenuation may be regulated by means of a SPECIAL MINIATURE gaIn eontrol.


TELEVISION-CATHODE RAY HIGH VOLTAGE 2000 volt D.C. Power Supply For an unbelievable low prlce, we can supply a eompletely filtered television or cathode ray 2000 volt D.C. power supply. Why bother with bulky and dangerous co eycle supplios or expensive R.F. power supplios when
you tan purchase a complote 2000 volt D.C. power supply (not a kit), ready to plug into the 110 volt A.C. power line. The ridiculousiy low price has been made possible The a fortunate purchase of high quality components. These units are brand new. completely tested and guaranteed. Here are the advantages:

## - Low cost

- 2000 volts D.C. at ma.
- Safe
- Completely wired and tested
- Ready to connect to your tolevision set or other
- Will operate from 110 volts. 25 to 60 eycles.

PRICE
$\$ 7.95$
At smatl additional cost. we can furnish these unlts to operate from 110 or 220 volts D.C. lines or 220 volt A.C.-any ire
requirements.

# LOOK BOYS!! GOOD OLD SPEMCO "HI-FLEX" CRYSTAL MIKE CABLE IS BACK FROM WAR 

Oak Leaf Clusters on the medals already won by Hi-Flex are . . . high tensil strength, conductor made of seven strands of No. 31 special "Spemco" tinned alloy, ALL RUBBER INSULATION, approximately 25 MMF, O.D. 250.

## LIST PRICE, 12 c PER FT. (NO. $1009-A$ )

Hi-Flex in our opinion has incorporated every worth while improvement known to the industry to date. We have selected the finest of materials, combined with skillful engineering and workmanship, which insures an outstanding product. It is especially constructed and will not break down when subjected to hard usage. This cable will deliver consistent uniform response, regardless of climatic conditions.

Should your jobber be unable to supply Spemco Hi-Flex write direct, sending your order and the name of your jobber. The order will be shipped at once to the jobler you choose.

| SPECIALTIES MF |
| :---: |

## RADIO

An aviation guiding system now fhelps pilots in thick weather by projecting on i-de windshield points of light resembling the field landing lights, in exactly the spots the pilot would see them. The inventors state that the blind-flying pilot feels far more sure of himself

## ITEMS OF THE MONTH

when he can "see" the landing lights than when he has to read his data from a number of dials.
View through the windshield is otherwise unobstructed, so that if the pilot can get sight of the visual landing aids he will be reassured by seeing them in exactly the same positions as the ra-
dioed light dots on his C-R tube.
Marine radar equipment to a value of more than a million dollars has been installed in nearly a hundred merchant vessels during the year, reports George F. Shecklen of the Radiomarine Corporation of America.

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## NO. 34 -RADIO-ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS

This is an excellent follow-up book to RADIO QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. It represents the circuit ideas of the radio experimenter rather than of the editors
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## TRACER PROBE

I have found that handy probes for signal tracers can be made from microphone plugs such as the Signal Corps PL-68 or equivalents. The barrel of a plug of this type has ample room for mounting small ceramic resistors, crystal rectifiers, or condensers that may be required.

A portion of the outer conductor and insulation is removed to permit the inner conductor, which is about the diameter of a standard phone tip, to be used as the contact point.

> Charles McClurd,
> Paducah, Ky.

## PHONO MOTOR

Being unable to obtain a 6 -volt phono motor, I dug down into the junk box and found a defective a.c. rim-drive motor and turntable, a 6-volt automobile fan motor, and an automobile heater rheostat.
The a.c. motor was replaced by the 6 -volt d.c. motor to complete the motor and turntable. The rheostat was placed in series with the motor to control its speed. The completed job draws about $21 / 2$ amperes and works very well.
This method should work wherever a low-voltage d.c. phono motor is needed. D. L. Fuqua,

Fairfield, Iowa

## HIGH FIDELITY

(Continued from page 25)
of thing that raises all the hairs on the back of your head and sets your teeth on edge.

## Duet of the banshees

Naturally I jumped for the volume control but it was turned down all the way so I yanked the a.c: plug and the squeal died away lingeringly. The company took their fingers from their ears and regarded me indignantly. The XYL's glance was not indignant; it wasn't even curious. She just looked at me with a completely blank stare as though I were some stranger she would rather not meet.

I tried to laugh it off. "Oh, I know what's happened. I'm feeding back the wrong phase from the voice coil, and I've got positive feedback instead of negative." I tried to smile reassuringly at the XYL (to hell with the company) and she smiled back. Encouraged, I said, "It won't take me a minute to change that."

I started carrying the chassis over to the table and then had to stop be fore r pulled the speaker and turntable along. The company, who had just sat down again, started nervously to their feet, but the XYL tossed me a screw driver and they sat down once more.
1 flopped the chassis upside down on the table and began digging inside. The company kept giving me jittery glances and remarked that they hadn't intended staying but just thought they'd drop in for a minute and-
"Oh, stick around a minute or so

I'd like you to hear this." I really did. I was challenged. It was an easy change to make and it wasn't more than a minute before I carried the chassis back and began plugging things in. The company got up with a wary look. The sort of look an elderly aunt gives a small boy with a firecracker:

I smiled to reassure them, and it started again. It built up in the same way but the pitch was lower. Unfortunately the intensity was every bit as high. The a.c. plug stuck in the wall a
interstage xformer, so I yanked it out and rigged a phase inverter and managed to get 15 db of feedback. I ran a response curve and looked at the wave form on a scope-things looked pretty good. The speaker came back with a new cone, and I carried the whole business home and hitched it up again.
The XYL was inclined to be stubborn about it. It didn't sound so hot to her so I showed her the curves. She shook her head. "I don't listen to curves. The 2A3's sounded better."


The amplifier (bottom up) and some of the instruments used on it.

It's a mistake to try to prove things to women by talk. You have to show them. I put the interstage xformer back into the old 2A3 job and then rigged the 2 amplifiers side by side. With a switch I could key from one to the other. This'll show her, I thought. There'll be a whale of a difference.

There was a whale of a difference but instead of showing her it showed me. The 2A3's did sound better. A damnsight better. Keying from one amplifier to the other
little and by the time I turned around the XYL was at the door waving goodby to the company.

Things got a little unpleasant around then because it seems the company had been rather special friends of the XYL. Presently, however, I managed to switch her line of thought from the sociological to the technical. That was better but not much. She went over and pushed at the speaker cone. "Wise guy, huh. You've bent the voice coil. See? It rubs."
"I think it was already warped. It needed a new cone anyhow."

She gave me one of those looks. "Better go back to 2A3's."

I spent the rest of the evening fiddling around alone while the XYL went to bed and read. I listened to the amplifier with headphones from then on because there's no sense in antagonizing people. Anyhow my results were very discouraging; switching feedback polarity should have given negative feedback on one position but both polarities made with the banshee shriek. One high soprano and one baritone banshee. Breaking the feedback loop stopped the squeal but brought up the distortion like anything. I checked resistor values and tried again. I was in a pretty nasty frame of mind when I went to bed.

The next day I took the amplifier over to the technical school. I became more analytical and discovered that anything over 7 db of feedback was too muchit would squeal. Anything less sounded lousy.

Of course I thought about that old
made it perfectly obvious to both of us. It should have held me but it didn't. I took the thing back to the technical school and worked on it some more. I studied up on steep-fronted waves and phase distortion. Transient distortion and intermodulation distortion were new to me, so I really worked. I redesigned and rewired that cussed thing. I used VR tubes for plate and screen regulation, ran a single ground system, matched the output tubes-delved into things deeply.

## The perfect amplifier

I ended up with a super amplifier. The response curve was down 3 db at 12 cycles and 37 kc ; there was 22 db of feedback from the voice coil back to a cathode; a 2,000-cycle square wave would go through the thing and come out as pretty as you please; it had up to 18 db of boost at 50 cycles and 5 kc and a microphone stage. The fellows at the school all agreed it was a wellengineered amplifier. We hitched it up to the school's co-axial speaker and it sounded great. At louder than $41 / 2$ watts it drove us out of the auditorium. It overloaded at around 13 watts.

I called home from school and told the XYL to invite some company that liked music for that night. "This 6L6 job sounds great, honey!"

She sounded a little dubious over the phone but she seemed O.K, when I got home and she listened to it. The company came and listened to records and
(Continued on page 88)

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## FM AND TELEVISION DESIGN

(Continued from page 33)
corporate special temperature-compensating capacitors which vary with temperature change in a direction opposite to that of the tube capacitance. To use these compensating capacitors effectively, we must reduce changes in value, caused by temperature changes, of all other components in that circuit to a minimum. This calls for careful construction, which is generally not economically adaptable to current mass production methods.

A second solution, which has much in its favor, is the use of an oscillator functioning at a frequency half that required for mixing. The second harmonic is then used in the mixer for the production of the i.f. voltage. The ad-


Fig. 6-This cathode-coupled converter circuit employs a 6 J 6. repair a set.
counteract the effect of cathode lead inductance, 2 cathode terminals are provided. Let us analyze this latter aspect more closely because it directly concerns the man who is going to construct or

The schematic diagram of a tube with its cathode lead inductance is shown in Fig. 7. Even though the cathode terminal is grounded directly to the chassis, at the tube base, it must be realized that there is inductance in the internal wire connecting the cathode prong to the cathode structure itself. It is this inductance (shown for convenience outside the tube) which is labeled $L_{k}$ in Fig. 7. The tube current passes through this inductance and, in so doing, develops a voltage. At frequencies below 60 or 70 mc , the inductance of this short length of wire is negligible and may be disregarded. At frequencies of 100 mc or more, sufficient voltage is developed across this inductance to make itself felt.

The voltage Ev, being in the cathode of the tube, will affect both the grid and plate cir-
vantage gained by cutting the oscillator frequency in half is the increase in inserted capacitance to the point where the tube and wiring capacitances form only a small portion of the total capacitance shunting the coil. In this way, changes in their effective values have negligible effect on the oscillator frequency. Harmonic oscillator operation is used in Zenith FM sets.

Triode mixers and oscillators are extensively used in FM and television receivers. Some manufacturers prefer to use the recently developed 6SB7 pentagrid converter, but they do so at the expense of increased noise.

## Two cathode terminals

Some high-frequency tubes have 2 cathode terminals at the tube base even though there is but one internal cathode. One example is the 6AG5 tube. Why a tube should require 2 cathode terminals can be traced directly to its behavior as the input frequency is increased. At low frequencies, the input impedance of a tube is normally so high as to be considered infinite. As we raise the frequency of the applied signal, the input impedance drops and at 100 inc a conventional tube may have an input impedance of several hundred ohms. (See Table 1.)

The decrease in input impedance is due chiefly to 2 factors: electron transit time, and cathode lead inductance. Both factors are approximately equally responsible for the decrease. To reduce transit-time effect, the electrodes are situated closer together and the operating voltages are raised somewhat. To
cuits. So far as the plate circuit is concerned, this voltage is of little significance. But to the grid circuit it acts somewhat as a feedback voltage which decreases the effective input impedance.

To eliminate the effect of the lead inductance voltage on the grid circuit, manufacturers have designed tubes having 2 cathode terminals. One terminal is used exclusively for the completion of the plate circuit path, the other for the grid circuit. In the circuit of Fig. 8, a 6AG5 tube is shown as an r.f. amplifier. Even though both terminals are grounded, they are still kept separate. The grounded ends of the grid coil and condenser connect to terminal 2 ; for the plate circuit, the grounded ends of the plate and screen by-pass condensers connect di-


Fig. 7 - Cathode effect. rectly to terminal 7. In this manner the alternating currents in each circuit are kept separate. The d.c. component of the current divides equally between each terminal, but this is not important since the d.c. component does not contribute to the decrease in input impedance.

When d.c. cathode bias is to be obtained with a tube of this type, the circuit is arranged as shown in Fig. 9. Bias is required only in the grid circuit; hence the cathode resistor and con-
denser attach to terminal 2. The d.c. plate current returns to the cathode via terminal 2, whereas the r.f. component of the plate current is by-passed directly to terminal 7 .


Fig. 8-How two cathode terminals are used.
The purpose of this arrangement should be borne constantly in mind when constructing or repairing circuits containing these tubes. If, for some reason, we inadvertently connect the cath-

## TABLE 1

| Tube Type | Input Impedance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 50 mc . | 100 mc . |
| 6 C 6 | 2000 ohms | 450 ohms |
| 606 | 2300 ohms | 500 ohms |
| 56 | 1900 ohms | 350 ohms |
| 6AC5 | 3000 ohms | 750 ohms |
| 6 L 7 | 2900 ohms | 650 ohms |
| 1851 | 3000 ohms | 750 ohms |
| 1852 | 3000 ohms | 750 ohms |
| 6 KZ | 7100 ohms | 1900 ohms |
| 6SK7 | 7100 ohms | 1900 ohms |

ode terminals together, the result is a decrease in input resistance and the over-all sensitivity of the receiver will also decrease. It is important to note, too, that often the schematic diagram of the receiver containing such a tube


Fig. 9-D.c. bias for two-cathode circuit.
does not indicate clearly the 2 separate terminals. Servicemen are only too familiar with the fact that many diagrams differ from the receiver as laid out on the chessis, and these differences must be watched especially sharply in v.h.f. and u.h.f. circuits.
This is the first of a series of two articles on becond will appear in an early issue.

## IMPROVED RECORD PLAYER

A number of portable record players or phono amplifiers have speakers enclosed on all sides except for the small mounting hole in front. This often causes low volume and poor tone quality. In most cases, it is possible to drill three or four 1 -inch holes in the back of the case immediately behind the speaker. This improves the tone and also helps dissipate heat from the amplifier often mounted in the speaker enclosure. Thomas J. Ambrose, New Haven, Conn.

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## HIGH FIDELITY

(Continued from page 85)
saw my curves. They said it was marvelous.
"Just a matter of engineering," I told them and tapped a cigarette on the back of $m y$ hand.

The next day we invested in a recorder turntable and lead screw arrangement, and I bridged the crystal cutter across the output. It was grand. Make our own records. Sunday symphony stuff. Not cheap but fun.

Then I bowed to the little woman and did some cabinet work. Threw away the apple boxes and cartons and rigged it up really nice. Then we fussed with pickups and styli and speakers for awhile. Then the war was on us-personally that is.

## Back to the old love

During a leave I came home to find the damndest hookup you ever saw. The XYL had pulled the cabinet away from the wall far enough to stick that old, no-good, beat-up, lousy, dusty $2 \mathrm{~A} 3 \mathrm{am}-$ plifier in there and had a switch rigged up to shift outputs to the recorder and speaker from the 6L6 job to the old one. "How come?
She looked at ne apologetically. "It sounds better.'
"It can't. It can't sound better."
"It does."
"Show me."
She did. She hunted through the broadcast band till she found some music with plenty of highs. She cut it on a 12 -inch disc and flipped the switch each 30 seconds. To make sure there was no mixup I whistled a brief peep into the mike each time she started the cut with the 6L6 amplifier. Then she played it back the same way-that is, switching so that the stuff recorded through the old deal was played back through the old deal and vice versa.
It was true. That lousy old battered 2A3 job made a cleaner cut than this lovely, wellengineered 6L6 amplifier. Recording and playing back made it obvious. There was a bunch of stuff like bells in the music-the XYL says it was a celeste but it sounded like bellsand over the old job it sounded like bells. The 6L6's made it sound-well, you could tell they were meant for bells but they didn't sound just right.

I had only 5 days but right away I snaked those amplifiers out of that cabinet and carried them over to the technical school. There must be something wrong with that amplifier. I spent the rest of the day running a complete set of curves and that 6 L 6 job was clean as a whistle. Square waves looked square, response was fiat, everything was as it should be.

I gáve up. I yanked those beam bottles out of there and put in triodes. I used 6A5's which are the same as 2A3's except for a 6 -volt heater cathode which simplifies the hum problem. I ran thems strictly in Class A-not $A^{\prime}$-and managed about 18 db of feedback. I used the same output xformer and it runs plenty cool, as does the power supply.

With triodes the curves weren't as nice-looking. Response was down 3 db at 35 cycles and 15 kc , and the upper corners of a 2 -ke square wave are just slightly rounded. There was no apparent distortion. It overloaded around $81 / 2$ watts.
(Incidentally the curves on the old 2A3 amplifier were lousy.)

## "Triodes sound best!"

Anyhow I carried both jobs back home again and rigged them to the switch the way the XYL had them and we went through the same routine of testing on recording and playback.
At last we had an amplifier that really sounded good. It was noticeably superior to the old job and the XYL admitted it. "Looks like sonar work has taught you some things about audio!"
I grinned sheepishly. "Those aren't 6L6's any more, honey. I put in triodes."
Now the war is over and radio magazines are playing up intermodulation distortion as the most important thing. I can't give you figures on our outfit because no quantitative test was ever run on it. A fellow came around once and stroked a sort of dinner chime arrangement into the mike and then listened to the playback. He said he couldn't hear any spurious tones and therefore I had little or no intermodulation distortion. As I understand it, intermodulation distortion is the result of unbalance (that was why I hadn't run it Class AB) and my output is balanced pretty carefully. On the school's analyzer, my measured wave-form distortion is less than $1 \%$ but I think that's unimportant. I heard a 2A3 job lately with a measured $8 \%$ distortion and it was hard to tell the difference when it was keyed back and forth with our rig.

Now I say this and I'm not kidding: You can build yourself a lovely beamtube amplifier that will display awfully pretty curves but if you want something really clean, if your interest is in the sound rather than the curves, then stick to triodes. The human ear is a peculiar thing and it hears a good deal of what it wants to hear. Witness the apparent bass that comes from a set with a 3 -inch speaker. An engineer (or semi-engineer) can look at curves and think he's hearing good stuff. Take a music lover or don't show the engineer the curves and try a keying test and I think you'll find the same thing I did. Triodes sound better!


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SIGNAL TRACER-SIGNAL GENERATOR
(Continued from page 23)
uses a tube-tester transformer to supply the filaments and the plate of the rectifier. The filaments of the tubes are connected in series and wired across the 70 -volt tap of the transformer. Equivalent tubes with different filament voltage ratings maybe used if they are wired in series and are connected to the proper tap on the transformer. All the tubes should have the same current rating. The tracer can be used for hours if a reliable, good - sized; tube-tester transformer is used.

A power supply of this type is an advantage since the chassis is isolated from the line, permitting connection between the tester and a.c.-d.c. equipment without regard to line polarity of either.


Under-chassis and rear views of the unified servicing instrument.

The tracer-oscillator can be used for other purposes such as a radio, phono amplifier, phono oscillator, and code oscillator. The first three uses are readily understood since these are applications of technique used in servicing with the unit. To practice code, connect a telegraph key and small mica condenser
between the a.f. input and a.f. output jacks. Tone and volume are controlled with the input gain control.

This versatile instrument can be constructed on almost any chassis that is handy. The author used an old $3 \times 7 \times 12-$ inch chassis, and the panel was made from a piece of $7 \times 12$-inch masonite.

## TELEVISION INTERFERENCE CLASSIFIED

Television interference has been classified according to channels by F. J. Bingley, chief television engineer of the Philco Corporation. He finds that certain types of interference are characteristic of one or more bands and give little or no trouble on others. Interference, as he finds it, is encountered as follows:

Channel 1 (44-50 mc) - Considerable diatherny interference; some F-2 and adjacent channel interference.

Channel 2 ( 54 -u0 mc)-Direct diathermy interference; diathermy and industrial heating harmonics; amateur harmonics, and some direct amateur interference; some interference due to insufficient image rejection from channel 5 ; some interference from $F M$.

Channel 3 ( $60-66 \mathrm{mc}$ )-Some upperadjacent channel interference from
channel 4 ; some off-channel diathermy interference.

Channel 4 ( $66-72 \mathrm{mc}$ )-Some cases of sound from channel 3 interfering with channel 4 image; FM interference in old sets; occasional diathermy interference.

Channel 5 ( 76.82 mc )-Local oscillator interference from channel 2 in new sets, from channel 4 in prewar sets; occasional diathermy interference; some instances of interference from Navy radio operations noted in Washington, D. C., area.

Channel 6 (82-88 mc)-No experience.

Channels 7 through 11 ( $174-204 \mathrm{mc}$ ) -No experience.
Channels 12 and 13 (204-210, 210-216 mc)-FM harmonics; some interference from diathermy and industrial heating equipment.

## MICROTUBES

(Continued from page 17)
headquarters by means of television becomes now a distinct possibility due to the microtube.

For the pocket radio set, which has been in the developmental stage for several years now, the microtube will also become the most important factor due mainly to the great saving of space that can be achieved even over the present-day miniature tubes, still far too big, as we have pointed out a number of times.

There may also come a complete revolution in our radio receiver techniques. Some years ago we used to manufacture a radio tube that had all the elements of three tubes contained in one glass envelope. This tube proved too expensive to manufacture and is no longer made. But with the new microtube, an entirely new possibility, which the writer advances now, seems economically sound and feasible.

Instead of using five separate tubes in a superheterodyne receiver, five separate microtubes could all be placed into one envelope much smaller than the present-day standard tube. The new tube unit would merely have extending from the base the usual tube prongs, and instead of having five tubes we would have only one. This new multiplex tube therefore would be five tubes in one.

It would save an enormous amount of space in every radio set and it still would be cheaper than separate tubes. The wiring would become much simpler, the connections shorter, the weight less, and the cost would be reduced.

Then, if one of the multiple microtube units fails, the entire multitube simply would be discarded and a new one plugged in. It would save the serviceman an enormous amount of servicing time if all radio sets would adopt such a multiple tube.

In this discussion we have merely scratched the surface of this new epochmaking development. In the next few years the microtube can be counted on to revolutionize many branches of radio and electronics, television not excepted.


Suggested by: Lyman Campbell. Vernol. Utah "And now for some dinner music"

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## Repairmen-or Wreckers?

| T might be advantageous to the radio serviceman to hear what his competitor tells a customer about a previous repair job done on a radio. Too little is said about the under-chassis appearance of a radio set after it has been repaired two or three times. There are a lot of servicemen. Some of them have been hard at it for 20 years or more. If they have been at it that long, they are good men. No screw-driver mechanic can survive in this business that long. They have a good reputation, and sooner or later the customers are going to take their word as law in the radio business.

The great majority of radiomen follow the line of least resistance when radios come in for repair. Their work might be summed up as follows:

## How not to service

A set comes in for reconditioning. It is an a.c.-d.c. type, has a bad $40 / 20-\mu f$, $150-\mathrm{v}$ condenser, a noisy volume control, a leaky coupling condenser between the 12SQ7 and 50L6-GT. The quickest way OUT of the radio business is just to follow this procedure: Do not bother to remove the old $40 / 20$ condenser; just pile in any 20 - and $50-\mu \mathrm{f}$ separate condensers that might be in stock. Any place in the radio will do. Add 6 inches more wire to them if necessary. It is O.K. if the leads hang down out of the chassis-the cabinet will keep them up anyway after the radio is installed.

Apply the soldering iron intentionally or accidentally to other parts around soldered joints, especially condensers and resistor ends. The owner then can readily see that some work was done for the money. If the volume control will play at near full volume, just pass it as it is. But if it is so bad that it can't be set even in the high position, replace it. Just take a pair of cutters and cut the lugs off the old control and switch,
then solder the entire mess on the new control with all possible solder for a good plaster.

Pile condensers over tube sockets, two or three high, the more the better. If a condenser is replaced, especially the paper tubular type, just cut the leads off at the tube sockets; don't bother to clean off the sockete terminals. Just hold the new condenser in place and plaster. The object is to get out of the radio business with least possible effort.

If an i.f. transformer is suspected, just check the plate terminals for voltage. If you find the resistance of the 2 primaries to be 8 and 30 ohms , the secondaries 7 and 10 , there may be a couple of strands broken in the winding which indicates 30 ohms. Perhaps two strands are holding. One is anyway. So forget the whole matter. Should a primary be burned out, that calls for real ingenuity. Just be sure the new transformer has the same frequency as the one removed; don't bother to get one wound with litz wire just because the old one was so wound. A 39c special will pass plate current just as well as a litz-wire iron-core type. If the old transformer was a large type, and one in stock is one-third the size, just mount it alongside the remaining large unit. You can say they are making them better at half the size. Don't bother to drill holes to mount. One hole will always fit, so fasten it securely with one nut and let the other lug take care of itself.

Let the gang condenser stay. corroded, the dial glass and dial dirty. Cleaning dial glasses is a job for a housemaid. Besides denatured alcohol and a brush cost money.

## Good servicing

In all seriousness, parts can be installed in a radio to duplicate the clean factory appearance of the original


The well-fitted-up and efficient service shop of L. B. Worden and Co., Utica, New York.
equipment. Leads and wires can be properly placed, parts removed can have wires unsoldered and untied instead of leaving the cut ends on the terminals. Exact duplicate parts are rarely available, in fact it is not advisable to try to carry them in stock, except where a standard part will not fit, or perform its duty. But if a radio uses a large aluminum can condenser, do not replace it with a cartridge type; it looks and is cheap. Avoid questionable parts. The finest may cost a little more, but will not need replacing by the time the radio has some other part out at a later date. Inferior parts will cause pyramiding of costs on succeeding jobs, and dissatisfaction will very certainly result sooner or later.

Install mounting strips where needed. Do not leave connections suspended in midair; all tubular condensers should be tied down at each end, likewise all resistors. Knurled volume control shafts are made to split at the knob end. Fill all holes with solder where wires tie into terminals, but don't allow it to run down and form a lump. Tube types should not be changed in a radio unless the new tube type will equal the old in performance and life, or the old type has been discontipued. Then be careful to make the job so neat that the next repairman will know that it was done by an expert and will not question the accuracy. The very cleanest and smoothest soldering is none too good here. Never unsolder parts to test them if there is any possible way to do so otherwise. Most parts show it, even if they are removed at one end.

It will require more time to do jobs this professional way than just to throw the parts into the set. At first it may be that no higher rate of charge can be made. But eventually this kind of service will enable the serviceman to get a better grade of business, and a higher return for his repair work. Attending to little details will work wonders in the long run.

Most repairmen do just what they have to, skip dials that slip a little, speakers that rattle a little, dump parts into a radio so that there are 18 or 20 electrolytic condensers in a set where 4 or less might be in use. An alarming number of radiomen neglect troubles that should be remedied. Such methöds will make the public suspicious of us all.-Gerald Evans.

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## Communications

A SUCCESSFUL EXPLORER OF THE WAVES

## Dear Editor:

Just a line to let you know I like your magazine. Herewith a photo of the AllWave Explorer which I built recently I tried to dress it up a little-successfully, I hope. This is only one of a number of things I have constructed from circuits printed in youx magazine.

I would like to correspond through Radio-Craft with readers in England and Australia. Am an electrical engineer by profession.

Harold Davis
Indianapolis, Ind.

Right-The Explorer. The rod projecting out
 of the picture is the anterna, 18 inches long.

## MORE ON CRYSTRONS AND CONTRA-POLARITY

## Dear Editor:

I am deeply appreciative of the "assistance" rendered me in my experiments with the Crystron tubes. See Communications, August, 1947. Without that help so generously proffered, I believe there might have been even more trouble encountered than there was.

Since wearing the pajamas made of the material that counteracts the con-tra-polar frequencies set up within me (from the radioactivated cells scattered so profusely on those portions of my bady cephalicwise from my head), we have found that I can sleep almost shut off (although a faint glimmer still flickers around my eyeballs). This sleep lasts for about 30 minutes-no more.

A few days ago we completed an experimental rig that permits me to sleep almost 2 hours before it is necessary
to bleed off the radioactive charge that builds up on my skin directly under the C-P (contra-polar) pajamas. When this concentration of energy reaches a point we call R9, it is immediately necessary to spray my entire person with a mixture of powdered metallic cadmium dust and redistilled heavy water, at the same time switching on the contra-polar sublimating unit (a complex system of Gamma-, Beta-, and Kappa-ray squelching circuits, marked with an $X$ in the photograph). This unit has the same effect on these radioactive rays that a phosphor has on an X-ray; it lowers its frequency so that it becomes benign.

In the photograph you will notice a flexible pipe, marked P1. This is the bleeder pipe that removes these discouraged rays into the condenser. You may notice the co-axial cable entwined


Acme Photo Servire, Ocean Springs, Miss. Authentic photograph of Mr. Thomas and the equipment described in the accompanying letter.
around my legs and torso. This is an auxiliary bleeder that takes over those stray rays that drip down over my body during the discharge process. As you may notice in the photograph (which was taken in the dark with an F2 stop in a Hypex Serolian MagnaKam [Mark LLL] picked up in Jugoslavia in 1944) the emission from my eyes is much greater than that from the rest of my body surface or other objects within range of the radiation.

This is a sort of safety valve, for whenever this degree of radiation is reached the object at which I happen to be looking disintegrates slowly, falling away into a kind of bluish powder. Naturally, when this occurs, I realize that the danger or fissioning flux point has arrived, and I immediately reach out and turn the release valve on the cylinder of redistilled heavy water (marked H.W.) which instantaneously slows down the neutronic and deuteronic bombardment to a point of comparative safety again. This is known as the Sturm und Drangzeit Bitte.

As you have probably realized by now, all this has gone through hundreds of cycles during our initial manufacture of your wonderful Crystron tube, and we have again reached a dangerously low level in our "Heavy Wasser" tanks. Can you please forward to us, at once, a listing of those firms that carry large stocks of $\mathrm{H}_{0} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ on hand? We think that type is a little heavier than $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ that we have had to use to date.

Any other hints will be gladly accepted in the spirit in which they are offered. Please feel free to advise us. Bruce L. Thomas,
Ocean Springs, Miss.

## MAJOR HALLOWS REPLIES

## Dear Editor:

To put it mildly, Mr. Turner is talk ing through his hat!
The official figure for television receiving licenses in England is 18,317 as of May 31, 1947. As this includes jobbers, dealers, and experimenters, as well as manufacturers, I should put the number of private owners at not more than 16,000 .

The prices Turner quotes are much below those now prevailing.
I don't think that many servicemen would agree with his belief that the sorvicing of television receivers is child's play! You'd need a good deal of experience and have to know just what to look for to be successful with only a volt-ohm-milliammeter.

Finally, he must have a pretty tough hide if he can laugh off the shocks you can get from the high-voltage supply of a television receiver.

Ralph W. Hallows,
Berkhamsted, Herts, England.
(The above is an answer to a letter by John W. Turner of London, England, which appeared last month. He stated that more than 50,000 television licenses are granted in England. As Major Hallows' figures are closely in accord with other British official statements and BBC estimates, it is apparent that Mr. Turner was mistaken.-Editor)

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## BODK REVIEWS

RADIO, HOW, WHEN, AND WHY TO USE IT, by Beatrice K. Tolleris. Published by the National Publicity Council. Paper covers, $8 \times 10$ inches, 48 pages. Price $\$ 1.00$.

A booklet written for the benefit of organizations who work in health, welfare, education, or other social service fields, this book points out the benefits and pitfalls of radio as a means of publicity. Suggestions are made on assessing the medium, selecting the type of presentation most adapted to the purpose and means of a given organization, taking advantage of existing opportunities, and working in co-operation with other organizations and individuals.

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRON OPTICS-The Production, Propagation and Focusing of Electron Beams. By V. E. Cosslett. Published by the Oxford University Press. Stiff cloth covers, 6 x $91 / 2$ inches, 272 pages. Price $\$ 6.50$.

This book is the result of a series of lectures on electron optics given at Oxford University to undergraduates in their last year. In spite of this, mathematics has been used very moderately, and the subject is so presented that even the layman will find it readable and interesting.

Treatment is orthodox. Fundamental theory, fields, focusing by electrostatic and electromagnetic methods, and image aberrations are dealt with in turn. Then follow chapters on electron beans, the cathode-ray tube, and the electron microscope.

The last two chapters are of special interest, as they deal with applications of electron optics in transmitting and special tubes, discussing the magnetron, cyclotron, betatron, and mass spectrograph. The subject of velocity-modulated tubes receives a full chapter.

## ELECTRICITY-PRINCIPLES, PRAC-

 TICE, EXPERIMENTS, by Charles S. Siskind. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co. Stiff cloth covers, $53 / 4$ by $81 / 2$ inches, 448 pages. Illustrated. Price $\$ 2.60$.The author, who is assistant professor of electrical engineering at Purdue University, has written a practical and refreshing treatise on electrical principles, with many useful electrical problems and their solutions. The student can learn from this book something about practical problems of transformers, motors, and dynamos.

Direct-current circuits are discussed first; then the author takes up alter-nating-current circuits and some related

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problems most apt to puzzle the student. Graphs are included, where necessary, along with diagrams of the circuit and the necessary mathematics. The effect of introducing inductance into a.c. circuits is very interestingly presented, with practical examples. A section deals with a.c. measurements.

Transformers are explained with special diagrams and pictures of the various types of cores and windings, so that the magnetic and electrical action can be readily grasped. Direct- and alter-nating-current generators receive excellent treatment.

The author gives a set of quiz questions and problems at the end of each chapter. A list of "visual aids" is included, with data on their source and the width of the film in each case. A thorough index of the subjects covered in the book is included.-H.W.S.

## CONCISE CHEMICAL AND TECHNI-

 CAL DICTIONARY. Edited by H. Bennett. Puhlished by Chemical Publishing Co. Stiff cloth covers, $61 / 2 \times 91 / 2$ inches, 1055 pages. Price $\$ 10.00$.This large book contains 50,000 definitions, covering the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, pharmacy, plastics, mineralogy, electricity, and engineering, according to the slip cover. Radio terms are covered only incidentally, chiefly as they relate to other branches of science. Thus we have betatron, but not radiotron. Oscillator is not defined, but oscillating crystal $X$-ray method is. Coverage of chemical terms is very complete. Cross references appear to be exhaustive, and definitions range all the way to common-language terms like paint. Trade names of chemical compounds, especially in the pharmaceutical field, are included.

SCIENCE YEAR BOOK OF 1947. Edited by and with an introduction by J. D. Radcliff. Published by Doubleday $\&$ Co. Stiff cloth covers, $51 / 2 \times 8$ inches, 247 pages. Price $\$ 2.50$

Three of the articles in this year's book refer to radio: "Proximity Fuze," "Microwaves on the Way," and "Radio Navigation." Radio and electronics are not deemed important enough to have a section, the first two articles appearing under the head Chemistry and Physics, and the third under Aviation.

Other articles interesting to the radioman are the three on atomic applications, and perhaps "Extra-Sensory Perception," which after all is a form of wireless communication!

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## CORRECTION

An ommission and two errors occurred in the parts list of the tuner for the Portable Recorder-Player described in the August, 1947, issue. Condenser C15 in Fig. 3, tuner circuit, page 64, is a $.001-\mu f, 400$-volt paper condenser. The last line of the first column of the parts list for Fig. 3 should read: C9, C17-250- $\mu \mathrm{f}$ mica condenser. The second line of the second column of the parts list should be: C16-0.01- $\mu \mathrm{f}, 400-$ volt paper tubular condenser.
We thank Mr. R. H. Heiskell of Compton, Calif., for this correction.
Some readers have stated that the General Industries Model GI-R90L recording unit has a crystal cutter. The manufacturer states that this model is available with crystal or magnetic cutting heads. Your distributor will be able to get the model with the magnetic cutter.

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