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Dealer's Name.....

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□ Day Dreams Doris Day sings 12 popular songs—includ-ing Sometimes 1'm Happy, You Go To My Head, etc.

C King of Swing; Vol. I Benny Goodman and Original Orch., Trio Quartet. Ridin' High, Moonglow-9 more.

My Fair Lady Percy Faith and his Orchestra play music from this hit show.

Brahms: Double Concerto; Variations on a Theme by Haydn;

Tragic Overture Stern, violin; Rose, 'cello; N. Y. Philhar-monic. Walter, cond.

Songs from Walt Disney's Magic Kingdom 12 happy songs from famous Disney films.

Concert by the Sea Erroll Garner — re-corded in an actual performance at Carmel, Calif.—playing 11 numbers — Red Top, Where or When, etc.

Levant Plays

Gershwin 3 works—Rhapsody In Blue; Concerto in F; An American in Paris.

□ The Voice Frank Sinatra in 12 songs that first made him famous -- Lover, Fools Rush In, etc.

Rimsky-Korsakov: Scheherazade Philadelphia Orch., Ormandy, conductor. A superb performance of this exotic score.

Music of Jerome

Kern Andre Kostelanetz and his Orchestra play 20 Kern favorites,

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# POPULAR **ELECTRONICS**

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#### COMING NEXT MONTH (MARCH)



(ON SALE FEBRUARY 21)

The cute WAVE that will be looking at you from our March cover gives an indication of our lead feature story—it discusses women in Naval electronics. If you have any sisters or daughters that are likely to enter military service, they will certainly find this actual case history very interesting.

Held over from our February issue is the transistor checker and FM commercial silencer. Then we are adding construction projects on an infra-red photocell system that defies detection, a voice alarm gadget, an "intelligence" tester and, finally, W6SAI's 21-mc transmitter for the new novice ham. Hi-fi fans will be pleased to see a three-way crossover network construction article, plus other important articles.

### IN THIS MONTH'S RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

(FEBRUARY)

Transistorized Amateur Transmitter – 45,000 Miles-per-Watt

Balcony or Orchestra—Which Loudspeaker? A Simplified Automatic Tone Compensator Subminiature Construction Techniques for the Home Builder

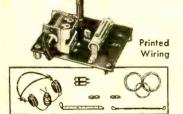


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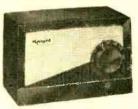


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#### The SRF "Affair"

For those who haven't learned the value of continued POP'tronics reading, as I have, I would suggest looking at page 52 of the October, 1956, issue. They will find there the frequency and location of SRF (as requested by readers Cooke and Lingbloom in December, 1956, page 26).

A. A. ROLLINS, KN6UHB Happy Camp, Calif.

What's all this fuss about? Gosh, for only 25 cents, your readers can obtain from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., a copy of "Airman's Guide," which lists all these so-called mysterious stations.

> CHARLES LOCKE Oakland, Calif.

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JOHN R. DILDINE, W8NPP Columbus, Ohio

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WADE H. WILLIAMS 2327 Wheeling Street El Paso, Texas

The identification of SRF produced an avalanche that was unprecedented in the history of POP'tronics. It is impossible for us to acknowledge the vast number of letters and cards. They were all appreciated and we hope the information above will stave off further inquiries.

#### War Surplus Conversions

Please publish material on how to convert an Army surplus receiver called the BC-459. (Name Withheld)

I have a BC-187A Army surplus transmitter. How can I modify it to cover the Novice bands? J. BUTLER

New York, N. Y.

If this were the year 1947, we would probably give thorough consideration to publishing articles on war surplus radio gear conversions. A survey we have made of the available pieces which can be purchased by the radio novice clearly indicates that there is not enough "good stuff" to go around, so we prefer to publish construction articles using all new radio parts.

We might indicate, however, that there are two possible sources of information on war surplus gear. Editors and Engineers (a publishing com-

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12

#### Letters

(Continued from page 10)

pany) has two books available on this topic. They contain circuit diagrams and suggested modifica-tions for many pieces of equipment. We are also under the impression that R. E. Goodheart, Beverly Hills, Calif., will supply schematics and conversion ideas at a modest price.

#### Kind Words for POP'tronics

I really enjoy and look forward to receiving POP'tronics each month. I like the articles on home projects. Let's have some more of these important "discoveries" by Carl Kohler. His wacky stories are terrific.

DAVID MILLER Evanston, Ill.

Glad to oblige, Dave. See page 75 of this issue for Carl's latest antics.

Just finished Bill Orr's 15-meter preselector, as described in your October, 1956, issue. It really works FM with my S-38D.

I. NIDECKER, KN2SLF Erlton, N. J.

The 21-mc. preselector works like a charm! S. HARNEY Brooklyn, N. Y.

I like your refreshing language and the approach of your writers. It's not the dull monotonous stuff published by some of your contemporaries.

MATOR M. D. GRUSH FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

How come the November issue didn't have a Carl Kohler story? What happened to him? DAVID BROCKMAN

Riverside, Calif.

Great jumping jack rabbits, another Kohler fan! What's the man doing-paying you people off?

#### "Help Wanted" Helps

A few months ago you ran my name in Herb Brier's "Help Wanted" column. I received many letters and I'm going to send away for my license examination thanks to this assistance received. The letter that really made me happy was one from Chong Man Lee in Seoul, Korea.

> AVRUM GITTLER Brooklyn, N. Y.

Many readers have wondered whether or not the "Help Wanted" column really works. The above letter is a small sample of its success. We are proud to have been able to help over 750 potential novices during 1956 by listing their names and addresses in this column. -30-



The "Economy" Signal Chaser (November, 1956, page 63): In the wiring diagram and parts list, the value of line cord resistor R1 should be 390 ohms and not 960 ohms as shown.

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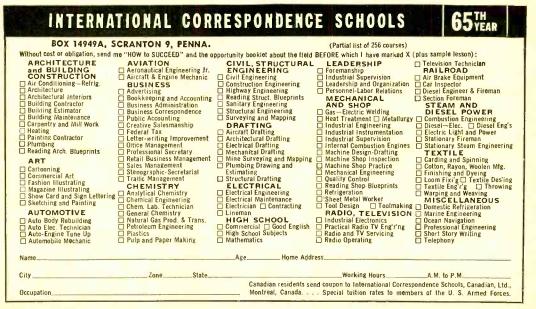
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February, 1957

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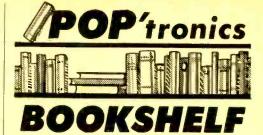
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Semiconductor Operations, Lowell, Mass. A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.



"MAN OF HIGH FIDELITY" by Lawrence Lessing. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., E. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 320 pages. Hard cover. \$5.00.

Messages in sight, sound, or symbolspanning distance without time—are the hallmark of the electronic age. Radio transmission of words has changed the pattern of business and public life, while broadcasting of images and music is a major influence in the home.

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This book describes the man's personal daring and courage, his bitter patent litigations against corporate giants, his defiance of public indifference, the spending of his hard-earned fortune on further experiments, and the final tragedy of his suicide. The story is told simply and intelligently, providing a moving experience for any reader.

Recommended: to all who care about the present state of man, science, and society.

0 0 0 "LET ERMA DO IT" by David O. Woodbury. Published by Harcourt, Brace, and Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York N. Y. 305 pages. Hard cover. \$5.00.

ERMA cost two million dollars and proved to be worth every cent of it. Her history goes back to the first ingenious attempts to free men from drudgery. Her goal is to free us for even greater opportunities to do more of the things we want to do. ERMA ("Electronic Recording Machine—Accounting") is a computer, one of the family that includes such "brains" as ENIAC, UNIVAC, AUDREY, WHIRL-WIND, and others. These fabulous machines are explained in simple, down-to-

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#### Sylvania Now Sponsoring RTTA's Color TV Technician Course

One of the nation's largest electronics manufacturers and market-Sylvania Electric Products Inc. in its continuing effort to cooperate with independent service dealers is now sponsoring the RTTA Color Television Technician Course. The Color Television Technician Course is being made available to authorized Sylvania Dealers throughout the 48 states who are interested in expanding their knowledge and experience in Color TV servicing.

#### HAS OWN BUSINESS

I have a shop at home and have been working on radio and TV after working hours of my regular job. I average \$50 a week for this part time work. RTTA training helped me in making extra money and giving me experience in the electronic field.

Richard Hennis, Little Rock, Ark. 6/30/54

#### SERVICE MANAGER

I manage two radio and television shops, one here and one in Pompano Beach. RTTA training increased my knowledge of TV circuits and showed me new, quicker methods of repairing. Lessons as presented are very concise and clear.

Welliam Phillips, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

#### **REPAIRED EVERY SET**



6-23/54

RTTA training helped me to understand TV more thoroughly. I have repaired every set that I was called on to repair. 6 21/54

Andrew Busi, Jr., Iselin, Pa.

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"... a money making little gem." I have completed kit #6 and was omazed at how it works. I showed It to a friend of mine and he asked me to set it up for one of the pitenics his social club was having. That sure is a money making little gem.

John Fernandez, Freino, Calif. 6/7/54 "We get excellent pictures . . ."

I would like to compliment you on an excellent and complete course. We get excellent pictures on my TV set from WSYE (Syracuse, N.Y.), approximately 110 air miles away. The set is working good and I have had to reptace only three tubes since 1 assembled it two years ago.

Larry H. Stafford, Kingston, Ont., Canada 7/8/54 "... very good reception ... "

I have really enjoyed the course and have come a long way in TV servicing. I am getting very good reception on my TV station considering that the nearest VHF station is 120 miles. J. W. Hanton, Jr., Henderson, Texas 7/13/54

February, 1957

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earth language which makes the book read like an adventure story. And, essentially, it is just that: a non-technical account of the technical frontiers of our time. The author manages to impart a warm, personal touch to the glass and steel monsters whose services promise a richer life.

*Recommended*: to all interested in computers and automation.

"RADIO-TELEVISION AND BASIC ELEC-TRONICS" by R. L. Oldfield. Published by The American Technical Society, 848 E. 58th St., Chicago 37, Ill. 342 pages. Hard cover. \$4.95.

Fundamentals of electronics in general, and radio in particular, are explained in this book. Basic theory is presented in concise fashion with a minimum reference to mathematics. Next, electronic applications are treated, with emphasis on vacuum tubes. Functioning of equipment, such as microphones, transmitters, antennas, receivers, etc., is explained. The contents are rounded out with brief introductory texts on television, high fidelity, and transistors, thus making this one of the most up-to-date of the books on fundamentals. Its use as a school text is suggested by the review questions at the end of each chapter. Numerous illustrations, a lengthy glossary, tables of data and symbols, and a subject index add to its usefulness.

*Recommended:* as a basic text for serious beginners.

#### **Free Literature Roundup**

Laminated magnetic tracks for motion picture film is the subject of "Sound Talk" Bulletin No. 33, available on request from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., 900 Fauquier St., St. Paul 6, Minn.

Reference chart shows interchangeability of Mullard tubes with American and European types. For a copy, write to International Electronic Corp., (Mullard Products), 81 Spring St., New York 12, N. Y.

Provocative and stimulating is Altec-Lansing's "A Frank Statement of High Fidelity Facts." This illustrated pamphlet is available from that company at 9356 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverley Hills, Calif., or at 161 Sixth Ave., New York 13, N. Y.

Portable electric tools and kits are fully described in a 32-page "Catalog No. 104." For a copy, write to Porter-Cable Machine Co., 93 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y. Canadian readers should write to Porter-Cable Power Tools, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ontario. -30-



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#### **Electronic Cops and Robbers**

CARL AND JERRY had a very distinguished visitor in their basement laboratory. It was none other than Chief of Police Morton. Carl and Jerry sat stiffly on the leather couch, frantically reviewing their acts of the immediate past in an effort to guess which particular misdeed might interest the chief officially. Chief Morton, on the other hand, seemed to be having difficulty in stating the reason for his visit.

"All right; relax, you two," he finally said gruffly. "You've done nothing wrong or at least we've not caught you at it. I'm here on the off chance you may be able to help us with a problem. Here is the dope: for the past few weeks we've been having a series of car thefts in this town that point to the operation of an organized gang. Only new, flashy, sports-type cars are taken. So far, not a single stolen car has been recovered. We're pretty certain the cars are being repainted and worked over somewhere near here and then transported a long way off for sale."

"Why don't you 'plant' a car and follow it when it is stolen?" Carl asked.

Chief Morton gave him a searing look. "You know, Son, that is a very clever idea! After watching TV whodunits, I can't imagine how we on the force ever managed to think of it too, but we did. There's only one joker: it is practically impossible to 'tail' a good driver who is thoroughly familiar with the streets and alleys under the crowded traffic conditions that exist in this town. All we did when we tried that was to lose a fine new sports car, and that is a little too much like using caviar to bait rat traps to suit the Police Commissioner.

"Some of the boys down at the station suggested you two might be able to dream up a way we could trace the car without actually having to keep it in sight. Maybe I'm wasting my time, but—"

WAIT A MINUTE," Jerry interrupted. "This shouldn't be too hard. It will be just like the 'hidden transmitter hunt' our radio club puts on. All we have to do is



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February, 1957

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#### Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 18)

conceal a continuously operating transmitter in the 'bait' car. We'll get 'fixes' by installing direction-finding equipment in a couple of other cars that have two-way communication with each other. By plotting the 'fixes' furnished by these two stations on a map, we should know exactly where the stolen car is all the time."

"Maybe you've got something there," the chief said slowly. "We could use a regular squad car to determine what direction the stolen car was taking and relay this information to a fast panel truck job we have. There is enough room in the back of the truck to set up a receiving station and have a large map of the area spread out on a plotting table. While it looks like an ordinary truck, this baby will hit up to about a hundred miles an hour. Now, where can we hide the transmitter?"

"Almost anywhere," Jerry said casually. "It won't be larger than a grapefruit, including batteries. With transistors and printed circuits, you can put a lot of transmitter in a mighty small space. If you like, we can put it inside the spare tire."

"That will be fine," the chief agreed. "This sports job we'll be using for bait has an ornamental antenna mounted on the side of the rear deck, but this time it will be more than ornamental. We'll connect it to the transmitter inside the spare tire. How soon do you boys think you can have all this equipment ready?"

"By tomorrow night," Jerry said promptly. "Tomorrow is Saturday; so we don't have to go to school. We have receivers, and Carl and I will build the transmitter tonight. Tomorrow we can install it in the bait car and also get our receivers set up in the squad car and panel truck. We can run some checks in the afternoon, and then tomorrow night we'll see if the fish bite."

"Hey! You two really work fast!" the chief said admiringly. "I didn't imagine you could be ready for a couple of weeks."

"We do so much experimenting that we've almost always got equipment lying around that can be converted to special uses in a short time," Carl explained.

"Okay then; I'll get out of here and let you boys get started," the chief said as he picked up his cap. "Give me a call when you're ready tomorrow morning, and I'll have a truck come over and take you and your equipment to the garage so the mechanics can install it for you."

THE LATE-LATE show on TV was nearly over by the time Carl and Jerry got to bed that night; but they were up bright (Continued on page 24)

POPULAR ELECTRONICS



(Left to right) Dr. John Bardeen\*, Dr. William Shockley\* and Dr. Walter H. Brattain, shown at Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1948 with apparatus used in the early investigations which led to the invention of the transistor.

### Bell Telephone Laboratories Salutes Three New Nobel Prize Winners

Drs. John Bardeen, Walter H. Brattain and William Shockley are honored for accomplishments at the Laboratories

The 1956 Nobel Prize in Physics has been awarded to the three inventors of the transistor, for "investigations on semiconductors and the discovery of the transistor effect."

They made their revolutionary contribution to electronics while working at Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, N. J. Discovery of the transistor was announced in 1948. Bell Laboratories is proud to have been able to provide the environment for this great achievement. This is the second Nobel Prize awarded to Laboratories scientists. In 1937 Dr. C. J. Davisson shared a Nobel Prize for his discovery of electron diffraction.

Such achievements reflect honor on all the scientists and engineers who work at Bell Telephone Laboratories. These men, doing research and development in a wide variety of fields, are contributing every day to the improvement of communications in America.

\* Dr. Bardeen is now with the University of Illinois, and Dr. Shockley is with the Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory of Beckman Instruments, Inc., Calif.

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES

WORLD CENTER OF COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

February, 1957



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February, 1957





#### 10PG 10 Watt Hi-Fi Amplifier

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#### Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 20)

and early the next morning, eager to get on with this new game of Electronic Cops and Robbers. The chief was as good as his word. The truck took the boys and their equipment to the police garage, where two mechanics were put at their disposal, and in a couple of hours everything was installed in the sleek sports car, the squad car, and the panel truck.

Right after dinner they gave the equipment a test. A plainclothes detective took the sports car out and tried to lose it. Carl rode in the back seat of the squad car and operated his receiver and the loop antenna that was mounted on a slender rod running right through the roof of the car. One policeman drove the squad car while another relayed the information Carl gave him over the two-way radio. Two other policemen in "plain clothes" performed similar functions in the panel truck. Back in the body of the truck, a third policeman plotted bearings furnished him on a large map. Jerry's direction-finding equipment was on a table bolted to the floor, and his loop antenna on the roof was concealed inside an inverted cardboard carton, with other empty cartons piled about it in a luggage-carrier. This was done so that the truck could pass in sight of the bait car. if necessary, without arousing the thief's suspicion.

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. . . Back in the body of the panel truck, Jerry was busy with his direction-finding equipment, which was on a table bolted to the floor . . . Always say you saw it in-POPULAR ELECTRONICS

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**Carl & Jerry** (Continued from page 24)

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matter how fast the detective drove or how he doubled back and forth, the two direction-finding cars knew where he was all the time.

It was soon discovered that the most accurate spotting could be done if the two direction-finding cars maneuvered so that the bait car was kept roughly at the apex of an isosceles right triangle. When all three cars returned to the garage and compared notes, it was found that the route traced on the map agreed in every detail with that described by the detective.

CARL AND JERRY returned home, bolted their suppers in record time and then returned to the police garage. As soon as they arrived, Chief Morton ordered the bait car parked on a dark side street where it could be watched by a concealed policeman equipped with a hand transmitter. If and when it was stolen, this man was to flash the word to the squad car parked on a side street and the panel truck at the garage.

Contrary to all considerations for the niceties of suspense, the car had hardly been parked when the policeman with the hand transmitter reported someone fooling around it. A few seconds later he reported the guy wasn't fooling: the car was being driven away. The chief got into the back of the panel truck with Jerry and the fixplotter, and the truck roared out of the garage. No attempt was made to close in on the car as it drove aimlessly about the town. Both direction-finding cars tried to keep at least three or four blocks away from it at all times. Finally the 'fixes' relayed back and forth showed the car was standing still at a deserted spot down in the factory district. Apparently the thief was satisfied that he had shaken off any possible pursuit and was ready to be picked up by the gang. The two police cars now parked in positions well removed from the car.

Once again, though, they did not have long to wait. The directional antennas indicated the car was moving again. This time it headed for the country. The squad car drove along a road roughly parallel to the highway on which the stolen car was moving, while the panel truck stayed a half-mile or so behind it.

It was confusing trying to keep the exact position of all three cars plotted at the same time, and suddenly it was found that both the squad car and the panel truck were giving each other nearly the same bearings for the stolen car. Apparently the stolen car had pulled off the highway and the panel truck had gone beyond it. By the

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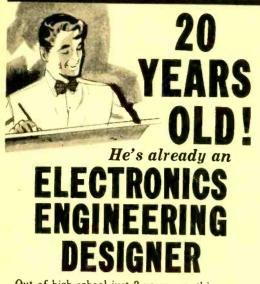
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#### Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 26)

time this was clear, the panel truck was a half-mile from the point where it was first noticed. Suddenly word came from the squad car that the stolen car was apparently moving again. The direction indicated by the loop on top of the panel truck still pointed straight back along the highway, but Jerry noticed the signal strength was increasing rapidly. He reported this to Chief Morton.

"Drive along slowly and let that guy overtake us," the chief ordered as he cautiously peeped out the small rear glass. "I'd like to get a look at him anyway."

Almost as he finished speaking the signal built up to a very high level and then fell off. The loop had to be turned around, showing that the signal source had passed them; yet the only vehicle in sight was a huge tractor-trailer.

"That thing must have flipped," Chief Morton grunted. "No one could make a sports car look like that truck—at least not in two or three minutes—unless—tell the boys in the squad car to join us!" he snapped. "We're going to stop that truck!"

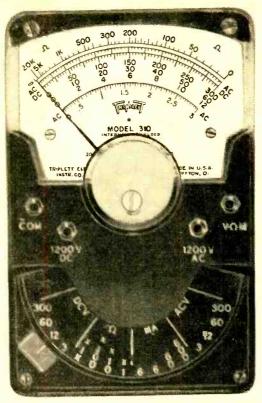
In a few minutes the squad car caught up with them, swung around in front of the truck and waved to the driver to pull off the road. Since the waving was done with the barrel of a submachine gun, the



. . . The police waved to the driver to stop, and since the waving was done with the barrel of a submachine gun, the order was promptly obeyed . . . Always say you saw it in—POPULAR ELECTRONICS

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#### Carl & Jerry (Continued from page 28)

order was promptly obeyed. As soon as the huge truck was stopped, Chief Morton began tugging at the fastening of the rear doors; and when he threw them open an astonishing sight met the bulging eyes of the policemen and the two boys.

SITTING INSIDE the truck was the sports car; but while the rest of the body was still the original cream color, the hood was streaked with brilliant red. Standing in front of the car was a man with a paint gun still in his hand. Two other men stood along a bench mounted to one side of the truck. The inside of the huge trailer was fitted out as a complete body shop, with paint sprayers, grinders, and row after row of cans of paint, enamel, and lacquer. There was a huge exhaust fan to take out the fumes, and a poweroperated ramp folded into the floor.

This ramp had undoubtedly been down waiting for the sports car in a secluded spot just off the highway. In a matter of seconds the small car had driven into the trailer, the ramp had been lifted, and the doors closed. The truck pulled back on the highway and went on its way while the men in the trailer started their job of completely changing the appearance of the stolen car. When the camouflage job was done, the car could be returned to the highway without fear that even its owner would recognize it. And there was no fixed garage to arouse suspicion. The whole operation could be quickly changed from one town to another.

In response to a radio call, the "paddy wagon" came to collect the members of the gang. Carl and Jerry rode back to town in the panel truck with Chief Morton.

"I certainly want to thank you boys for the fine job you did," the chief said. "Without your help, there is no telling how long it might have taken us to catch up with those crooks. I just wish there was a reward or something for catching them, but there isn't."

GOLLY NED, we don't want any reward," Carl said. "It benefits all of us to put jokers like those behind bars. I can still see the look on the face of the fellow holding the paint gun when you threw open the doors. You might say we caught him red-handed!"

Jerry, who hated puns, groaned aloud.

"Yes," Chief Morton said with a twinkle in his eye, "considering the fact that we ran them down by taking bearings on them, you might say that we really had them in a 'fix." -30-

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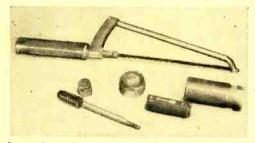
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#### (Continued from page 32)

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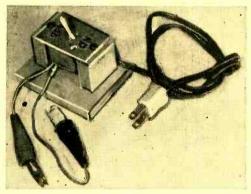
c a p a c i t o r mounting rings. Use 1" diameter rings for type C cells and 1%" diameter rings for type D cells. A narrow strip of thin cardboard, about ¼" shorter than the circumference of the cell, is used as a shim between the ring and the cell. The com-



plete assembly of battery and holder is shown in the photograph above. —J.E.P.

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February, 1957

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February, 1957

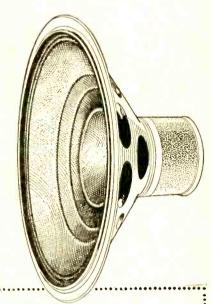
	-Patterson AFB, Ohio
tunities for enlist	information on my oppor- ting in the U. S. Air Force. ages of 17-34 and reside in ons.
NAME	
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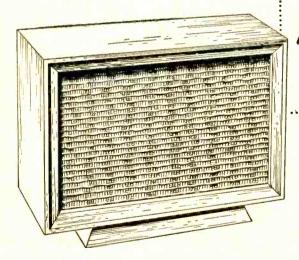
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# **Reasons why the world's most respected name** in communications is **13 ICLATERS**

#### model S-38D \$49.95

Wonderful starting point for the new amateur or short-wave listener. Same meticulous engineering found in all Hallicrafters equipment—at down to earth prices. Coverage: standard broadcast from 540-1650 kc. plus 3 short wave bands from 1650 kc. to 32 Mc.

#### model S-53A \$89.95

Has easy-read overseas dial with international stations indicated. Electrical bandspread and logging scale. Complete with 5 in. speaker, headphone jacks plus phono-jack. Two stages of i.f. Coverage: standard broadcast from 540-1630 kc. plus four SW bands over 2.5-31 and 48-54.5 Mc.

#### model S-85, S-86 \$119.95

A superb receiver that pulls them in on 10, 11, 15, 20, 40 and 80 meter amateur bands. Over 1000° calibrated bandspread gives better selectivity on large easy-to-read dial. Features separate tuning condenser and built-in PM 5" speaker. Coverage: Broadcast band 540-1680 kc. plus three S/W bands 1680 kc-34 Mc. S-85 AC, S-86 AC-DC.

#### model S-94, S-95 \$59.95

۹.,

Advanced models that bring in emergency radio, police and fire calls. Newly engineered FM chassis provides low frequency drift and low noise figure. Modern styling with simplified control gives easy operating. Coverage: S-94—30 to 50 Mc; S-95—152 to 173 Mc.

February, 1957





#### model SX-99 \$149.95

The best at its price with all features demanded by DX enthusiast. Has "S" meter, separate bandspread tuning condenser, crystal filter and antenna trimmer. Easy-read dial has over 1000° calibrated bandspread through 10, 11, 15, 20, 40, and 80 meter amateur bands. Coverage: standard broadcast 540-1680 kc. plus three Short-Wave bands 1680 kc-34 Mc.

#### model S-102, S-106 \$59.95

The only inexpensive complete receivers for 2 and 6 meter bands. New models with all of Hallicrafters famous engineering. Have 7 tubes with rectifiers, built-in 5" PM speaker, low frequency drift, compact bandspread design, phone jacks. Coverage: S-102—143 to 149 Mc. in 2 meter band; S-106 -49 to 55 Mc. in 6 meter band.

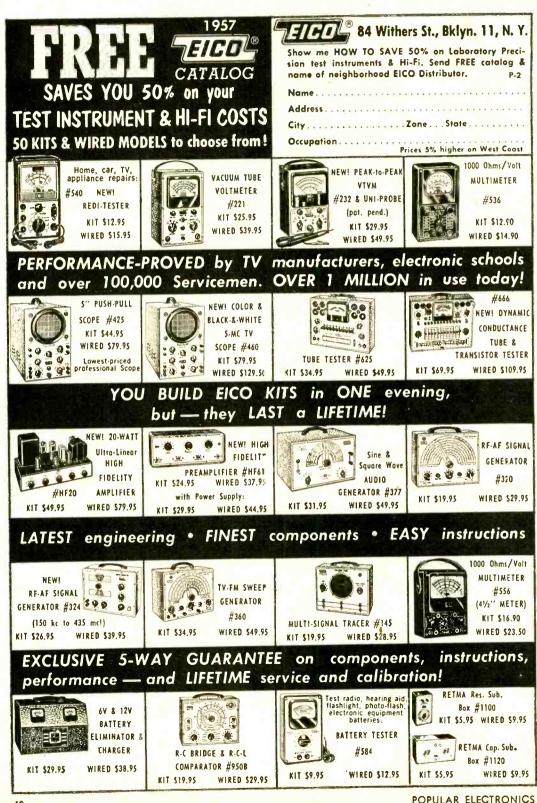
#### model SX-104, SX-105 \$89.95

Two new high frequency crystal controlled/tunable receivers at low cost. First time available on single band receiver. Ideal for monitoring government marine, fire, police and other emergency frequencies. Coverage: SX-104-30 to 50 Mc.; SX-105-152 to 173 Mc.

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## **EXCLUSIVE**

of the World

By STEWART WEST

Listen to the Voices



oice of America

Comprehensive up-to-the-minute English language s.w. broadcasts

HAVE YOU EVER had the opportunity of listening to voices speaking directly from Melbourne, Australia, Copenhagen, Denmark, or other far-off and fascinating lands? Every day our local radio networks broadcast news reported from all over the world by means of short-wave radio. You can have a first-hand glimpse of many foreign countries right in your own home.

There are broadcasts in English on the short-wave bands which present plays, various kinds of entertainment, quiz programs, and music for every taste. They give you a chance to know more about people abroad, to understand their problems and views on current events better. We will endeavor to open wide for you the door to this fascinating and entertaining means of relaxing and learning-shortwave radio.

Lists of the "Best Heard" stations and some of the news broadcasts you can hear are each divided into two sections-one for those listening in Eastern North America and another for those in Western North America. You'll find the "Best Heard" stations on pages 42, 43, 45 and 46; the news broadcasts on pages 44 and 46.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE "JAMMERS"

Tuning through any one of the shortwave broadcast bands may cause the newcomer to wonder if his receiver is in work-



Women play important part on international short-wave broadcasting scene. At upper left, Shirley Walsh operates controls in a VOA studio. The women above are part of team at Radio Moscow.

ing order. Spotted throughout these bands are signals that sound like shrieking metal lathes. These loud, obnoxious sounds are generated by super-high-power short-wave transmitters. It is their professed intent and purpose to make it impossible to listen to any radio signal on a particular channel. Almost invariably the station being "jammed" has a political doctrine opposed to the country doing the "jamming."

At this writing, the "jammers" are ac-tively trying to cover up the Voice of America, Radio Liberation, Radio Free Europe, Greece, and Egypt. Directional measurements tell us that they are being "jammed" by transmitters in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, PoENGLISH LANGUAGE SHORT-WAVE BROADCAST STATIONS BEST HEARD IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA Readers in the eastern part of the United States and Canada will

1 1

Readers in the eastern part of the United States and Canada will find the following list of "Best Heard" stations helpful in tuning the short-wave broadcast bands. The left-hand column lists the hour in Eastern Standard Time for broadcasts in English only; in the middle column, the city and country from which the broadcasts originate are listed with the name the station uses for identification in parentheses; and on the right are the frequencies and call letters for stations using them during their broadcasts.

FREQUENCIES (kc.)	11950, 9590	6192 (4VHW)	11970, 9625 11945 (CKNK), 9585 (CKLP)	11937, 9570 9585, 6170, 6105, 6055	9668, 5952	9360, 6130	9520 (OZF)	11910, 9833 9700	9647, 6037 11865 (HER5), 9535 (HER5), 9535	9360, 6130	11937, 9570 9620	11970	9360, 6130	<mark>9525, 6025</mark>
CITY, COUNTRY (NAME)	Hilversum, Holland $(The Happy Station)$ — special program on Sundays only	Port-au-Prince, Haiti (Radio Haiti)—on Thursdays only	Drazavine, riench Equatorial Africa (Radio Brazaville) Montreal, Canada (Radio Can- ada)	Bucharest, Romania (Bucharest Caling) Prague, Czechoslovakia (Radio Prague)	Guatemala City, Guatemala (TGNA)	Madrid, Spain (The Voice of Spain) Copenhagen, Denmark (The	Voice of Denmark)—no English on Sundays Budapest, Hungary (Radio Buda-		Ine Lighthouse of the Curto- Bene, Switzerland (Switzerland	Madrid, Spain (The Voice of Spain)	st, Romania ( <i>Bucharest</i> <i>y</i> ) Im. Sweden ( <i>Radio Swe</i> -	French Equatorial	AITICa (Kuato Brazzavule) Madrid, Spain (The Voice of Spain	Warsaw, Poland (Radio Warsaw) 9525,
TIME (EST)	9:30-11:00 p.m.	9:30-11:00 p.m.	9:55-10:35 p.m.	10:00-10:30 p.m. 10:00-11:00 p.m.	10:00-11:45 p.m.	10:15-11:00 p.m. 10:30-11:00 p.m.	11:00-11:30 p. <mark>m.</mark>	<mark>   :00-</mark>   :30 p.m.    <b>:00</b> - 2:00 p.m.	ll:15-12:00 p.m.	11:15-12:00 p.m.	11:30-12:00 p.m.	12:15-12:30 a.m.	12:15- 1:00 a.m.	12:30- 1:00 a.m.
will the	in Idle	ses; ing	(;)									200	662	

land Rulearia Romania and Great Britain Concenvative estimates		40,	To help you know a little about what can be heard on the short waves some nonular moorams are listed below. Most stations broad-		schedule changes of stations around the world. Also, many stations have "Mailbag" programs during which letters and questions from			EST and 7:45 a.m. PST, followed by the weekly DX program with		really	9535				grams covering the features and music of Denmark. On Saturdays, Marianne presents the "Saturday Night Club Night," which con-	SiS	<b>England</b> —The British Broadcasting Corp. has more than 11 hours of English programs for North America every day. These programs	are of all kinds and can hest be followed by those who listen often	with a minimum and the relation of the relation of the relation in the relation of the relatio
	CITY, COUNTRY (NAME) FREQUENCIES (kc.)	Moscow, USSR (Radio Moscow) 11937, 11890, 11845, 11740, 11825, 11805, 11740, 11700, 9700, 9665	Ankara, Turkey (Radio Ankara) Rome, Italy (Italian Broadcasting	ana Television System) 9510, 6010 Tokyo, Japan (Radio Japan) 1525 (JOB9), 11705 (JOA4)	Budapest, Hungary (Radio Buda- 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Frague, Czecnoslovakia ( <i>kuuto</i> <i>Prague</i> ) Warsaw, Poland ( <i>Radio Warsaw</i> ) 9585, 6170, 6105, 6055 Warsaw, Poland ( <i>Radio Warsaw</i> ) 9525, 6025 Montreal. Canada ( <i>Radio Can-</i> 15190 (CKCX), 11720	ada) Sofia, Bulgaria (Sofia Calling)		Ö	on wednesdays and Thursdays Brazzaville, French Equatorial	AIrica (kaato Brazatoute) 119(0, 962) Berne, Switzerland (Switzerland 11865 (HER5)	Cauring) (HER3) (HER3)	Oslo, Norway (Radio Norway)	Copenhagen, Denmark (The Voice of Denmark) no Fuelish	S		Rome, Italy (Italian Broadcast- ing and Television System) 9575, 6010	Cologne. Germany (The Voice of	Germanu)
	TIME (EST)	<b>6:00-</b> 1:00 a.m.	6:15-7:00 p.m. 7:15-7:35 p.m.	7:30- 7:50 p.m.		7:30- 8:30 p.m. 7:35- 8:45 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:00- Y:30 p.m.	8:00-10:30 p.m.	8:15- 9:00 p.m.	8:30-10:15 p.m.		9:00- 9:20 p.m.	9:00- 9:30 p.m.	9:00-12:00 p.m.		9:25- 9:45 p.m.	0.30. 0.40 nm	

February, 1957

following line the East	The following listing of news broadcasts h living in the Eastern United States and C	The following listing of news broadcasts has been prepared for those readers ing in the Eastern United States and Canada. Times are given in Eastern	TIME (EST)	ts has been prepared for those readers I Canada. Times are given in Eastern 8.00 cm	FREQUENCIES (kc.)
me and	Standard Time and the trequencies in kilocycles.		8:15 p.m. 8:15 p.m.	sona, bulgaria Stockholm, Sweden Brazzaville, French	9620
	CIT AND COUNKI	FREQUENCIES (KC.)	- UC.0	Equatorial Africa	11970, 9625
	Wellington, New Zealand Warraw Poland	9540, 6080 17200 15130	8:30 p.m.	Montreal, Canada Paramaribo, Surinam	15407, 11720 15407, 4752
	Djakarta, Indonesia			(Mondays only)	
	Helsinki, Finland		8:35 p.m.	Berne, Switzerland	11865, 9535, 6165
	Warsaw, Poland	17800, 15120		Oslo Norway	15175 11735 0540
	Warsaw. Poland	11//0 17800 15120		(Sundays only)	
	Stockholm, Sweden		9:00 p.m.	Copenhagen, Denmark	9520
~	Melbourne, Australia	11770	- 00 0	(Mondays only)	
8:45 a.m.	Lisbon, Portugal	21495, 17895	7:00 p.m.	Moscow, USSK	11890, 11845, 11825, 11805, 11740, 11700 9700 9445
	Lisbon. Portugal	21700 17895	.m.o	Rome, Italy	9575. 6010
	Athens, Greece	17775. 15345	p.m.	Cologne, Germany	11795, 9640
	London, England		p.m.	Warsaw, Poland	9525, 6025
	eheran, Iran	15100	9:30 p.m.	Hilversum, Holland	11950, 9590
3:30 p.m.	Damascus, Syria Hilvareum Holland	17865	9:45 p.m.	(not on Sundays) Brazzaville French	
	Jerusalem, Israel	15365, 11950 0008		Equatorial Africa	11970. 9625
	Belgrade, Yugoslavia	0014	10:00 p.m.	Montreal, Canada	11945, 9585
	London, England	15310.11930.9825	10:00 p.m.	Moscow, USSR	11890, 11845, 11825, 11805, 11740,
	Tokyo, Japan	17825, 15235			11700, 9665
	Moscow, USSR	11937, 11890, 11845, 11825, 11805,	10:00 p.m.	Bucharest, Romania	11937, 9570
			10:15 p.m.	Madrid, Spain	9360, 6130
	Antara Turkow	DEIE		(Monday only)	0764
	Caracas Venezilela	0101	11:00 p.m.	Sofia, Bulgaria	9700
	[Monday-Friday]	0/4*		Moscow, USSR	11890, 11845, 11825, 11805, 11740,
	Moscow, USSR	11937, 11890, 11845, 11825, 11805,			11700
		11740, 11700, 9700, 9665	II:15 p.m.	Madrid, Spain	9360, 6130
			11:20 p.m.	Berne, Switzerland	11865, 9535
	Rome, Italy	9575, 6010	11:30 p.m.	Bucharest, Komania	11937, 9570
	Tokyo, Japan	15235, 11705	12:00 Midnight	Stockholm, Sweden	9620
	Prague, Czechoslovakia	9585, 6170, 6105, 6055	12:00 Midnight	Moscow USSK	1845,
7:30 p.m.	Warsaw, Poland	9525, 6025			9685, 9665, 9610 6376 7130
	Moscow, USSK	11870, 11845, 11825, 11805, 1140, 11700, 0445	12.15 a.m.	Rearraville Fronch	Y300, 0130
	wortros least	11/00, 7003	11110 21.71	Equatorial Africa	11970
		0635 4035		W/array Doland	0131 1031

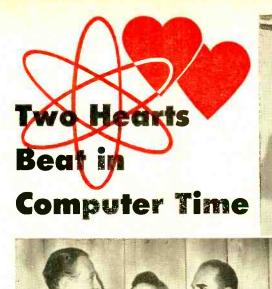
	ENGLISH LANGUAGE SHORT-N	VAVE BROADCAST STA	TIONS BEST HE	ENGLISH LANGUAGE SHORT-WAVE BROADCAST STATIONS BEST HEARD IN WESTERN NORTH AMERICA	CA
find the follow	find the following list of "Best Heard" stations helpful in tuning the	the United States and Canada will eard" stations helpful in tuning the	TIME (PST)	CITY, COUNTRY (NAME)	FREQUENCIES (kc.)
short-wave br	short-wave broadcast bands. The left-hand column lists the hour in	mn lists the hour in	6:30- 6:40 p.m.	Cologne, Germany (The Voice of	
column the ci	racine Standard Line for proadcasts in English only; in the middle column, the city and country from which the broadcasts originate are	adrasts originate are	4:30- 7:00 p m	Wersaw Boland / Badio Indrawy 0595, 6035	11795, 9640 0595 6095
listed with the	listed with the name the station uses for identification in parentheses;	tation in parentheses;	6:30- 7:10 p.m.	Hilversum, Holland (Radio Neth-	3040, 0040
and on the rig	and on the right are the frequencies and call letters for stations using	ters for stations using		erlands)	11950, 9590
them during th	them during their broadcasts.		6:30- 8:00 p.m.	Hilversum, Holland (The Happy	
TIME (PST)	CITY, COUNTRY (NAME)	FREQUENCIES (kc.)		Sundays only	11950. 9590
6:00- 8:00 a.m.	Σ		6:45- 7:00 p.m.	Brazzaville, FEA (Radio Brazza-	
	Distants Indensis (The Waiss	11855, 9730	4.66 7.36	Wontrool Canado (Badio Can 11970, 9625	11970, 9625
·	of Indonesia)	9710. 4910	·III.d cc. / -cc.o	ada) - ada ( manu - and - ada)	9585 (CKLP)
7:15-8:15 a.m.	Melbourne, Australia (Radio Aus-		7:00- 7:30 p.m.	i, Romania (Bucharest	
8:00- 8:15 a.m.	tralia) Stockholm, Sweden (Radio Swe-	11770 (VLC11)	7:00- 7:30 p.m.	Calling) Peking, China (Radio Peking)	11937, 9570 17745, 17720, 15350,
	den)	15155			
10:00- 1:00 p.m.	London, England (North Ameri-	0011	7:00- 8:30 p.m.	Prague, Czechoslovakia (Radio	0605 6100 6105 6055
1:00- 2:15 p.m.	Ē.	11100	7:00- 8:45 p.m.	Guatemala. City Guatemala.	2000, 0110, 0100, 0000
	seas Service)	17700, 15310		(TGNA)	9668, 5952
2:15- 3:15 p.m.	Ă		7:15- 8:00 p.m.	Madrid, Spain (The Voice of	
	Tokvo Japan (Radio Japan)	15310, 11930 17895 (10 4 99) 15995		Spain) Consultancen Denmark (The	8360° 6130
3:00- 3:30 p.m.		(JOB9)	1:30- 0:00 p.m.	Voice of Denmark)—no English	
3:00- 7:00 p.m.	Ă			on Sundays	9520 (OZF)
- 00.01 00.5	Noscow 1155B (Padio Moscow)	11930, 9825 17965 15140	7:30- 8:00 p.m.	Tokyo, Japan (Radio Japan)	15235 (JOB9), 11705 (TOA4)
mid no:ni-no:c		110001 101#0	8:00- 8:20 p.m.	Oslo. Norway (Radio Norway)-	
4:30- 4:50 p.m.	Tokyo, Japan (Radio Japan)	15235 (JOB9), 11705		on Sundays only	15175, 11735, 9540
4:55- 5:45 p.m.	Montreal, Canada	(Radio Can- 15190 (CKCX), 11720	8:00- 8:30 p.m.	budapest, hungary (nauto buda- pest)	11910, 9833
	ada)	(CHOL)	8:30		9700
5:00- 7:30 p.m.	Cape Haltlen, Halti (The Evan- gelistic Voice) — no broadcasts		8:00- 9:00 p.m.	San Jose, Costa Rica (TIFC- The Lighthouse of the Carib-	
		15400, 9656		bean)	9647, 6037
5:30- 7:15 p.m.	Berne, Switzerland (Switzerland	(HER5), 9535	8:15- 9:00 p.m.	Berne, Switzerland (Switzerland 11865 (HER5)	11865 (HER5), 9535 (HER4)
6:00- 9:00 p.m.	ହ	(entril) POID ( LATTIT)	8:15- 9:00 p.m.	Madrid, Spain (The Voice of	
	voice of the Anders/	15115 11915 0745	8-30- 0-00 - 8	Spain) Bucharest Domania (Bucharest	9300, 0130
6:25- 6:45 p.m.	Ř	10110, 11010, 0110		Calling)	11937, 9570
	ing & TV System)	9575, 6010		(Continued on page 46)	

February, 1957

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FREQUENCIES (ke.)	15190, 11720 11865, 9535, 6165	11930, 9825 17845 15140	9575, 6010	11795, 9640	9525, 6025	11950, 9590	17830, 15160, 11710		11970, 9625	1/865, 15/40	11937. 9570	17745, 17720, 15350, 15118	9585, 6170, 6105, 6055	9360, 6130	4520	15235, 11705	17865, 15140	15175, 11735, 9540	9700	9360, 6130	11937, 9570	15225, 11815	17865, 15140	9620	11070	9360, 6130	9525, 6025	15225, 11815	9540, 6080	9135 9540 6080		11855, 9730 9540, 6080
CITY AND COUNTRY	Montreal, Canada Berne. Switzerland	London, England	Rome, Italy	Cologne, Germany	Warsaw, Poland	Hilversum, Holland	[not on Sunday]	Brazzaville, French	Equatorial Africa	Moscow, USSK Montreal Canada	Bucharest, Romania	Peking, China	Prague, Czechoslovakia	Madrid, Spain	Copenhagen, Denmark	Tokyo, Japan	Moscow, USSR	Oslo, Norway	(only sundays) Sofia, Bulgaria	Madrid, Spain	Bucharest, Romania	Taipei, Taiwan	Moscow, USSR	Stockholm, Sweden	Brazzaville, French Equitation Africa	Madrid, Spain	Warsaw, Poland	Taipei, Taiwan	Wellington, New Lealand	Wellington, New Zealand	(not on Sunday)	Manila, Philippines Wellington, New Zealand
TIME (PST)	5:30 p.m. 5:35 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:25 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:45 p.m.		7-00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	/:15 p.m.	/:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m. 8:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	12:30 a.m.		1:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m.
WESTERN NORTH AMERICA	FREQUENCIES (kc.)	1 15995 11215	-	9620	220-	ica) 11970		(m)	f 15995 11015		(ZL7)		(Call of the 17805 15200 11955	0130 13300, 13300, 11033,	0010	WESTERN NORTH AMERICA	en prepared for those readers	. Times are given in Pacific		FREQUENCIES (kc.)	4910	1855, 9730				5310, 11930, 9825	_		15140		11720	-
STATIONS BEST HEARD IN WESTERN N( (Continued from page 45)	CITY, COUNTRY (NAME)	Taipei, Taiwan (The Voice of	Stockholm, Sweden (Radio Swe-		Brazzaville, FEA (Radio Brazza	ville, French Equatorial Africa) 11970	Spain) Spain (1 he Voice 0)	Warsaw, Poland (Radio Warsaw)	Taipei, Taiwan (The Voice of	Wellington. New Zealand (Radio	New Zealand)	Papeete, Tahiti (The Voice of	France in the Facinc)	Orignt 1	OI ICHI)	NEWS BROADCASTS FOR WESTERN	The following listing of news broadcasts has been prepared for those readers	living in the Western United States and Canada.	Standard Time and the frequencies in kilocycles.	CITY AND COUNTRY	9710		ei	en	London, England 17700			æ (	Moscow, USSK 1/865,	Tokvo. Japan	nada	Moscow, USSR 17865, Karachi, Pakistan 17750,
TATION	TIME (PST)	9:00- 9:30 p.m.	9:00- 9:30 p.m.		9:15- 9:30 p.m. <sup>]</sup>		9:15-10:00 p.m.	_	_	10:30- 2:45 a.m.	-	11:30-11:45 p.m.		1 2:00-1:15 a.m.		NEWS BI	liowing lis	the Wes	d Time and	TIME (PST)	1			_	7:00 Noon				_	4:30 p.m.		





TV stuntmaster Art Linkletter assists with Cupid's bow as Univac tries to pick a mate for hopeful Nancy Martin (above). John Caran and Barbara Smith (left) are acclaimed by Linkletter as world's first "electronic couple.

GIRLS LOOKING for boys and vice versa can now get electronic computers to fix them up with a not-so-blind date. In fact, the computer can figure the elements of mutual attraction so well that customers should be prepared to fall headover-heels in love. To prove it, the world's first electronically arranged marriage will soon take place in California.

Electronic "matching" is a quite serious approach to the problem of loneliness. When TV's Art Linkletter heard that more than 14 million Americans belong to lonely-hearts clubs, he hit on the idea of polling a large sample of singletons with a long questionnaire about themselvestheir looks, likes, dislikes, foibles, etc. Then he encoded this information for the Univac computer, instructing it to pair up couples opposed in sex but matched in nearly everything else. Result: Most of the "electronic" couples hit it off fine. Among them. John Caran and Barbara Smith of Los Angeles feel that Univac's judgement is not just a passing fancy; they plan to get married.

When one of Barbara's former boyfriends complained that "the girl that might have become my wife was taken by Univac and given to another," Univac had a ready consolation for him. "We'll run his data through the machine," said Linkletter. "He'll have the equivalent of 3000 dates in a couple of minutes."

Some of the "electronically created" couples ask themselves, "But is this the natural thing?" In terms of social custom and human need, the answer is surely yes. Pre-arranging marriage through family councils, often before the bride and groom ever see each other, is the usual procedure in many lands. Yet in North America, Australia, and Western Europe, young people like to do their own picking. This is undoubtedly more romantic, but our divorce rate throws some doubt on the wisdom of romance. The American Institute of Family Relations points out that by relying mainly on romance, most people get married in a very haphazard way and many a love match doesn't last.

Electronic matching lets us eat our cake and have it, too, because it helps in turning the perishable food of love into the durable staple of marriage. It figures out the compatibility of people even *before* they meet. That's what puts the odds on happiness. --Shane Smith

February, 1957

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#### **Smallest Radar Set**

The world's smallest known radar set, with a maximum range of 6000 yards, was announced recently by the U.S. Army. Lightweight and portable, it provides troops with local battle area surveillance of enemy movements despite smoke, darkness or fog. Measuring only 14" high by 14" wide, it weighs 85 pounds. It was developed by Sperry Gyroscope Co., Great Neck, N. Y., working with the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., and the Army Electronic Proving Ground in Arizona.

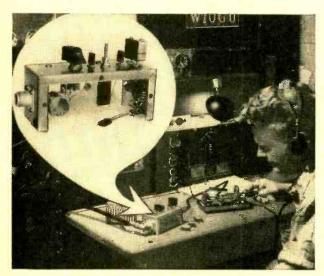
#### Pocket-Sized Receiver for Private Paging

Doctors at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, are paged through tiny receivers in their pockets. Powered by miniature mercury cells, a receiver responds, by means of magnetic induction, to audio signals that are carried by a wire loop surrounding the hospital. Messages for individual doctors are sent from a switchboard control panel whose 56 push buttons control 56 separate channels. A buzz in a receiver alerts its wearer to the message; the doctor then presses a button to listen, as shown at right. The idea for this system came to the hospital's chief technician, Peter Stiles, who developed it in conjunction with the Multitone Electric Co., 12 Underwood St., London N. 1, England.

#### **3800 Miles on Transistors**

Ham radio history was made when W1OGU contacted Denmark, spanning a transatlantic distance of 3800 miles for the first time with a transistorized transmitter. The set was devised by Raytheon ham-technicians at the company's Missile Systems Labs in Bedford, Mass. Shown below, it uses two Raytheon 2N113/ CK761 fusion-alloy transistors.





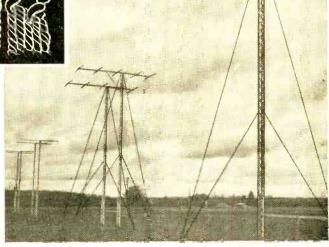
#### **Servicing Data**

A new technical data service which supplies diagrams and maintenance information for individual radio and TV sets of all popular makes has been an-nounced by Supreme Publications, publishers of electronics books. The radio material covers receivers dating back to 1926 and up to present models. TV data goes back to 1948 sets and up to current models. The radio data is priced at 40 cents, TV material at 75 cents—for any one model. For details and a free 48-page list of available material, write to Supreme Publications, 1760 Balsam Rd., Highland Park, Ill.



Janus, the two-faced Roman god lent the female version of his name to "Janet," Canada's revolutionary two-way radio system, whose antennas (at right) tack messages to shooting stars.





## **Radio Rides Stardust Trail**

N ITS soaring progress, the science of electronics has evidently hitched its wagon to a star. But the expression ceased to be just a metaphor when a Canadian scientist recently made radio signals literally ride piggyback on meteor trails.

It is no mere accident that this development took place in Canada. For along Canada's bleak tundra, giant radars of the DEW Line look toward the North Pole to guard America's safety. Yet the aurora borealis often plays havoc with radio messages to and from these outposts. Long-distance communication fades into crackling silence, and even telephone lines grow mute under the northern lights.

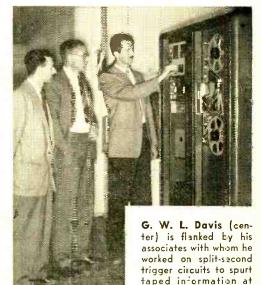
Faced with this problem, Dr. P. A. Forsyth of the Canadian Defense Research Board remembered that meteors flashing through the upper atmosphere leave behind them momentary ion trails capable of reflecting radio waves. Forsyth worked out a system of radio communication which bounces high-frequency signals off individual meteor trails, using the meteors like tiny temporary mirrors in the sky. With such "sky" waves, he is able to sidestep the radio transmission troubles of the Arctic. The passing bits of stardust bounce his messages nearly a thousand miles.

Hundreds of pin-head size meteors fall (Continued on page 126)

February, 1957

By H. H. FANTEL

Errant meteors, too close to Earth, have to carry messages



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passing meteors for re-

flection back to earth.



#### Lasses Launch Aussie TV

By lucky coincidence, Australian TV and the Olympics opened about the same time, giving the people "down under" a chance to see something really exciting during the weeks of initial fascination with their new sets. But the Olympics would be hard put to match either the excitement or the fascination engendered by the trio telecast at right as the resourceful Aussies train the new Marconi cameras on what appear to be some of their best natural resources.

#### **Electronics Drops a Bomb**

As the ways of warfare ripen to perfection, the optical bombsights that loosened the rains of dynamite in the last war are now succeeded by combined bombing-navigation controls that can draw a deadly nuclear bead on any spot on earth in any weather. These electronic "K-Systems," made by the Sperry Gyroscope Co., automatically measure distance and time for target, compute the bomb trajectory for existing altitude, temperature and crosswind, trigger the "bomb away" at the proper instant—then help guide the plane home. The recently "cleared" picture at left shows the bombardier holding the trigger of this "Atomic Marksman."





#### Drill a Square Hole

Those concerned with the ramifications of square pegs in round holes will be pleased to know that electronics now enables them to solve their problems by drilling square holes. The trick is done with an ultrasonic generator and a high-powered amplifier linked to a square drill bit that doesn't rotate but dances like a piston to the rhythm of the high-speed vibrations. Its tiny but persistent impacts break down the material to be worked, and the resultant hole precisely matches the shape of the tool bit. The "square drill" is demonstrated by its inventors at left.

#### **TV Tackles Atom**

An experimental closed-circuit television microscope is in use at Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. It presents enlarged images of highly radioactive metal specimens without endangering the eyes of the researchers. A camera is trained on the "hot" metal in a safe remote location while the enlarged image is shown on the 15" screen of a special cathode-ray tube. Direct examination through optical systems would be impossible since the radiation from the metal specimen would contaminate the optical pathway and affect the human eye.



Windmill-type anemometers are now oldhat. Instead, the modern thermistor assembly shown here is fixed to the rooftop and remotely connected to a control box with a meter that reads wind velocity. This meter may be located anywhere in the house. The "housing" of the thermistor assembly shields it from the direct noorday sun.

### **No Moving Parts!**

## **An Electronic Anemometer**

#### By HARVEY POLLACK

#### Want to know how strong the wind

#### is? Build this wind speed meter

THE WORD "anemometer"—meaning a device which measures velocity of the wind—calls to mind a crossed-rod affair with end-mounted cups whirling around in the fashion of a horizontal windmill. Although such anemometers are far from obsolete, the thermistorized anemometer discussed in this article, together with the electronic thermometer\* and the all-electronic hygrometer\*\*, makes up a very modern home weather station.

The thermistorized anemometer is an electronic bridge containing two thermistors of identical characteristics. One of these is completely enclosed in a polystyrene capsule while the other is exposed to air movement through small holes in a second capsule. Wind velocity is read from a meter by referring to a calibration chart.

**Construction.** Use an aluminum box with hammertone finish as the case, and

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mount the main controls on the front panel. No chassis is necessary; the battery holder, most of the small fixed resistors, and two of the three potentiometers ( $R^2$  and  $R^4$ ) are mounted on a  $\frac{1}{46}$ "-thick sheet of polystyrene about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " smaller than the inside dimensions of the case. Secure the polystyrene sheet to the box with the meter terminal screws.

Potentiometers R2 and R4, which do not require frequent adjustments, have slotted shafts and are available through grommetted holes in the sides of the case. Bend a strip of scrap aluminum about  $\frac{3}{4}$  wide

#### HOW IT WORKS

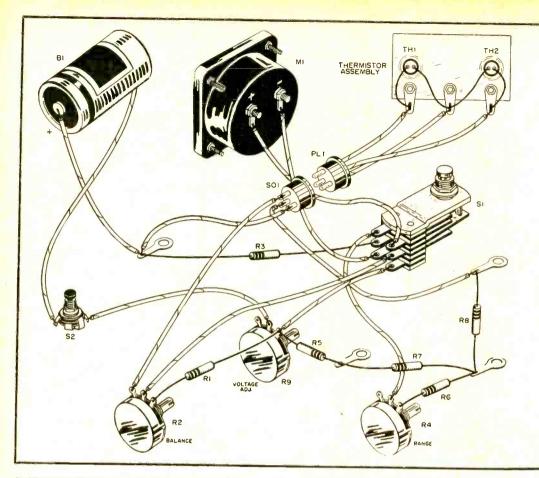
When the Read Wind Speed button (S2) is pressed, the battery is connected to the bridge circuit. If the Battery Test button (S1) is operated at the same time, the current from the battery follows the path through R3, the meter, and back to the battery through R9. R3 and R9 act as voltmeter multipliers and, if R9 is set at about half range, the voltage applied to the main circuit is:

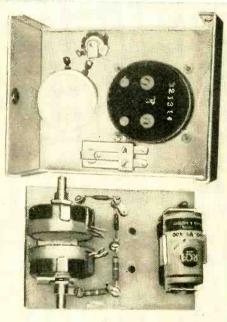
E = IR = .001 x 3100 = 3.1 volts

The anemometer circuit is a modified Wheatstone bridge. Two thermistors form a part of the bridge and are closely matched in nominal resistance so that the bridge may be balanced. When current flows through the thermistors, it causes them to heat. As the wind blows through the holes in the shield of one thermistor, this unit is cooled and its resistance rises sharply, upsetting the bridge balance, and causing the meter to show a reading. The size of the meter deflection is determined by the magnitude of the resistance change, which, in turn, is a function of the wind velocity.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Make Your Own Electronic Thermometer," Popu-LAR ELECTRONICS, April, 1956, p. 62.

<sup>\*\* &</sup>quot;Build an All-Electronic Hygrometer," POPULAR ELECTRONICS, October, 1956, p. 65.





**Chassis and subchassis** of the control box are at left. The polystyrene subchassis is mounted to rear of meter by terminals.

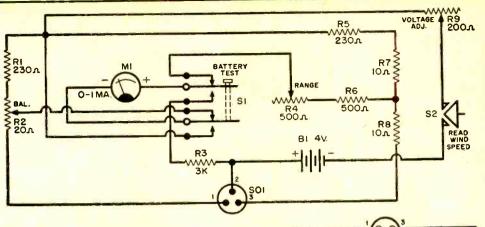
into a U-bracket and slot it to take the shaft bushings of these potentiometers. Mount R2 and R4 back-to-back so that their shafts protrude outward toward the sides of the case; the shafts are cut and slotted with a hacksaw.

A 3-wire cable emerges from the bottom of the case. This is the transmission line from the remotely located thermistors on the rooftop.

The matched pair of thermistors are packaged in two small polystyrene vials which make perfect casings for the thermistors in the final assembly. Punch four very tiny holes symmetrically around the top of one of the vials by means of a fine sewing needle heated to dull red.\* A  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1%" polystyrene base plate is used to hold the assembly; drill very small holes in it to pass the thermistor leads.

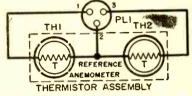
Cement the vials to the base plate with

\* These holes should be as tiny as possible.



**Diagrams** and parts list for the electronic anenometer. The circuit above is contained in the control box; the thermistors diagrammed on the right are placed on a separate base and located out in the open. A three-wire cable connects the thermistor assembly to the control box containing the meter. Pictorial diagram showing method of connecting parts is at the left.

B1--4-volt mercury cell battery (RCA VS-400)
M1--0-1 milliammeter in 2" square case (Triplett Model 227-T)
PL1--Three-prong plug (optional)
R1, R5--230-ohm, V<sub>2</sub>-watt resistor
R2--20-ohm potentiometer
R3--3000-ohm, V<sub>2</sub>-watt resistor
R4--500-ohm potentiometer
R6--500-ohm, V<sub>2</sub>-watt resistor
R7, R8--10-ohm, V<sub>2</sub>-watt resistor
R9--200-ohm potentiometer
S1--Spring-operated, d.p.d.t. push-button switch



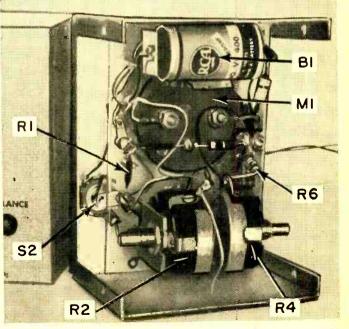
- S2—Spring-operated, s.p.s.t. push-button switch (Switchcraft Type 201)
- SO1—Three-prong socket (optional)
- TH1, TH2—Thermistor assembly; a matched pair of 2000-ohm nominal (25°C) thermistors (Victory Engineering Corp. Type A-33)
- (Victory Engineering Corp. Type A-33) 1-5" x 4" x 3" aluminum case, hammertone finish (Premier PMC-1005)
- 1-Battery holder for 4-volt cylindrical mercury cell
- Misc. polystyrene sheeting, hardware, threewire cable, solder, wire, etc.

Inside view at right shows location of major parts on chassis and subchassis.

polystyrene cement. The wires are soldered to lugs screwed to the base plate. One common connection between the two thermistors and the two thermisnals for the two remaining leads comprise the terminals for the three-wire transmission cable that goes to the control box.

**Testing.** Set both the Voltage Adj control (R9) and the Range control (R4) to maximum resistance. Set the Balance control (R2) at the center of its range.

Depress both push buttons (S1 and S2) simultaneously and hold them down for about 5 seconds. The meter should read February, 1957





Front view of anemometer control box with meter which may either be calibrated directly to read wind velocity or may be used with a graph.

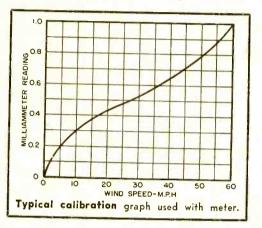
somewhat above half scale. Now advance the *Voltage Adj* control slowly until the meter reads exactly full scale. This adjusts the voltage to approximately 3.1 volts —a value which represents the standard operation of the instrument.

Release the *Battery Test* button (S1), maintaining pressure on the *Read Wind Speed* button (S2). Make sure that the thermistor assembly is in still air. Now adjust the *Balance* control for a zero reading on the meter.

Release the *Read Wind Speed* button and advance the *Range* control. Again press the *Read Wind Speed* button and, if necessary, readjust the *Balance* control to its maximum resistance position. The anemometer is now ready for calibration.

**Calibration.** Enlist the services of a competent automobile driver for this task because you are going to "generate" a readable wind speed by holding the thermistor assembly out of a car window while in motion at various speeds. Choose a highway which permits maximum state speed limits.

Have your driver accelerate to and maintain a speed of 60 m.p.h. Hold the thermistor assembly as far out of the window as possible and depress the *Read Wind Speed* button. The meter reading should be substantially less than full scale. Advance the *Range* control until you arrive at

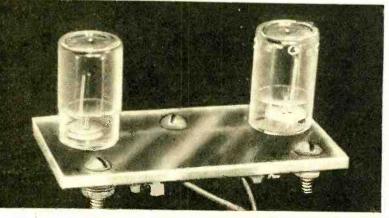


a full-scale reading on the meter. At this point, a reading of 1.0 ma. is equivalent to a wind speed of 60 m.p.h.\*

Repeat this procedure for speeds of 55, 50, 45, 40, etc., m.p.h., but do not alter the setting of the *Range* control. Keep records of the meter readings for each of these speeds for your calibration curve. -30-

\* If full scale is not reached at 60 m.p.h. with any setting of the *Range* control, the needle-battle holes should be *slightly* enlarged.

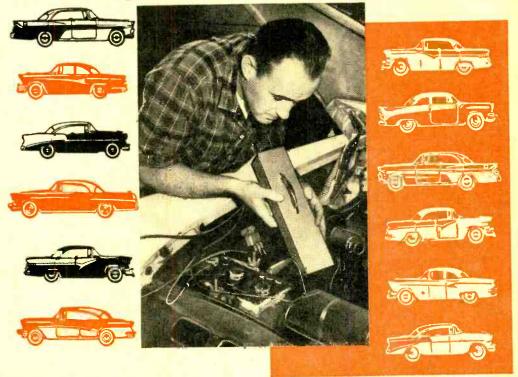
Thermistor assembly is shown at right. One of the units is exposed to the wind via some holes in its enclosure: the other is kept airtight in its case. This assembly should be located where it will be exposed to winds to be measured. You will be able to obtain the matched pair of thermistors from Victory Engineering Corp., Springfield Road, Union, N. J.



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POPULAR ELECTRONICS

## Something New in an Auto Timing Light



#### By PAUL HARVEY

NCREASED gasoline consumption and lackadaisical engine performance are often signs of improper ignition timing. If you would like your car to purr along at all speeds with the kind of power of which it is capable, you need not invest \$25.00 or more for a commercial timing light. The instrument described in this article can be constructed for ten dollars or less, depending upon how you shop around for parts.

Construction. The foundation of this unit is a slip cover aluminum box measuring 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x 13" x 2<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>". Its shape is such as to provide an easy one-hand hold during the time of motor adjustment. Two small aluminum shelves are cut from scrap metal and fitted inside the case. One of these supports the vibrator transformer T1 and the other holds the vibrator socket. The shelves are spaced about 1½ inches apart to make room for the transformer leads and the connections to the socket. Above the second shelf is the vibrator, buffer capacitor (C1), high-voltage selenium rectifier (SR1), filter capacitor (C2), charging resistor (R2), discharge capacitor (C3), and associated wiring.

The Amglo U-35 strobe tube is designed to fit a standard 6-prong radio socket. To February, 1957 Brilliant strobe flashes from this simple device permit daylight adjustment

insure against arcing between the high voltage triggering prong, which connects to the spark plug of the car, and any other grounded points in the case, an Isolantite socket was mounted on a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick sheet of polystyrene cut to fit the box.

If this constructional layout is used, the inter-shelf wiring should be completed before the shelves are secured to the case. Two %" holes are drilled in the rear of the case, fitted with grommets, and used to provide entry for the triggering wire and the two battery leads. Note that the wire from the spark plug must have high-voltage heavy insulation. Both battery leads enter the box through the same hole; one is red, for the "hot" side connection to the battery, while the other is black and signifies the ground connection.

Care should be taken in soldering the spark-plug triggering lead to the #6 lug

www.americanradiohistory.com

C1-0.006-µfd., 1500-volt paper tubular buffer capacitor (Cornell-Dubilier Cub 16D6)

C2-10-µfd., 600-volt (minimum) filter capacitor

C3—1-µfd., 600-volt capacitor

R1-250-ohm, 1-watt resistor

R2-25,000-ohm, 1-watt resistor SRI-Selenium rectifier, high voltage type, rated at 1000 volts or more (Sarkes Tar-zian H.V. Type 1, 1000-volt

stack) TI-Transformer, 250 volts peak each side of center-tap, for use with 6-volt

vibrator (Thordarson 22R26) XEI—Xenon gas stroboscope tube (Amglo U-35)

Vibrator-6-volt non-synchronous type (Mallory 509P)

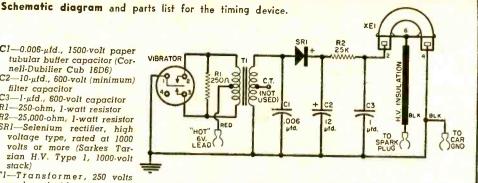
11/8" x 13" x 25/8" slip-cover aluminum case (ICA 29100, spray-painted to taste)

1-6-prong medium socket, Isolantite or Steatite

#### HOW IT WORKS

The 6 volts of the car battery are converted into approximately 500 volts peak a.c. by means of the vibrator and power transformer. The entire secondary is connected in a half-wave circuit to obtain the 500 volts. R1 absorbs the inductive surges and prevents premature pitting of the vibrator contacts. C1 is a buffer capacitor which comes into semi-resonance with the secondary winding. The a.c. voltage is rectified by SR1 and filtered by C2. The voltage that appears across C2 is transferred through R2 to C3 at the start of the operating cycle. Thus, about 500 volts of d.c. appear at the terminals of the U-35 discharge tube. The U-35 idles until a high voltage surge from the spark plug is applied to the triggering electrode. This starts the discharge by ionizing the xenon gas in the tube. Once ionization has begun, the tube becomes a dead short-circuit across C3 and a large charge of energy passes through it, causing the xenon to glow.

The discharge ends when the potential of C3 falls below the de-ionization voltage of the U-35. In the meantime, C3 recharges through R2, building up its voltage so that it, too, is prepared for the next trigger impulse.



preferred. If Bakelite is used, isolate prong #6 from prongs #2 and #4 by a 1/4" hacksaw cut across middle of socket.

1—4-prong radio socket (Amphenol 78-S4)

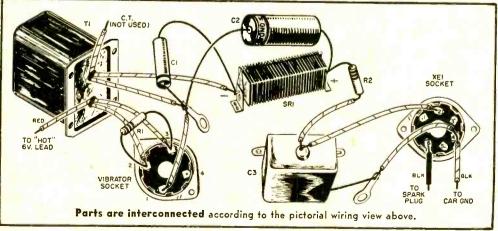
3—Large battery clips with rubber insulating covers 3-5' lengths of wire, one having high voltage

ignition insulation.

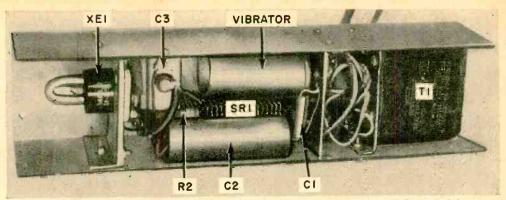
of the 6-prong socket. Keep the bare end of this wire away from ground points or there will be internal arcing.

The light emitted by the strobe tube is of very high intensity. A lens at the end of the case is not altogether necessary if engine timing is to be done in an enclosed garage. The lens will intensify the light so that the instrument may be used in full daylight under the shadow of the hood. Any short-focus, convex lens will do the trick; the one used in this model was taken from a 50-cent flashlight.

Testing. When the wiring is complete, the timing light should be checked with the cover removed. Shut off the car engine, connect the black wire to ground on the frame of the automobile, the red wire to the ungrounded terminal of the battery, and the heavily insulated triggering lead to the #1 spark plug. If the car uses a

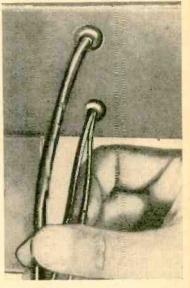


POPULAR ELECTRONICS



Aluminum case for the electronic timing strobe can be purchased at most radio parts jobbers. The transformer used by the author was one he obtained at a second-hand store. Note placement of major parts inside the case (above). The lens, which can be taken from a broken flashlight, is held in place by a simple bracket (below, left). All three leads enter the case through grommets (below, right); the heavy lead is the cable connection to the spark plug.





12-volt battery, the red wire should be clipped to the bar connecting cell #3 to cell #4—a point which provides 6 volts for operating the vibrator.

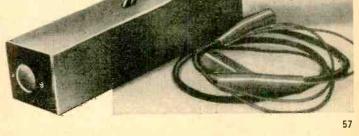
Set the timing light on the fender and start the engine. The timing light should flash on and off in synchronization with the firing of the #1 plug. As the engine is speeded up, the rate of flashing should increase proportionately. Check for internal arcs. Arcing due to close spacing of

A drawer pull was used by the author to hold the strobe timer (at right); it is positioned at a center of balance so that the unit can be easily handled. This external view shows the neat appearance of the timer.

February, 1957

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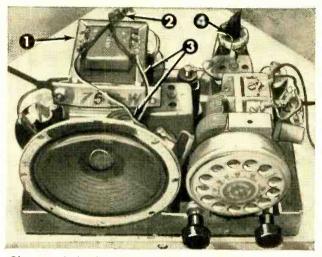
parts may be stopped by slipping a small thin sheet of polystyrene between the offending points. A little benzine or gasoline will cure arcing across the surface of the socket.



**MOOTHING** it out or "souping it up"-call it what you like, there is something you can do to your small, old radio to get it to sound pretty much like a more expensive console, and even approach the quality of hi-fi. A few changes and connections, with little strain on your pocketbook and the least bit of technical effort on your part, can do the trick. Aside from the pleasure derived through making the improvements, the finished job has a number of uses. You can use it for the a.m. half of binaural broadcasts, or as an auxiliary amplifier for a regular sound system, or as a standby amplifier when your main rig is in repair. Or, tote it along on your next vacation trip and amaze the neighbors. It still looks like an ordinary fivetube set, but man — what sound! Total cost of the project, including the new transformer, shouldn't exceed \$5.00. These pages tell you how to do it.

Step No. 1

# Get NEW Sound from OLD Radios



**Changes** which will improve sound in small, 5-tube a.m. receiver; 1) new output transformer; 2) leads connecting to external loudspeaker; 3) negative feedback connections; 4) added filter capacitor with unused terminals taped. Latter is clamped to i.f. can.

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to speaker voice coil.

#### **Connect New Output Transformer**

The power amplifier of a typical small radio looks something like circuit (A) below. Usual frequency response is from 100 to 3000 cps. Simply replacing the existing output transformer with a better one will produce marked improvement in sound

quality. The one used here was a Stancor Type A-3830. Connect one blue lead to output tube's plate, the other blue lead to B plus. Red lead (center tap) is used in Step 2, below. Green and black leads connect

#### Step No. 2 .....

**Re-Wire Screen Grid Connection** 

Installation of better transformer permits further improvements for more linear frequency response from small set. New

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transformer has center-tapped primary. By connecting output tube's screen grid to this center-tap, you can simulate the "ultralinear" principle

linear" principle of operation. New hookup is shown in (B) at left. Such a connection makes for wider frequency response, and generally "crisper" sound. You'll find you have to turn up the volume control a little more to get same sound level as before.



#### **Negative Feedback Loop**

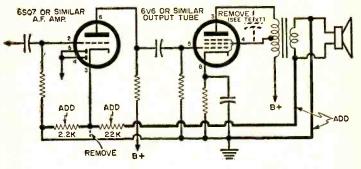
Your small radio is now ready for its next improvement—adding negative feedback. The diagram below shows a simple but effective way of wiring a negative feedback loop into the set. Feedback voltage is

taken from secondary of output transformer and fed back to input of first audio amplifier stage. With correct polarity of connection, the sound will be noticeably improved with just a small reduction in volume. When the polarity is wrong, positive feedback will result and audible oscillations will occur.

Step No. 4

Step No. 3

Simply reverse connections to secondary of output transformer to correct this situation. Some sets will operate best with a lower value resistor than 2200 ohms. Use lowest one that gives good results.



#### **Juggling Capacitors**

The above steps will result in generally improved sound, with reduced distortion. The most obvious improvement will be in the set's output of bass frequencies. For further improvement, in treble region, try removing capacitor between output tube's plate and screen, or plate and B-plus, or plate and ground (see diagram above). This should extend response of set beyond the limits of hearing. In some sets, however, its removal may result in more noise than

#### And Finally

Step-by-step improvements in frequency response, resulting from the "souping-up" process detailed above, are shown in the graph (below, right). The response of your small set's modest little amplifier has now

been stretched and straightened as much as possible. This has been done at the expense of over-all gain, but there's usually enough gain built into such sets to compensate for the loss. You may hear switch clicks more sharply now, but you'll also hear music more clearly. One obvious step re- go mains: to take full advantage of your improved receiver, you'll want a better speaker system. This means at least an 8" unit, or better-a 10" or 12" unit-mounted in a suitable enclosure. There are several good ones available at reasonable prices. Leave the original one connected, or use

it together with the new one. A level control, such as an L-pad, will help match the two. This improvement puts the final touch to your job of getting better sound from an old set. —*Elbert Robberson* 

anything else. If this is true in your case,

better put the capacitor right back into

the circuit. Another trick, involving capaci-

tors, is to step up the current reserves of

the set's power supply. Such upgrading

will prepare the radio for smooth handling

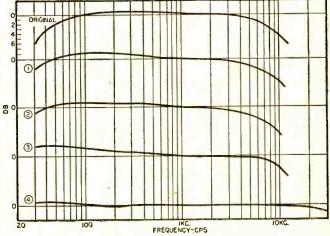
of big orchestral sounds. Simply increase

the size of your filter capacitors to up-

wards of 40 µfd. per section. Add enough

so that the set "continues to play" for a

brief instant after it is turned off.



February, 1957



Attack Triggers Automatic Protector

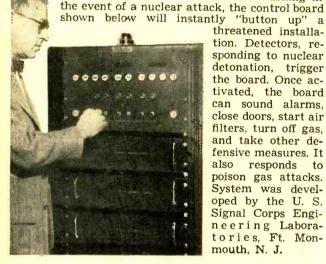
Even if humans fail to sound a warning in

#### **Beat Checks Bell**

"A properly tuned bell is one of the most complicated mechanisms in the world," according to William Parker, owner of the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md. At left, Edith Myers tackles one of the complications by using an electronic beat frequency oscillator to check the bell's pitch for a perfect "middle C" tone. (Wide World Photo.)

#### **Music at Bus Stop**

Free music is being provided at bus-stop benches in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for riders waiting for buses. The music comes from a small radio receiver, tucked away behind the bench. Each set starts 10 min-



threatened installation. Detectors, responding to nuclear detonation, trigger the board. Once activated, the board can sound alarms, close doors, start air filters, turn off gas. and take other defensive measures. It also responds to poison gas attacks. System was developed by the U.S. Signal Corps Engineering Labora-tories, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.





utes of broadcasting with the push of a lever. If, after 10 minutes, the bus hasn't arrived. the lever may be activated again for more listening. Receivers are pre-tuned to KDEF, popular local station. The sets used are transistorized portables obtained by the Albu-querque Bus Co. from University Courtesy Co., 1826 Solano Dr. N. E., Albuquerque.



## Rejuvenate Your TV Picture Tube

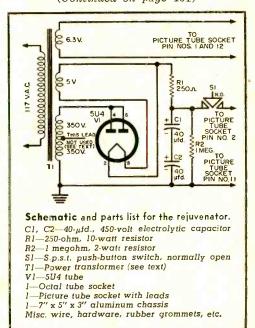
MOST television picture tube failures are caused by a condition that can be remedied temporarily, usually providing additional months of satisfactory operation. The symptoms of this type of failure are a slow warm-up and a dim, washed-out picture. If your picture tube exhibits these symptoms, chances are that the trouble is due to nothing more than the premature formation of an oxide coat covering that results in a degree of leakage between the grid and cathode of the tube. This simple rejuvenator will burn away the undesirable coating.

**The heart** of the rejuvenator is a standard power transformer. The author chose a transformer from an old table-model radio because of its small size. Transformer, rectifier tube socket and switch S1 are mounted on a small chassis measuring about  $7'' \ge 5'' \ge 3''$ . Component placement is not critical in this simple circuit.

Only three windings of the transformer are employed—the 6.3-volt winding to provide filament voltage to the TV picture tube, the 5-volt winding for the 5U4 rectifier filament, and the secondary winding to provide high voltage. If your transformer has additional windings, the leads should be clipped short and carefully insulated from the chassis. The center tap of the secondary winding is not used. Instead, the whole winding is applied across a halfwave rectifier circuit with one end of the circuit completed through chassis ground.

Switch *S1* is an s.p.s.t., push-button switch of the "normally open" type. A heavy-duty switch would be a good idea in view of the heavy current flow through the circuit. Add resistors R1 and R2, and filter capacitors C1 and C2, as shown in the wiring diagram. The author used two 450-volt capacitors in series to provide a high voltage rating.

The final step consists of wiring in the standard picture tube socket. This can be obtained with the leads already attached, thus making it necessary only to pass them through a pre-drilled hole in the rear of the chassis. Four of the five wires coming from (Continued on page 101)





TO RECREATE, in a recording studio, the feeling and flavor of a show originally intended for the stage is no easy task. Skills of both performers and technicians are taxed to the limit. On the other hand, careful microphone placement, relentless critical appraisal of "takes," re-recording and dubbing to smooth over rough spots are some of the techniques used during a recording session to assure perfect masters and thus top-quality pressings for the public. Some of this activity is suggested in these behind-the-scenes photos made recently at a leading recording studio. A listing of 20 representative shows, with comments on their best available recordings, appears on the next page. To be sure, there are many more shows worthy of attention, but this "scoreboard" can serve as a guide and checklist to some

of the greatest. Enthusiasm for musical comedy discs is so great that even records made a few years ago—admittedly not the latest in sonic perfection—are being grabbed by collectors. -30—

> Lady fair who portrays Eliza Doolittle in both stage and recorded versions of "My Fair Lady." Julie Andrews, above, is caught during a tense moment at first playback of her recording. Other performers, musicians, technicians, and production director are also listening for over-all quality and flaws. "Flubs," "goofs," and "boners" that can occur at a hectic recording session are corrected before master tape is approved for cutting disc. Public never really finds out about them, gets professionally perfect release.

Singer and recordist combine laughs as well as talents during playback of "Pajama Game" above. Obviously pleased with the results are vocalist Janis Paige and Columbia's Goddard Lieberson. Latter sparked development of LP records and his project of recording musical comedy shows is making hifi history. At right, recording of orchestra and chorus presents special problem to technicians who must achieve feeling of spaciousness together with "presence" effect of voices. Correct microphoning, calculated reverberation, and close coordination with musical director can do the trick.



SHOW (Composer)	WHAT IT'S ABOUT	THE RECORDS								
Annie <mark>Cet Your Cun</mark> (Berlin)	Exploits and romance of fabulous Annie Oakley in Old West.	Film soundtrack version on MGM E-509 has big, rich sound, but original cast recording on Decca 9018 fea- tures the one-and-only Ethel Merman in title role.								
Brigadoon (Loewe and Lerner)	American tourists discover Scottish village that has sunk beneath the moors.	Both versions—Victor LOC-1001, original cast, and MGM 3135, film soundtrack—excel in performance and sound								
Call Me Madam (Berlin)	Satire on diplomats who mix love with politics.	Ethel Merman's clarion-call vocalizing surmounts any sonic limitations on Decca's original cast version (9022)								
Carousel (Rodgers and Ham- merstein)	Carnival barker tries to settle down to married life in fishing village.	Authentic flavor of Broadway stage on original cast re- cording (Decca 9020); better sound on film soundtrack version (Capitol W-694); voices of opera soloists on Victor LPM-1048.								
Finian's Rainbow (Lane and Harburg)	Leprechaun falls for girl sharecropper in mythical state of "Missitucky."	Original cast version on Columbia ML-4062 features top vocal talents and fine sound. Singers have plenty o "presence."								
Girl Crazy (Gershwin)	Eastern playboy brings chorus girls to dude ranch in Arizona.	Special production by Goddard Lieberson boasts Mary Martin and others in modern, hi-fi sounding version or Columbia CL-822.								
Guys and Dolls (Loesser, Swerling, and Burrows)	Damon Runyon characters romp through hilarious ad- ventures in big city.	Full justice to zany characters and songs is done or original cast version (Decca 9023); Columbia's pressin (CL-2567) has outstanding cast and sound.								
King and I (Rodgers and Ham- merstein)	Schoolmarm Anna tries to "housebreak" the head- strong King of Siam.	Original Broadway cast version on Decca 9008 has Cert rude Lawrence and much sentimental value; film sound track release on Capitol W-740 has excellent performer and hi-fi sound.								
Kiss Me Kate (Porter)	Troupe of Shakespearian actors gets mixed up with romance and gangsters.	Columbia's original cast release (OL-4140) has plenty of zip and better-than-average sonics.								
Lady in The Dark (Weill)	Stern career woman has trouble managing her own emotions.	If you can find one, try Victor's LRT-7001 with Gertrud Lawrence as the bemused Lady; a newer version, Victo LM-1882, features Ann Sothern, fine supporting cas and excellent hi-fi sound.								
My Fair Lady (Loewe and Lerner)	Shaw's "Pygmalion" story of professor who makes a "lady" of a slum girl.	One of the greatest musical shows of all time superbly recorded by original cast on Columbia OL 5090. Cut and pressed recently, this is truly a modern hi-fi disc.								
Of Thee I Sing (Gershwin)	Pulitzer Prize winner; sav- age satire on national poli- tics.	You may still find copies of this out-of-print rarity o dealers' shelves (Capitol S-350). There should be re-issue on some label of this terrific show!								
Oklahoma (Rodgers and Ham- merstein)	Intimate glimpses into lives and loves of early western settlers.	Decca 9017 has the original Broadway cast; Capitol SA 595 has the fabulous soundtrack from the Todd-A- film version.								
Pajama Came (Adler, Ross, Abbott, and Bissell)	Labor vs. management in pajama factory, compli- cated by love affairs.	Columbia OL 4840 ranks high with the authenticity of the original cast plus the benefits of hi-fi recording.								
Pal Joey (Rodgers and Hart)	Chicago nightclub owner in and out of trouble, mostly with women.	Tops in performance and sound is Columbia OL 4364 This one really gives you a "front-row center" feeling								
Peter Pan (Barrie, Leigh, and Charlap)	A visit to "Never-neverland" where children fly and "never grow up."	Victor's recent original cast version with Mary Martin and Cyril Richards (LOC-1019) rates high in perform ance and sound.								
Porgy and Bess (Gershwin)	Love, adventure, crime, hu- mor, and pathos down in "Catfish Row."	Complete work on 3 Columbia records available as albur (OSL-162). Excerpts, in hi-fi production by Goddar Lieberson, on Col. OL-4766. Victor LM-1124 feature Robert Merrill with Shaw Chorate. Decca 9024 is orig inal cast version.								
Show Boat (Kern and Hammer- stein)	Laughter and tears with entertainers sailing up and down ''Ole Man River.''	Victor's new recording (LM-2008) of this perennia favorite is outstanding for singing and sonics. MGN 3230 contains the movie soundtrack, big on sound bu somewhat short on interpretation.								
South Pacific (Rodgers and Ham- merstein)	Plantation ewner falls for U. S. Navy nurse "some en- chanted evening."	Nobody but nobody can sing this one like Pinza and Mary Martin on Columbia OL 4180. Not the latest in hi-fi sound, but very clean and very listenable.								
Street Scene (Weill, Rice, and Hughes)	Strange mixture of sym- pathy and bitterness over lives of city dwellers.	A very sensitive yet forceful production is available o Columbia OL 4139. While not obtrusive, sound is clea and full.								
February, 1957										

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#### **Tube Saver Triples Tube Life**



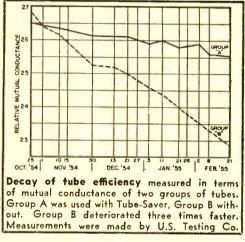
Every time you switch on your radio, TV, hi-fi set, or other electronic equipment, your tubes suffer serious strain. During these first few seconds of operation, a surge of starting current rushes through cold tube filaments and cathodes, gradually wearing them down. For the same reason, light bulbs in your home invariably burn out when they are first switched on the delicate filaments are blasted out by the initial current surge.

Radio engineers know this, and therefore turn their transmitters on at a very low voltage for a short period each morning before starting the broadcast day. They realize that it is important to let their expensive tubes warm up slowly. Only after the tubes reach operating temperature is the filament current raised to the rated value.

An electronics device, the Wuerth Tube-Saver, has recently been developed to reduce initial current surges in TV and hi-fi receivers, thus increasing the life of radio and TV tubes, including the picture tube. Through a patented principle known as



"Thermal Cushion Action," the Tube-Saver absorbs destructive current surges until heating elements in tubes have slowly warmed up to the point where they can safely handle the full charge of current. The device accomplishes this by reducing starter heating voltage to about 50% of normal for 10 seconds. Graph below shows the lengthened life of tubes operated with



the Tube-Saver as compared to those in ordinary operation.

The Wuerth Tube-Saver is easily installed. The TV or hi-fi cord simply plugs into the Tube-Saver receptacle, and in turn, the Tube-Saver plugs into the wall outlet. It operates on 117 volts, a.c.-d.c., for equipment drawing from 100 to 300 watts, carries the Underwriters' Laboratories approval, and is manufactured by the Wuerth Tube-Saver Corporation, 9125 Livernois Avenue, Detroit 4, Michigan.

Three research scientists of Bell Telephone Laboratories were singled out this year for the highest honors in science. The Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the

#### 1956 Nobel Prize for Physics to Doctors John Bardeen, William Shockley and Walter Brattain for "investigations on semiconductors and the discovery of the transistor effect." They are shown at left with the equipment used in their work that led to the invention of the transistor in 1948. It is noteworthy that electronics, a branch of conference has they encoded

to the invention of the transistor in 1948. It is noteworthy that electronics, a branch of engineering, has thus earned a distinction usually reserved for work in pure science. Perhaps this signifies the vanishing of the traditional gap between pure and applied research.

POPULAR ELECTRONICS

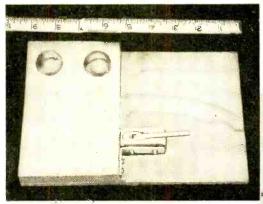
**Top Honors to Transistor Team** 

## Heat-Controlled Soldering Stand\_

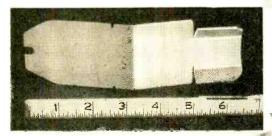
VERSATILE and easy to build, this soldering iron stand will not only hold your iron when not in use but will automatically control its heat. The unit features a rocker-arm rest which triggers a simple circuit that regulates the voltage fed to the iron's heating element.

For light soldering, there's enough heat in the tip of the iron to do a good job at all times. But if you need high heat, the iron is ready 15 seconds after lifting it from its rest.

The stand boasts other useful features: a readily accessible steel-wool cup permits occasional brightening of the faces. All

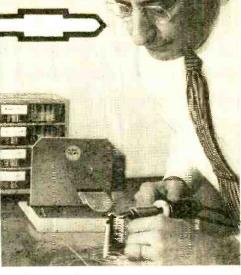


1 Base block is shown above after being glued to main base. The two holes are 1/4'' in diameter and must line up with holes in aluminum plate. Lever switch and bracket nestle in cutout made in main base and are secured in place with wood screws.

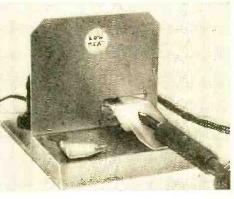


**2** Rocker arm (above) is fashioned from aluminum. Notches must fit snugly into narrower part of rocker cutout in aluminum mounting frame. The leaf spring is stainless steel strap and the switch bracket is aluminum. All dimensions are given in table on following page.

February, 1957



**3** Vertical section is aluminum, bent where it joins base block so that remaining portion covers block (below). Slit in lower right corner accommodates rocker-arm rest. Two circular holes must be punched in aluminum to match holes for cleaner and rosin cups in base block.



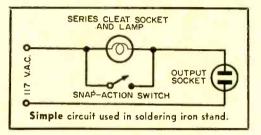


4 Close-up of completed stand from side opposite to that in photo at top of page. Note the two sockets; the one in foreground is for plugging in the ircn, the other—near rocker holds 100-watt bulb. Bill of materials for constructing the soldering stand is given at right. The two sockets used are called "cleat-sockets." The words "Low Heat" may be lettered on a 2" square of frosted glass, held in place with vinyl tape.

PART	MATERIAL	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS
Plywood base	3-ply pine	91/2"	61/4"	1/4"
Base block	pine	41/4"	6!/4"	3/4"
Mounting frame	aluminum	9"	61/4"	18 gauge
Rocker arm	aluminum	7"	2"	14 gauge
Leaf spring	stainless steel TV antenna chimney strap	41/2"	3/4**	*****
Lever switch mounting bracket	aluminum	3″	1/2"	14 gauge
Flux cover and high heat rest	aluminum	2 <sup>3</sup> /8″	11/2"	l4 gauge
Lever switch	Lever-arm spr	ing switch, s.p.	d.t., normally	open type.

you need do is insert the tip into the pad and rotate it once or twice. A similar cup, further forward on the stand's base, contains rosin flux; the cover of this cup not only protects the flux when not in use but serves as a high-heat rest for the iron.

To construct this useful stand, follow the directions given with the photos on page 65. Refer also to the parts list and the wiring diagram at right.



Electronic "Private Tutor" Is Always on Hand!



#### First DEW Line Radars

Radar domes, such as the one at right, have become a familiar sight far above the Arctic Circle. Housed in the building is the electronic equipment needed for operating the U. S. Air Force's Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line. This is a radar fence that stretches 3000 miles from Alaska to Baffin Island above Canada. One section of the line was completed recently and turned over to the government by the Western Electric Company, prime contractor for the DEW Line. You can learn while relaxing if you have a "Memory Trainer" developed by Modernophone, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. A cartridge, containing a message, is inserted in the unit. It will play its contents, as controlled by a timer, through a built-in amplifier and speaker. Private earphones can be used, if preferred. Messages may also be recorded with the same device.

In addition to serving as a training aid for learning specific material, such as foreign languages, the "Memory Trainer" can also repeat sales messages in public places. The so-called "talking gas pump" at auto service stations utilizes just such a device. As an instrument for correcting speech defects, it may be employed at schools and hospitals.



# V.H.F. Explorer's Receiver

Because this receiver has a single audio amplifier, a set of headphones are used as demonstrated here. The full frequency range of this set is covered in three bands as shown below.

By RICHARD GRAHAM

E XPLORING the many services using the v.h.f. band\* can provide real excitement in listening. Not only are the familiar FM and TV broadcasting services found in this region, but a host of others, such as: Police, Fire, Public Utilities, Taxi, Aircraft, Amateur, etc.

The Explorer's Receiver has three plug-in coils and will pick up all these services in the range of 28 to 175 megacycles. The receiver has excellent sensitivity although it uses only two tubes. This is accomplished by using a superregenerative detector. This detector circuit has long been famous for its sensitivity, as well as for some of its

less desirable traits. Among the more important is its ability to cause interference. A superregenerative detector is basically an oscillator. So it's only natural for it to cause interference. The problem is overcome in this receiver by preceding the detector with an r.f. isolation stage.

**Construction.** This receiver requires some care in building. The lengths of leads play an important part in successful operation. For this reason it is recom-

 See "High Adventure in V.H.F. Reception," POPULAR ELECTRONICS, December, 1956, p. 58.
 February, 1957

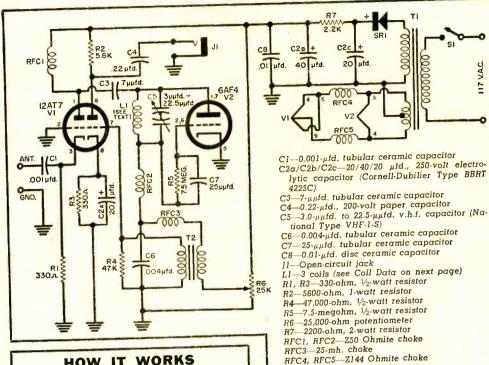
# Tune in on emergency broadcasts, FM and TV sound—and aircraft frequencies too

mended that the photographs of the receiver be carefully studied. If possible, copy my layout of parts exactly.

The receiver itself is constructed in a  $6'' \times 6'' \times 6''$  LMB box in which the chassis is mounted vertically. There is a good reason for this unorthodox approach. It permits very short leads between the antenna input and the detector. Note that the r.f. stage is mounted horizontally from one side of the chassis so the bottom of the socket will face the 6AF4 socket.

The detector tube socket is mounted on

-



#### HOW IT WORKS

A 12AT7 double triode serves as a grounded grid r.f. stage preceding the detector. The second half of this tube serves as an audio amplifier. The detector is of the superregenerative variety and uses a 6AF4 triode.

A grounded grid r.f. amplifier serves to isolate the oscillating detector from the antenna. Since the grid is grounded and the signal is fed into the cathode, it is necessary to feed the filament through r.f. chokes. The output is very loosely coupled to the detector.

The detector is an ultraudion type of oscillator that is brought in and out of oscillation at a low frequency rate. This low frequency is called the "squelch" or "quench" frequency. Feedback for the oscillator is accomplished through the circuit wiring and the internal capacities of the tube. These ca-pacities are not shown as such on the schematic diagram, although they are adequate at the frequencies used in the receiver to enable oscillation.

The detector output is fed to a conventional andio stage which feeds the headphone jack. D.c. power is obtained from a transformer-fed half-wave selenium rectifier supply. To enable the use of resistance filtering in the supply, the transformer selected has a higher output voltage than the usual transformer of this type. This eliminates the use of a filter choke.

the variable capacitor C5, which is made specifically for this application and has brackets for mounting a tube socket. The coil socket is a ceramic (or other high quality material) crystal socket. All sockets, couplings and capacitors used in the r.f. and detector stages should be of similar high-quality material.

The National VHF-1-S tuning capacitor C5 is different from the type of variable capacitor commonly used at lower frequencies. There are two stators and two rotors,

VI-12AT7 tube V2 6AF4 tube 1-Crystal socket (Miller No. 33102) 1-6" x 6" x 6" cabinet (LMB) Schematic and parts list for receiver. but the capacitor wiring terminals are connected to the two stators while the rotors are fastened to a common shaft. Thus, two variable capacitors are effectively

T2—Audio transformer, interstage 1:3 ratio

SI-S:p.s.t. toggle switch

(Stancor A-53)

SR1—65-ma., 160-volt selenium rectifier T1-Power transformer, sec. 150 volt, 25 ma.;

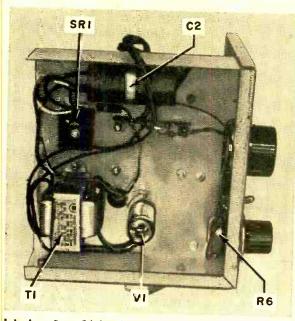
6.3 volt @ 0.5 amp. (Stancor P8181)

placed in series. The power supply section is located on the chassis opposite the r.f. wiring.

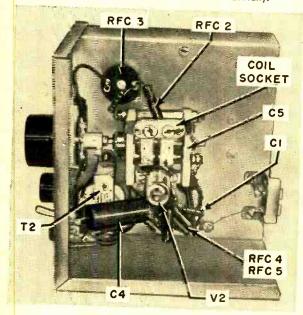
Before the unit is assembled, the cabinet will need a large hole cut through the side to comfortably allow the plugging in of the three coils. The hole in the model shown is 11/4" by 23/8"

Trying It Out. After the receiver is completed, including the coils, turn on the a.c. switch and advance the regeneration control *R6* until a loud hissing sound is heard in the headphones. Now tune the receiver for a signal—always remembering to adjust the regenerative control for the proper level.

The last step is to calibrate the three bands. If you have access to a signal generator, this is no problem. It becomes more difficult, but not insurmountable, if no sig-

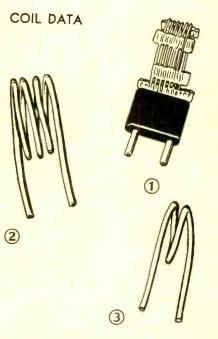


Interior view of left side of the receiver showing location of power supply components and the combination r.f. and audio amplifier tube, mounted horizontally.



Exterior view of the receiver (at right) shows cutout in the right side through which the warious coils are inserted into the coil socket to obtain the desired fre-quency band. In this photo, the cail for the 28-50 mc. band has been inserted; cails for the other two bands are also shown.

February, 1957



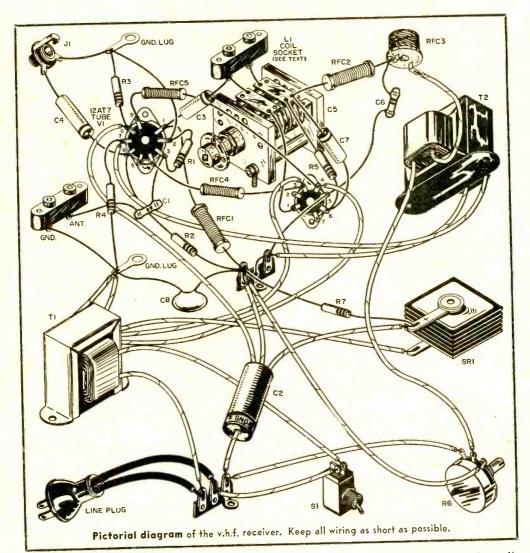
For the 28-50 mc. band: six turns of Barker & Williamson Miniductor No. (1)3015 coil stock (16 turns/inch), soldered into Millen No. 37412 plug.

For the 48 to 90 mc. band; four turns of No. 12 wire, tinned, 1/2" long, 1" in diameter.

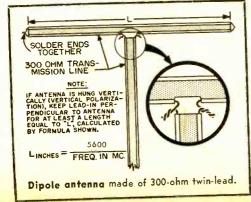
3 For the 90 to 175 mc. band: two turns of No. 12 wire, tinned, 1/2" long, 3/4" in diameter.

Right side of receiver (at left) con-tains oscillator tube and coil socket into which band coils are plugged. Point-topoint wiring and short leads are used.

www.americanradiohisto



nal generator is available. Generally there are enough signals of known frequency, such as TV and FM stations, to enable a rough calibration.



Another instrument you can use for calibrating is the grid-dip meter.\*

There is no single antenna that will produce top performance over the complete range covered by the receiver. An outdoor TV antenna will perform fairly well. However, this type of antenna is directional and horizontally polarized. Most mobile services use vertically polarized antennas. The writer has found that for general listening a plain random length piece of wire does as well as anything.

For top performance, a dipole cut to the desired frequency will produce superior results. The antenna can then be hung vertically or horizontally. Details of a dipole antenna for use on any specific band are shown in the drawing at left. -30-

\* See "How to Use a Grid Dipper," POPULAR ELEC-TRONICS, September 1956, p. 49. POPULAR ELECTRONICS

# ON THE

spotlight

#### -with Presence Control

**E** VER NOTICE how the vocalist seems to "stand right up front" in some pop records? The singer isn't *louder* than the orchestra, yet the three-dimensional feeling prevails—the soloist almost seems to be "present" in your living room. Part of this effect is achieved by microphone placement during the recording session. But there's another—even more important engineering gimmick sometimes used to achieve the feeling of "presence."

The sound we hear spans a musical range of about nine octaves or, to put it in hi-fi terms, a frequency range from about 20 cps to 15,000 cps. That includes everything from the big bass drum to the shrill notes of the piccolo. The human vocal range, however, comprises just the central portion of that over-all range. What's more, the tones which help us "place" the sound lie mostly between 2000 and 5000 cps. They're the tones that add crispness to human speech and to solo instruments such as the violin. A radio playing in the next room or apartment sounds dull because these very same frequencies aren't 'getting through" the intervening walls.

**Presence In Recordings.** Recording engineers get that elusive quality of presence by boosting mid-range frequencies above the level of high and low frequencies. In other words, a deliberate "bump" is inserted electronically so that all tones contained in the region from about 1000 February, 1957



By LEONARD FELDMAN

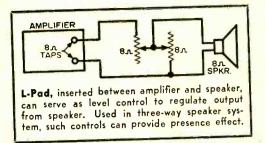
Singing voice can be made to "stand out" during recording as well as playback by the use of the "presence" control. Above, Rex Harrison takes a solo during recording of "My Fair Lady" for Columbia Records.

to 5000 cps are accentuated to a small degree. The effect has to be used in moderation. To overdo it would create a noticeable unbalance in the over-all recording.

In recording studios, special consoles costing hundreds of dollars are required to do this job, and not every studio does this type of frequency "bumping."

You can achieve very much the same results in your hi-fi setup. The presence effect can be achieved by loudspeaker manipulation, or by electronic control. Let's take the speaker method first.

**Three-Way Speaker Systems.** In a three-way speaker system, the woofer usually handles frequencies below 600-800 cps. The mid-range speaker takes over from about 600 to 4000 cps, and the tweeter carries on from there. Normally, the three elements are arranged so that they produce equal sound in their respective frequency regions. Furthermore, the cross-



over networks associated with the speakers are arranged so that as one element starts to "give up," the next one starts to "give out."

The result is flat or uniform response over the whole audible range of tones. Now, if you could readily increase the output of the mid-range speaker without affecting the output of the other two elements, or if you could decrease the sound output from the other two and leave the mid-range output unchanged, you'd be emphasizing just those frequencies which create the presence effect that helps make a soloist "stand out."

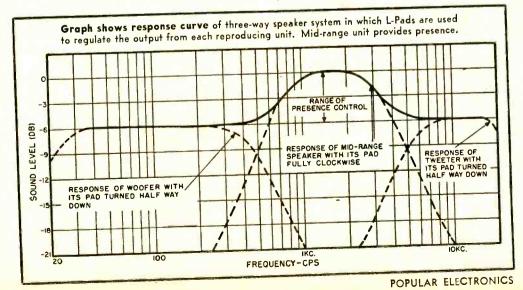
**Speaker Level Controls.** All you need to add this flexibility to your system are three speaker level controls, known as L-Pads. The L-Pad controls volume at the speaker (see diagram given above). Individual L-Pads may be connected at each speaker in the three-way system. As a first trial, set the woofer pad and tweeter pads about halfway counterclockwise from the maximum volume setting. Listen to some program material containing either a vocalist or an instrument solo and rotate the mid-range speaker pad from halfway to fully clockwise. Notice how the soloist

seems to take on a prominent position in the over-all sound picture. If you end up with the mid-range control fully clockwise, the total response of your system will be a very close approximation of the "presence bump" used by some recording companies.

Of course, you can vary the effect to suit your taste by experimenting with the pads until you find the over-all balance which pleases you most. Remember that woofer and tweeter pads should be equal in their settings. Then, the mid-range pad is played against the other two for the most natural, lifelike effect.

Electronic Presence Control. Nearly two years ago, the Electro-Voice Company of Buchanan, Mich., designed a circuit into its Model PC-1 "Music Control Center," which accomplishes the same presence effect electronically. This control is part of the preamp circuitry. The E-V engineers, after considerable experimentation, decided that the optimum frequency of the "bump" should be centered at about 4500 cps and that the control should vary from totally flat response to a maximum of 10 decibels of boost at the presence frequency. The amount of presence effect is continuously variable depending upon the setting of a variable resistor.

"Outboard" Presence Control. If you already have a preamplifier not equipped with a presence control, you can incorporate a similar control into your system by building the "outboard" presence control described in the article starting on the next page. This control requires *no* power supply and can be "patched in" directly between your preamplifier and power amplifier without even removing a screw from either of your present units. -30-



www.americanradiohistory.com

# Build Your Own Presence Control

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MOST "presence controls" in hi-fi components are built right into the circuits of preamplifiers or amplifiers. Yet it is quite simple to add this type of control externally to almost any hi-fi system.

The only electrical requirement is that your total system have a "reserve" of gain of about 12 to 14 db. Since most preamp and amp combinations are never operated near to "full volume," it is safe to say that the extra gain is generally available. After installation of this control, you will want to turn your volume control up a bit to restore the same listening levels you had before.

The entire control and associated circuitry can be built on a tiny chassis which, fully enclosed, measures only  $3\frac{1}{4}" \times 2\frac{1}{6}" \times 1\frac{5}{6}"$ . Since the completed unit is to be inserted between the preamplifier and power amplifier of your system, the input jack you should use is a standard phono jack which is mounted by means of 4-40 x  $\frac{1}{4}$ machine screws and nuts at one end of the chassis. The output is brought out by means of a short length of single-conductor shielded cable, through a 3/16"-diameter hole at the opposite end of the chassis. The end of this cable is fitted with a

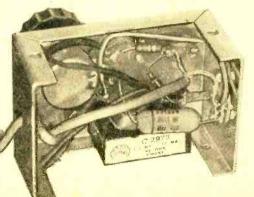
Under-chassis view of the home-built "outboard" presence control. standard phono-tip plug. No additional interconnecting cables will be required when adding the presence control to your existing system.

By LEONARD FELDMAN

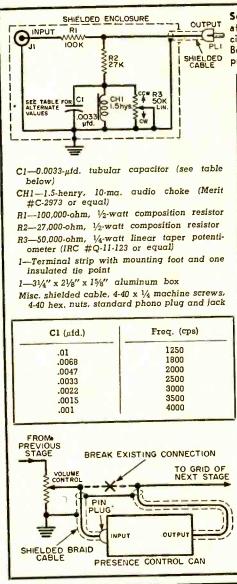
Mount the control itself, as well as the 1.5-henry choke, against the largest surface of the chassis by means of suitable hardware. A one-point insulated terminal strip is also mounted on this surface, to accommodate the junction of R1 and R2.

In wiring the connections of potentiometer R3, observe the "sense" of rotation. The presence effect should become greater as the control is rotated clockwise. Therefore, the arm, or center terminal of the control, should be wired to the right-hand terminal (as viewed from the rear of the control with the terminals facing upward); and this point, in turn, is wired to "ground."

Speaking of "ground" connections, all



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## HOW IT WORKS

In this version of the "presence control," a maximum accentuation of 6 db was found to be ideal, and the frequency of the "presence bump" was designed to be at 2500 cycles. To obtain these results, R3 was selected as 50,000 ohms and C1 was chosen to have a value of 0.0033 µfd. Since opinion and tastes vary as to the amount and frequency of "presence" which is ideal, other values of C1 may be used for different "presence" center frequencies (see table above). Increasing the value of R3 will produce somewhat greater maximum accentuation values. For example, if R3 is a 200,000-ohm potentiometer, the maximum presence effect will be about 8.5 decibels. Increasing the value of R3 much beyond this value will not materially increase the presence effect at maximum because the reactance of the inductance CH1 itself begins to limit the action.

Schematic diagram and parts list are shown directly at left. Table below lists different "presence" frequencies that may be emphasized with different C1 values. Bottom diagram shows how to connect "outboard" presence control into circuit of complete amplifier.

the ground-returns in the circuit should be returned to one point, preferably the ground side of the input jack. This procedure will minimize the possibility of annoying "hum loops."

Installing the Control. If your system includes a separate preamplifier-controlchassis and a basic power amplifier, or if you have an FM-AM tuner which includes tone controls and preamplifier, no additional wiring or soldering is required. Simply disconnect the cable now running between the output jack on your preamplifier and the input jack on your power amplifier at the power amplifier end. Connect the pin plug of this cable to the input jack of the presence control. Connect the pin plug of the presence control output cable to the input jack of the power amplifier.

The control shaft may be cut down to suitable length and an appropriate knob fitted to it. The knob selected should preferably have some sort of pointer or marking dot so that the control can be set to optimum values after you have had a chance to experiment with its action.

**How to Use It.** With the control turned fully counterclockwise, your hi-fi system will have its normal "fiat" response. You may prefer this setting for listening to symphonic music where emphasis of a particular portion of the audible spectrum may not contribute noticeably to the overall results. Rotating the control clockwise causes a gradual insertion of mid-frequency emphasis. In the case of solo instrumentalists or vocalists, a setting of the control adds the feeling of "presence" without seeming the least bit unnatural.

If your equipment includes an all-in-one preamplifier-amplifier combination, it is a simple matter to "tap into" the circuit at a convenient point and take advantage of the presence effect. A suggested method of doing this is illustrated at left. Disconnect the lead now wired to the arm of your existing volume control. Run a length of shielded conductor cable from the arm of the volume control to the input of the presence control by installing a pin plug on the end of the shielded cable. The output cable of the presence control, less pin plug, should be spliced to the lead which was previously connected to the volume control. Solder both shielded braids (input and output) to the ground side of the vol-

# E'RE COMPLETELY BAFFLED

HAD BEEN SHAMBLING through the house and was on my third trip around when the wife intercepted me.

"Lose something?"

"Shhhh!" I hissed, pointing to the amplifier from which emanated the spirited harmonics of Ravel's Bolero. "Listen! Do you hear it?"

Cocking her head, she listened intently, then turned and eyed me suspiciously. "Sounds great to me. Always did like that piece. It's something-or-other from South Pacific, ain't it? What're you trying to prove, anyway?"

Taking her hand, I led her through all five rooms contain-

ing the small amplifiers. Pausing in each, I indicated (by sign language) that she was to listen closely. Finally, I led her back into the study where Bolero was beating forth in full hi-fi tones. I snapped the recording off.

"See what I mean!" I said emphatically.

"Frankly—no."

"Why it's so obvious that even you should be able to spot it-tin ear or

no tin ear!" I declared with an amused chuckle.

"Who's got a tin ear?" she demanded irritably.

"Well, I'll draw you a word-picture. Our entire inter-room music system is nothing more than a series of five wide-range speakers. Here, in the study, is a regular hi-fi amplifier—complete with separate woofer, squawker and tweeter. Consequently, the moment the music leaves this room it loses that fine tonal quality achieved only by hearing it through separate speakers.

"Sounds great to me the way it is," she insisted. "Besides, I can smell another of February, 1957

it?" she chortled.

"Anything you say-anything!" I babbled confidently.

"Will you get me that color-TV set I want if I don't like the new music system?" she inquired, tiny lights of cunning leaping back and forth in her narrowed eyes.

"It's a deal," I agreed.

"It's all yours, sucker!" She departed, giggling snidely. I experienced a momentary flash of uneasiness, but squelched it with the surety that, given the latest components, I would build a music system guaranteed to thrill a tone-deaf aborigine. (Continued on page 119)

### By Carl Kohler

your mad, expensive ideas. I suppose you're thinking of tearing out the whole system and replacing it with a lot of costly gismos —just so you can hear each violin, each horn and the conductor breathing behind his baton."

"That's it!" I cried joyously. "That's exactly why-"

"And I suppose that means not only splurging gobs of money, but tearing up the whole house, making a terrible mess with wires and tools and-"

"I'll be neater than a New England spinster," I promised-crossing my heart and making the scout sign. "You'll never

know a thing has been changed until you hear the gloriously clear and faithful surges of-"I've got a tin ear -remember?" she said acidly.

"Even so," I stated uncomfortably (wishing I'd kept my truthful observations to my big - mouthed self), "you'll notice a tremendous difference in the music around here, once I get the entire system hifi'ed."

"Wanna bet on



.... "Certainly, I'll send them today," Mr. Golen-

paul assured me, adding up a rather horrendous col-

umn of figures and cackling happily to himself . . .



By EUGENE F. CORIELL Lt. Col., USAF

# Don't throw out that broken-down set... minor repairs or tube replacements can give it new life

THERE'S a lot of fun to be had in fixing old radios—perhaps because there's a challenge to be met in substituting whatever parts are available for original components which can no longer be obtained. Also, since these old models can be bought in second-hand shops for fifty cents to a couple of dollars—or dug out of your basement or attic, this is an inexpensive way of acquiring an additional set for the rumpus room, workshop, garage, etc.

You will be able to save considerable time and trouble if you can secure a schematic and parts list of the "oldie." Some schematics are still available in a manual published by Supreme Publications, 1760 Balsam Rd., Highland Park, Ill., selling for \$2.50. John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., 480 Canal St., New York, N. Y., also has provisions for supplying schematics at nominal fees. Contact these publishers if your "oldie" is a pre-war model.

**Locate the Trouble.** When you have lugged the set down from the attic, blow out the dust and, before firing it up, put an ohmmeter across the a.c. cord plug with the power switch in the set turned on. This is to make sure that there's no direct short circuit inside. If there is one, run it down point-to-point with your ohmmeter.

Then put in any tubes needed, or substitutes for them, and plug in the set.

Perhaps it will work but the hum level will be high, in which case the electrolytic filter capacitors in the power supply are probably weak, open, or leaking electrically. In this latter instance, the rectifier tube and the power transformer will be very hot, due to excessive current flow.

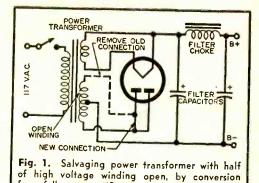
Weak or distorted output is usually due to bad tubes, wrong plate, screen and bias voltages, defective resistors and capacitors, and badly oxidized soldered joints. And there is always the possibility that someone has been tinkering with the receiver and made some wrong connections. Hence the value of the schematic.

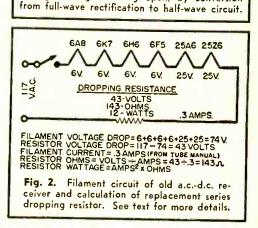
If the set produces no signal but the tubes light up, there is a complete failure of some component. Look for a bad tube, or open plate and screen resistors, open coupling capacitors, open speaker or power supply. These difficulties can be located by the first usual trouble-shooting techniques such as visual checks for loose, burned or broken components, then substitution of known good tubes, and finally signal tracing, voltage measurements and continuity checks.

The problem in servicing old receivers is POPULAR ELECTRONICS not so much in finding the cause of the trouble but in replacing defective and nonavailable parts with present-day items. Since parts costs may well run to several times the second-hand price of the set, a well-filled junkbox under the workbench can help hold these costs down. Let's start with the tubes.

**Replace Obsolete Tubes.** Many of the older tube types are no longer manufactured or are hard to find, but there are quite a few that can be replaced with modern types in the same sockets without wiring changes. Buy a tube substitution guide such as TV And Radio Tube Substitution Guide, available for fifty cents from H. G. Cisin, Amagansett, N. Y. An old guide of some value is Successful Radio Repairing With Available Substitute Parts, which was published during World War II by Supreme Publications.

Tube substitution guides show tubes that can be used in the same sockets for the same general purpose, as well as those that require socket or circuit changes. Some guides also indicate the need for certain precautions. For example, in a.c./d.c. sets, the tube filaments are in series and the same current flows through all the filaments. A substitute tube must therefore have the same filament current drain if circuit changes are to be avoided. This is also important in a.c. sets where the tube heaters are in parallel, since a substitute tube requiring additional current may overload the power transformer. Tube substitution guides should be used with discretion, and their data should always be checked against a standard tube data book





such as the *RCA* Receiving Tube Manual for pin numbers and voltages.

When substitute tubes are used, they may result in broad or inaccurate tuning due to differences in internal tube capac-(Continued on page 101)

ORIGINAL	SUBSTITUTES	ORIGINAL	SUBSTITUTES		
3B5	3C5, 3Q5	6X5	6AX5, 6W5		
3C5	3B5, 3Q5	6W5	6AX5, 6X5		
3Q5	3B5, 3C5	6W7	6J7, 6K7, 6S7, 6U7		
5Z3	80, 83	25A6	25B6, 25C6, 25L6		
6AB6	6N6	25B6	25A6, 25C6, 25L6		
6AX5	6W5, 6X5	25C6	25A6, 25B6, 25L6		
6B6	6Q7, 6R7, 6T7, 6V7	25L6	25A6, 25B6, 25C6		
6D6	75, 77, 78	25Y5	2525		
6J5	6L5, 6P5	2525	25Y5		
£J7	6K7, 6S7, 6U7, 6W7	27	56		
6K6	6V6	37	76		
6K7	6J7, 6S7, 6U7, 6W7	41	42		
6L5	6J5, 6P5	42	41		
6N6	6AB6	50C6	5016		
6P5	6J5, 6L5	50L6	50C6		
6Q7	6B6, 6R7, 6T7, 6V7	56	27		
6R7	6B6, 6Q7, 6T7, 6V7	75	6D6, 77, 78		
657	6J7, 6K7, 6U7, 6W7	76	37		
6T7	6B6, 6Q7, 6R7, 6V7	77	6D6, 75, 78		
6U7	6J7, 6K7, 6S7, 6W7	78	6D6, 75, 77		
6V7	6B6, 6Q7, 6R7, 6T7	80	5Z3, 83		

Table 1. Each substitute tube type listed fits the same socket as the original tube and requires the same heater voltage, but there may be differences in gain, internal capacitances, heater current and other characteristics. Glass and metal tubes of the same type are usually interchangeable, except that shielding cans may be needed when going from metal to glass tubes.

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# **Tuning the Short-Wave Bands**

# =with Hank Bennett=

AM CUTTING back on the column this month in view of the very excellent feature article by Stew West on page 41. If there is some overlap between the information in his feature and in this column, it may be best to assume that Stew's material is a little more up-to-date. Next month I'll be back with more information and latest schedules.

### Station Reports

The following is a resume of the current reports. All times shown are EST, based on the 24-hour clock. When sending your reports in, you may use any time zone that you wish, but please specify the one that you are using.

**Brazil** — PRL5, *R. Ministerio da Educacao*, Rio de Janeiro, 11,950 kc., can be heard on the West Coast with an excellent signal at 1640-1905. They feature a lot of classical music but little English. (39)

**Cameroons** — Last month we reported a French-speaking station on 4975 kc. that was believed to be *Radio Djibouti*, French Somaliland. This has proven to be incorrect; the station is Yaounde, Cameroons. S/off is around 1600. Afrikaans-type music is noted from 1540 and s/off is in French with no anthem. The 9270-kc. outlet may be inactive as it is not being heard now. (GC)

**China**—Shanghai, 9980 kc., is noted around 0600 with an all-Chinese program of music and talk and at 0830 with other Chinese programs. This one usually is quite weak, with c.w. QRM. (AS, GC)



Bill Berger is shown at his listening post in Fairfax, Oklahoma. The receiver which he uses is a Philco 38-3 and his antenna is 200 feet long. **Cyprus**—ZJM4, Limassol, is noted on 6120 kc. at 1555, dual to 6790 kc., with an Arabic program. Both outlets close at 1600 after final ID. This is the first time that this one has been reported. (GC)

**Egypt**—For those who need this country, try for the Cairo Home Service on 9944 kc. around 1430 with Arabic news, or at 2310 with a march; music to 2315, chanting and music to around 2350. (GC, 59)

Ethiopia—Radio Addis-Ababa is scheduled as follows: Home Service, 0000-0030, 0430-0500, 0600-0700, and 1130-1330 on 6419, 9620, and 15,010 kc.; foreign service in English at 0500-0600, 1100-1130, and 1330-1430 on 9620 and 15,010 kc. Call letters and power are: 6419 kc., ETA94, 500 watts; 9620 kc., ETHA, 2500 w.; 15,010 kc., ETAA, 7500 w. (34)

**Formosa**—*The Voice of Free China*, Taipeh, can be heard on 15,225 and 11,815 kc. at 2355-0200 with various English programs. (11)

**French Guinea**—Radio Conakry is noted almost daily around 1600-1630 s/off with French music and language. Signal is usually poor to weak. This one signs off with a musical number, not "La Marseillaise." (GC)

Deutscher Demokratischer Rundfunk (DDR) operates daily (except Sunday) in English at 1500-1630-1730 (half-hour periods) on 9730, 7150, and 6115 kc. They continue at 1800 in French. ID is This is Berlin, Democratic Germany, speaking to you. They are asking for reports. (44)

Deutsche Welle, Cologne, can be noted on 11,795 kc. Sundays at 2130, with news to N.A. Has anyone ever heard their 1400-1405 news broadcast? (6, 8)

**Guatemala**—TGJA, R. Nuevo Mundo, 5990 kc., Guatemala City, is good most evenings at 2200-0100 with Latin American music and Spanish language commercials. This is not to be confused with TGTA, Radio Sonora, 6000 kc., Guatemala City, which is also easily noted at 0000-0055 s/off with light and classical music. (WF, 61)

Hong Kong—Radio Hong Kong on 3940 kc. has an English lesson on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2300-2315. The address is: Radio Hong Kong, Electra House, 3 Connaught Road, Hong Kong. (HK)

Indonesia — One of the easier stations to hear from the Far East is YDF6, Djakarta, on 9710 kc. at 0615-0700 s/off with news and music. (25)

Iran — Radio Teheran, operating on 15,100 and 9680 kc., has an all-English session at (Continued on page 122)



### THE HIGH COST of commercial hearing aids has, to some extent, restricted their use by people who are very hard of hearing. A person whose hearing is only slightly impaired has only a limited need for a "high-gain" hearing aid and may, therefore, hesitate to invest the money needed to get one.

But here is a *transistorized* hearing aid circuit that should take top honors as a low-cost design. While it doesn't have quite the gain of expensive models, its sensitivity is adequate for many applications. What's more, the unit is smaller than a package of cigarettes. Cost has been kept low by using a special circuit requiring a few inexpensive parts.

**Construction.** Parts used in this hearing aid are standard and readily available. Neither parts layout nor wiring arrangement is critical. You can follow the layout shown here or make up a new one of your own.

Three standard transistor sockets are cemented to the Bakelite chassis. Use of sockets makes it easy to change transistors, but for maximum economy, the sockets may be eliminated and the transistors soldered permanently into the circuit.

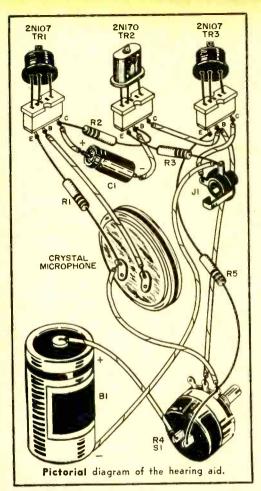
A 5.6-volt battery serves as the power February, 1957 supply. This is obtained by cutting a fourcell section from an RCA Type VSO 87 "separable cell" transistor battery. Then the battery "clip" is made from two long soldering lugs, mounted on the Bakelite chassis with small machine screws and nuts and formed to shape, after mounting, with a pair of long-nosed pliers. The *positive* terminal, as well as the *positive* end of the battery, may be identified with a dab of red fingernail polish.

Follow the diagrams when wiring the unit. Pay particular attention to the electrolytic capacitor C1 and battery B1 polarities. Do not install the battery or transistors until after all wiring has been doublechecked.

A small plastic box serves as a case for

The circuit described here is presented not as a substitute for medically prescribed and fitted hearing aids, but as a likely experiment for transistor enthusiasts. We make no claims for its therapeutic value; there is no doubt, however, that it could be quite serviceable in a number of cases in which the hearing impairment is not so acute as to warrant a custom-fitted device. Because of its simplicity this circuit can be assembled for about \$10. The Editors

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### HOW IT WORKS

This hearing aid uses a three-stage direct-coupled amplifier. Direct coupling eliminates the need for subminiature interstage transformers. One n-p-n and two p-n-p junction transistors are employed, with all three connected in the common-emitter circuit configuration. The direct-coupled arrangement utilizes the complementary characteristics of the two different types of transistors. Thus, the collector of one is connected directly to the base of the other type.

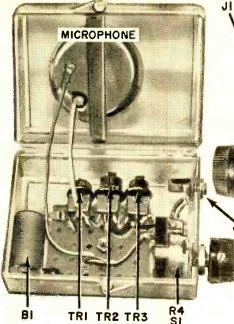
Sound picked up by the microphone is applied to the base-emitter circuit of p-n-p transistor TR1. After amplification, the audio signal is transferred to a type 2N170 n-p transistor, through R2 and C1. Base bias is established by R1, the emitter-collector resistance of TR1 and R2. The resulting audio signal is coupled directly to the base electrode of the third stage TR3. Control R4 acts as a gain control. Because of R4's "three-way" action, it is not ad-

Because of R4's "three-way" action, it is not adjusted like a simple gain control. Maximum gain is obtained with a setting midway between maximum and minimum resistance. Adjustment to either side of this value results in a loss of gain.

The third stage is given an improved input impedance characteristic and better stabilization by the use of an un-bypassed emitter resistor RS. The audio signal, after final amplification by the third stage, drives a high-impedance magnetic earphone which serves as the collector load for the final 2N107. Power for all three stages is supplied by a single battery BI. the unit. Mount the wired "chassis" in place with a single machine screw. The crystal microphone cartridge is held against a round cutout in the front of the case by a thin strap, cut from scrap aluminum. The aluminum strap, in turn, is mounted by two machine screws and nuts. Mount the output jack J1 and gain control R4directly to the case.

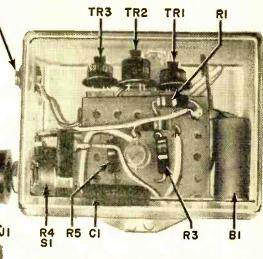
**Operation and Use.** Construction completed, plug a high-impedance magnetic

Parts list and schematic diagram for the transistorized hearing aid are given below. For complete picture of how unit is put together, check photos on next page. B1-5.6-volt battery (cut down from RCA VSO 87; see text) C1-10-µtd., 6-volt electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette No. CF-103) J1-Miniature phone jack (Lafayette No. MS-282) R1-56-ohm, 1/2-watt carbon resistor R2—100,000-ohm ½-watt carbon resistor R3-68-ohm, 1/2-watt carbon resistor R4—5000-ohm miniature potentiometer, with switch (Lafayette No. VC-27) R5-100-ohm, 1/2-watt carbon resistor S1-S.p.s.t. switch on R4 TR1, TR3-2N107 p-n-p transistor TR2-2N170 n-p-n transistor 1-Crystal microphone cartridge (Argonne No. AR-52) 1-High-impedance magnetic earphone (Lafayette No. MS-260) 1-Subminiature phone plug -Small plastic box 3-Transistor sockets Misc.—Bakelite mounting board: miniature control knob; soldering lugs; machine screws; etc. 2NI07 CRYSTAL MICROPHONE 00000 000 RI CI. 56.0 100 10µtd. 2NI70 TR2 83 681 AA. 2N107 R4 5K **R5** 1001 JI 81



earphone into jack J1. A crystal earphone cannot be used. With the 'phone to your ear, turn the gain control knob until S1 clicks "on." Then, speaking in a normal voice, gradually adjust the gain control until maximum volume is heard in the earphone. This is the best setting of R4 and will not be at full rotation. Adjustment of R4 to either side of this setting will result in loss of gain.

In addition to its use as a hearing aid, this circuit makes a good general-purpose



Chassis of miniature hearing aid, viewed from opposite sides, shows location of parts. Note how microphone is mounted and how it connects to set.

audio amplifier . . . suitable for use with pocket radios, in signal tracers, and in similar applications. Simply replace the crystal microphone cartridge with a high value (2 to 5 megohm)  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt carbon resistor and provide a fair size input coupling capacitor (0.5 to 2  $\mu$ fd.).

In some cases, other p-n-p transistors, such as the CK722 or 2N34, may be used in place of the 2N107's specified, with other n-p-n units, such as the 2N35, used in place of the 2N170. Where different transistors are employed, however, some experimental changes in component values may be required.

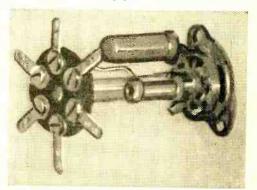
# "Custom-Design" Your Own Vector-Type Sockets

Vector- or turret-type sockets, which are very useful where compact wiring is desired, have the disadvantage of being rather expensive for many experimenters. For considerably less money, you can build vector-type sockets such as those shown in the photo at right.

The turret can be built to accommodate the exact number of parts required. Also, the distance between the turret and the tube socket may be increased as desired to accommodate the largest component. Or an intermediary turret or ring can be added to provide additional tie points. By adding turrets in this fashion, it is possible to simulate the modules of the "Tinker Toy" type of electronic construction.

Actual construction is largely a matter of individual preference and also depends in part upon the type of tube socket used. The author used discs cut from Bakelite for the turrets and  $\frac{1}{4}$ " polystyrene rod for

February, 1957



the connecting pillars. The method of attaching the pillar to the 9-pin socket is male to female, while for the 7-pin type it is female to male. Acrylic cement is useful in glueing these parts. Solder lugs are held to the turret with machine screws in tapped holes. -Wm. B. Rasmussen



# Herb S. Brier, W9EGQ

THE REASON radio amateurs obtain licenses to operate transmitters is to talk to other amateurs. No matter how long we are hams, I doubt that any of us will ever forget the thrill of that first contact over our own station . . . the incredulous awe of hearing your own call letters coming back to you through your phones ... how hard it was to control your transmitting key or to write down what the other fellow was saying, because your hands were shaking so much.

The thrill of just working other amateurs seldom leaves us entirely, but after a while the DX bug usually bites. One evidence of its bite is the desire to work the 48 states and to collect the 48 confirmations (QSL's) to earn a WAS ("Worked All States") certificate. This is a real accomplishment for any amateur, especially for a Novice, who must make all contacts in the crowded Novice bands.

Working All States. One way to work all states is simply to work different amateurs as they come along. If you work enough of them, you should eventually work the 48 states automatically. This method is satisfactory at first, because there are so many states to be worked. However, after about half of them are worked, new ones appear in the station log more slowly. But it can be done. George,



Clayton Dunnihoo, KN5ESV, Shattuck, Okla., has a DX-35 transmitter and an S-85 receiver. He made 45 contacts in nine states in one month on the air.

W9BKJ, completed his WAS by this method a few months ago, only 35 years after making his first amateur contact.

A faster way to work all states is to become a good listener. Prepare a chart of the 48 states, arranged by amateur call areas. Make three columns headed "Date Worked," "Date QSL Sent," and "Date QSL Received" after the list of states. Keep the chart in your station log book. Fill in the three columns as you work



Tom Sanford, W7CFG, who became a Novice and a Technician at 12, is assembling a 75-watt transmitter to use with his new General Class license.

the states, and send and receive the QSL cards. As soon as all three are filled after the name of any state, you can forget that state as far as WAS is concerned. Pretty soon, you will have entire call areas eliminated in this manner.

For example, all WN6 and KN6 stations are located in California (unless they are operating "portable"). All WN9's and KN9's are in Illinois, Indiana, or Wisconsin, all WN2's and KN2's are in New York or New Jersey, and so forth.

You may also wish to write the call letters of the stations you work on the chart for reference, in the event that a promised card does not come through. It is no secret that collecting the 48 QSL cards is often harder than making the contacts themselves.

Searching for New Ones. You'll find that a copy of the latest Call Book is helpful in this respect. However, you will hear (Continued on page 111)

# HELP US OBTAIN OUR HAM LICENSES

In this section of the Transmitting Tower, In this section of the Transmitting Tower, the names of prospective amateurs requesting help and encouragement in obtaining their li-censes are listed. To have your name listed, write to Herb S. Brier, W9EGQ, % POPULAR ELECTRONICS, 366 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Please print your name and address listed before an another and address here and address here. 17, N. Y. Please print your name and address clearly. Names are grouped geographically by amateur call areas.

### K1/W1 CALL AREA

Thomas G. M. Kubicko, 37 Matthew Drive,

Stratford, Conn. **Robert L.** Flesch, 13 Middle St., Caribou, Maine. (Code)

Paul Roy, Jr., 23 Lamothe Ave., Biddeford, Maine.

John Maikisch, 166 Washington St., Freeport, N. Y. (Code)

### K2/W2 CALL AREA

Richard McMorrow, 347 Robin Rd., Engle-wood, N. J. (Code)

Angelo M. Juliano, 20 Hamas St., Clifton, N.J

J. D. Wilson, 90 Doat St., Buffalo 11, N. Y. Needs code practice and will give help on theory)

Richard Inzerillo (15), 1615 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn 27, N. Y. Phone: HE 3-9682. (Code and theory)

Gerald A. Grant, 154 Washington St., Lake-wood 5, R. I.

Wood 5, E. I. Frank Gaff, Jr. (15), 38 E. 33rd St., Paterson 4, N. J. (Code and theory) Louis A. Willis, IC3, USS Vogelgesang DD 862, C/O FPO, New York, N. Y.

100 Catherine St., Valley Lewis Winkler, 100 Cathering Stream, N. Y. (Theory and code)

Philip Schrag, 25 Shore Rd., Pelham, N. Y.

Robert A. E. King, 27-27 Ericsson St., East Elmhurst 69, N. Y.

### K3/W3 CALL AREA

John S. Swain, 363 Fox Chapel Rd., Pitts-burgh 38, Pa. (Code)

Richard Keech (13), 12702 A Rockville, Md. (Code and theory) 12702 Atlantic Ave.,

Skip Rockwell (13), 413 Meadow Rd., Glenshaw, Pa. (Code)

Redmond Stevens, 100 Jefferson St. N. W., Washington 11, D. C. (Code and theory)

Allen Weiss, 1537 Pennsylvania St., Allen-town, Pa. (Code) William R. Kight, 7707 Atwood St., S. E., Washington 28, D. C. (Code)

Paul R. Kight, 7707 Atwood St. S. E., Washington 28, D. C. (Theory)

L. Richard Woodyatt, 1901 E. Mountain Rd., Scranton, Pa.

James Hansen, 8844 Peebles Rd., Allison Park, Pa. (Code and theory)

Bob McElhose, WN3HFX, 419 Tenth St., Oakmont, Pa. (Theory)

### **K4/W4 CALL AREA**

Frances Overhart (15), Apt. E-7, Heathwood Ct., Columbia, S. C. (Code and theory)

James Raws (16), Rt. 13, Fountain City, Tenn. (Code and theory)

Ben Carmichael (13), 4392 E. Brookhaven Dr. N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Phone: CE 7-8797. (Code and theory)

Robert L. S. Shenka, 5601 N. W. 4th Ave., Miami 37, Fla. (Code)

Fred C. Bale, 907 W. Oakridge Rd., Orlando, Fla.

### K5/W5 CALL AREA

R. G. Stelter III (16), 2528 Mervosh Ave. S. W., Albuquerque, N. M. (Code and theory)

Silas Dunn (12), 712 South Cedar St., Little Rock, Ark. (Code and theory)

February, 1957

Kirby Griffin, Box 572, Bunkie, La. (Code and theory)

Hank Downey, R. F. D. 4, Hattiesburg, Miss. Jimmy M. Shinn, 1418 8th St., P. O. Box 706, Las Vegas, N. M.

James E. Camp, 717 Anthony St., Bossicer City, La. (Code)

### K6/W6 CALL AREA

Dennis Bender (13), 1323 11th Ave., Delano, Calif.

Carl Lee Wesson, 1131 23rd St., Manhattan Beach, Calif.

Robert Larson, 2204 Chestnut, Manhattan Beach, Calif

Alfred Matsuno, 2942 9th Ave., Los Angeles 18, Calif.

Stephen Fouke, 1315½ No. Stanley Ave., Hol-lywood, Calif. Phone: HO 4-3972. (Needs help in theory and selection of equipment)

Ronney S. Brown, 3850 Dublin Ave., Los Angeles 8, Calif. (Code) Roger Miller, 8021 Natick Ave., Van Nuys,

Calif

SP/3 Robert G. Gordon, RA27705601, C Btry, 441st AA MSL BN, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Calif. (Code and theory)

John Schwab, 4320 Vallejo Court, San Diego 17, Calif. (Code and theory; pen pals)

Donald Newell, 4743 Iroquois Ave., San Diego 17, Calif. (Code and theory; pen pals)

Jim Duggan, 577 Ramona Ave., Laguna Beach, Calif.

### K7/W7 CALL AREA

Gayle Eastman (16), Rt. 1, Box 286, Clacka-mas, Ore. (Code and theory)

Samuel J. Reed, 2020 E. Turney Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. (Code)

Eugene Martin (14), Cornish, Utah.

Dave Wicke, P. O. Box 114, Cherry Grove, Ore. (Code)

Bruce Store, 1619 S. E. Clayborne, Portland, Ore. (Code and theory) Roger Palmer, 153 Piermont St., Apt. 4, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Code)

### K8/W8 CALL AREA

Ronald Kregoski, 9915 Fox, Allen Park, Mich. (Wants help in obtaining General Class license) B. C. Parker, P. O. Box 423, Detroit, Mich. Phone: TY 4-9462.

Tim Sakach, Eddy Rd., R. D. #1, Willoughby, Ohio

20101 Charest, Detroit 34, Richard Pytlak, 20101 Mich. (Code and theory)

Clarence Dempsey, Lookout, W. Va. Tom Koerber, 1304 Girard Ave., Middletown, Ohio. (Code)

### K9/W9 CALL AREA

Ronald Moore (15), 8205 South May St., Chi-cago 20, Ill. Phone: RA 3-1569. (Code) Dodge Bruch, 1324 W. Harris St., Appleton,

Wis.

Richard Greick, 4048 N. Campbell, Chicago 18, 111. (Code)

Clement Riedner, Rt. 2, Frederic, Wis. (Code)

### **KØ/WØ CALL AREA**

Terry Jackson, P. O. Box G, Kenesaw, Nebr. (Needs help in General Class theory)

Bob Barth (13), 3300 Magnolia, Denver 7, Colo. (Code and theory)

Raymond K. Blair, Jr., La Belle, Mo.

To help prospective amateurs obtain their Novice licenses, the Radio-Electronics-Televi-sion Manufacturers Association offers a set of code records (recorded at a speed of 33½ rpm) and a Novice Theory Course for \$10.00, post-paid. The complete course or more informa-tion on it is available from RETMA, Suite 800, Wyatt Bldg., 777 Fourteenth St., N. W., Wash-ington 5, D. C.

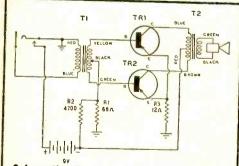


F YOU HAVE FOLLOWED this column since it first started, chances are you've noticed a number of changes. Often, these have been brought about as a direct result of your suggestions and comments, for it is through your cards and letters that we learn exactly what you'd like to see and read here.

This month we're making another change. In the past, we've featured a *Reader's Circuit* in every issue. But last December we included an experimental circuit from another source . . . a code practice oscillator from CBS-Hytron's new booklet of power transistor circuits. We didn't discuss the circuit in much detail because of limited space. However, your response was most gratifying.

As a result, in the future we'll feature experimental circuits from many sources ... from you, the readers ... from books ... from manufacturer's literature ... from outstanding transistor kits ... in fact, from wherever interesting circuits can be obtained. And we'll make a special effort to include the type of circuits you request ... if you'll send us a post card and let us know what you'd like to see.

**Loudspeaker Amplifier.** There is one circuit that you have requested time and again in your letters and post cards—a



Schematic diagram of the KT-96 push-pull audio output speaker kit. Note in this wiring arrangement that the sleeve of the phone plug must be the signal lead and that the tip is the ground connection. The positions are reversed to permit the battery to be saved when the unit is not in operation. Simply plugging in the phone jack turns on the amplifier. simple "power amplifier" stage . . . that is, a transistor amplifier which produces good loudspeaker volume, which uses easy-toobtain low-cost components, and which can be added to any transistor receiver or other piece of gear designed for earphone operation. Lafayette Radio (165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.) features such a circuit in its Model KT-96 push-pull audio output speaker kit. With Lafayette's permission, we are reproducing the full circuit diagram here, complete with all parts values.

In operation, inserting a plug in the input jack turns the circuit "on." The input audio signal is applied to the primary of transformer T1, which serves the dual function of providing two signals to the push-pull stage and of matching the low input impedance of the transistor ampli-



The Lafayette KT-96 kit (above, right) was designed to be used with Lafayette Radio's transistor superhet kit called the KT-94 (above, left).

fier. The amplified output signal is coupled to the loudspeaker through the output transformer  $T_{2}$ .

Transistors TR1 and TR2 may be either Raytheon Type CK722 or G.E. Type 2N107. The input jack is a switch-type jack made by Telex. Input transformer T1 is an Argonne Type AR-109. Output transformer T2 is Argonne Type AR-119. Any loudspeaker with a 3.2-ohm voice coil may be employed. A Burgess Type P6 or RCA Type VS300 battery may be used for the (Continued on page 124)

# Transtopic

# **Experiment No.**

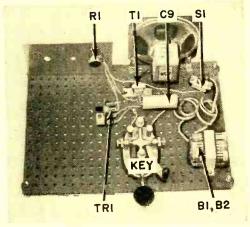
# Code Practice Oscillator

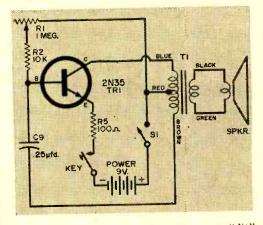
THIS is another experiment in the series that started in the March, 1956, issue. The last experiment, No. 14, appeared on page 85 of the January, 1957, issue.

If you assemble the circuit shown in the wiring diagram, you won't have to wear a headphone to practice your "dits" and "dahs." You and your friends may even want to work in a group when learning code, since the output volume of this code practice oscillator is ample for a small class.

Except for the usual care regarding battery polarity, there are no special precautions which you must observe when wiring the oscillator. Be sure to connect the proper transformer leads, however—these are colorcoded to facilitate identification.

With the wiring completed, install the transistor and close switch S1. Close the "KEY" and adjust R1for the tone you prefer. Once





these simple steps are completed, you're ready to practice! You can "dit" and "dah" to your heart's content, for battery life is quite long, and penlite cells are inexpensive.

The transistor is connected in the common-emitter circuit configuration, with audio transformer T1 serving a dual purpose. Its center-tapped primary winding provides the feedback necessary to sustain oscillation while the transformer itself serves to match the impedance of the transistor to the impedance of the loudspeaker's voice coil, insuring a good transfer of audio energy.

Feedback provided by the transformer between TR1's collector and base circuits is more than is needed for oscillation. As a result, "blocking oscillator" action takes place, with the rate of blocking depending on the RC time constant in the base-emitter circuit, and hence on the value of capacitor C9 and resistors R1 and R2. With C9 and R2 having fixed values, the setting of R1 determines the blocking rate and hence the frequency ("tone") of the output signal.

Emitter resistor R5 serves to protect the transistor against damaging current surges as the oscillator is keyed. Except as a protective measure, it is not essential to the operation of the circuit.

Power is supplied by the 6-cell 9-volt supply used in earlier projects, controlled by s.p.s.t. switch S1 and the "KEY." —Louis E. Garner, Jr.

February, 1957

# Boosting Your Long-Wave DX

By FRANK H. TOOKER

Easily built device

improves reception,

rejects interference

**I** F YOU ARE TUNING the long-wave band (100-500 kc.) and would like to fish for DX, or if you have been troubled by interference from broadcast stations leaking through your receiving setup, then this booster is for you. It requires no manual tuning. You merely connect it between your antenna and your receiver or converter, make one simple adjustment, and then tune your setup.

This booster has filters in both its input and output circuits to prevent interference from broadcast stations.

**Construction.** The various parts of the booster can be quite easily seen in the photos. Of particular importance is the placement of *RFC1*, *RFC2*, and *RFC3*. It is imperative that these three coils be arranged for minimum magnetic coupling. Note that *RFC1* and *RFC2* are mounted on 2-lug tie points and are arranged with their axes at a right angle to each other. These coils should be separated as widely as the space between the centrally mounted tube socket and the end of the chassis will allow. Too close spacing harms bandpass action.

Locate output coil RFC3 on the opposite side of the chassis with its axis at a right angle to those of RFC1 and RFC2. In other words, RFC1 should be mounted with its axis parallel to the length of the chassis deck. Mount RFC2 with its axis parallel to the width of the chassis deck, and RFC3 with its axis *perpendicular* to the chassis deck.

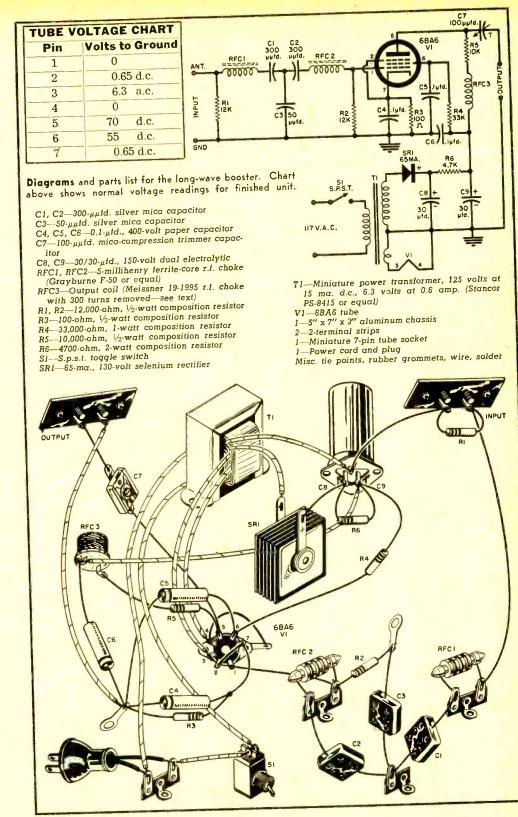
**Modifying Output Choke.** To get resonance in the output circuit at the desired frequency, the Meissner 19-1995 r.f. choke used as RFC3 must be modified before you mount it on the chassis. Clip the *outside lead* of the winding, remove 300 turns, then

## HOW IT WORKS

A type 6BA6 remote-cutoff pentode tube is used in this r.f. stage to prevent cross-modulation in the presence of strong signals. Input circuit components RI, R2, RFC1, RFC2, C1, C2, and C3 form a lowfrequency bandpass filter, which permits the passage of signals between approximately 100 and 450 kc. It rejects those at lower and higher frequencies. In the booster's output circuit, the inductance of RFC3, combined with its distributed capacitance, stray circuit capacitance, and the output capacitance of the tube, tunes to about 350 kc.

Below 350 kc., the output load circuit is inductive, and the inductive reactance of RFC3 combines with the resistance of R5 to permit adequate gain down to 100 kc. Above 350 kc., the output circuit tends to become capacitive: and the capacitive reactance, decreasing as the frequency increases, causes the gain of the booster to begin dropping at higher frequencies. Thus, the characteristics of the output circuit are such that they aid those of the input circuit, even though it appears to be merely in series with an r.f. choke. As a part of this circuit, R5 prevents the gain from rising too high at resonance. The result is a fairly uniform frequency response curve.

If desired, two of these boosters may be connected in cascade, i.e., one following the other, to realize even greater amplification of long-wave DX signals.

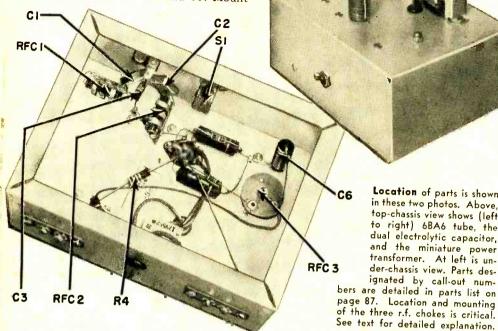


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87

clean, tin, and resolder the end of the wire to its terminal.

To prevent altering the distribution of capacitances in the output circuit, make sure the outside lead of the coil is the one you wire to R5. The inside lead, i.e., the one coming from the center of the coil, should be connected to C6 and C9. Mount



the coil with a %" brass or aluminum spacer between it and the chassis, and secure it with a brass (not steel) screw through its center.

Hookup Hints. Orient the tube socket to place pins 1 and 2 toward the front of the chassis. This will position the grid (pin 1) close to the end of RFC2 for a short lead between these two points, and will permit direct wiring of the remainder of the circuit without any crossing of input and output leads. Most of the components can be wired in point-to-point by means of their own leads and terminals. Make sure the outside foil of each bypass capacitor (C4, C5, and C6) is connected to chassis ground. The lead for the outside foil is usually identified either by the words "outside foil" or a line printed around this end of the capacitor.

Mount the small, adjustable, compression-type output capacitor C7 vertically between one of the lugs on the output terminal strip and a single-lug tie point. A %"-diameter hole drilled just above the output terminal strip permits easy access to the capacitor for adjustment. The solder lug for the capacitor plate that is in contact with the adjusting screw should be

the one soldered to the lug on the output terminal strip. Make sure of this when you're assembling the booster, since reversing C7 would make the adjusting screw "hot" with plate voltage.

Location of parts is shown

in these two photos. Above, top-chassis view shows (left to right) 6BA6 tube, the dual electrolytic capacitor, and the miniature power transformer. At left is un-

der-chassis view. Parts designated by call-out num-

A chart of the operating voltages measured directly at the tube socket is given on page 87. Use this chart for comparison with your own measurements if you run into difficulties. Any readings which are considerably different from those given in the chart indicates that something is wrong in the wiring or with one or more of the components in your booster. Minor variations are usually of no consequence.

Using the Booster. Disconnect the antenna and ground from your long-wave receiver (or converter) and connect the output terminals of the booster in their place. Connect the antenna and ground to the input terminals of the booster. Then turn on your receiver and the booster, and adjust the output trimmer C7 for optimum reception of all stations.

To keep broadcast station interference at a minimum, make the leads between the output of the booster and the antenna and ground terminals of the receiver (or converter) as short as possible. -30-

# HEATHKITS... are fun to build, and you save by dealing directly with the manufacturer!



It's easy to follow simple step-by-step directions with large pictorial diagrams as your guide. You save labor costs and get more real quality for less money. Your greatest dollar value in fine kit-form equipment.

## BUDGET YOUR PURCHASE ...

We invite you to take advantage of the HEATH TIME PAYMENT PLAN on any order amounting to \$90 or more. Just 10% down, and the balance in twelve easy monthly payments. Write for complete details.



MCDEL V-7A Л 50 Shpj. Wt. 7 lbs. 2.45 DWN ... 206 MO.

Largest selling VTVM in the world!

... etched circuit board

HEATHKIT VACUUM TUBE

# VOLTMETER KIT

Sensitivity and reliability are combined in the V-7A. It features 1% precision resistors, large 41/2" panel meter, and etched circuit boards. AC (RMS) and DC voltage ranges are 0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500 and 1500. Peak-to-peak AC ranges are 0-4, 14, 40, 140, 400, 1400 and 4000 volts. Ohmmeter ranges provide multiplying factors of X1, X10, X100, X1000, X10K, X100K and X1 megohm.

New improved ... full 5" size ... etched circuit for only

SA750

Shpg. Wt. 21 lbs. \$4.25 DWN., \$3.97 MO.



MODEL OM-2

# HEATHKIT 5" PUSH-PULL OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

This new and improved oscilloscope sells for less than the previous model. You can have a full 5" oscilloscope at the remarkably low price of only \$42.50. The OM-2 provides wider vertical frequency response, extended sweep generator coverage, and in-creased stability. Vertical channel is essentially flat to over 1 MC, and down only 6 DB at 1.5 MC. The sweep generator functions from 20 CPS to over 150 KC. Amplifiers are push pull, and modern etched circuits are employed in critical parts of the circuit. A 5BP1 cathode ray tube is used. The scope features external or internal sweep and sync, one volt peak-to-peak reference voltage, threeposition step attenuated input, adjustable spot shape control, and many other "extras."



\$ 4 50 Stpg. Wt. 3 lbs. \$1.4: DWN., 51.52 MO.

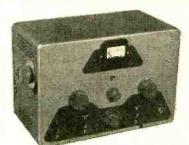
Compact, portable . . . a favorite in the home and in the service shop

# HEATHKIT HANDITESTER KIT

Measures AC or DC voltage at 0-10, 30, 300, 1000, and 5000 volts. Direct current ranges are 0-10MA and 0-100MA. Ohmmeter ranges are 0-3000 and 0-300,000 ohms. Sensitivity is 1000 ohms/volt. Features small size and rugged construction in sleek black bakelite case.



February 1957



\$3.60 DWN., \$3.02 MO.

MODEL DX-20 595 Shpg. Wt. 18 lbs.

## BRAND NEW MODEL

### HEATHKIT

# CW TRANSMITTER KIT

Here is a straight-CW transmitter that is one of the most efficient rigs available today. It is ideal for the novice, and even for the advanced-class CW operator. This 50 watt transmitter employs a 6DQ6A final amplifier, a 6CL6 oscillator, and a 5U4GB rectifier. It features one-knob band switching to cover 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters. It is designed for crystal excitation, but may be excited by an external VFO. A pi network output circuit is employed to match antenna impedances between 50 and 1000 ohms. If you appreciate a good signal on the CW bands, this is the transmitter for you!



MODEL SG-8 \$1.95 DWN ... \$1.64 MO. Shpg. Wt. 8 Ibs.

## POPULAR WITH SERVICEMEN HEATHKIT **RF SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT**

Produces RF signals from 160 KC to 110 MC on fundamentals on 5 bands, and covers 110 MC to 220 MC on calibrated harmonics. Output may be pure RF, RF modulated at 400 CPS, or audio at 400 CPS. Prealigned coils eliminate the need for calibration after completion.



\$2.00 DWN., 95 \$1.68 MO. Shpg. Wt. 4 Ibs.

## FULL SET OF COILS INCLUDED WITH KIT HEATHKIT GRID DIP METER KIT

An instrument of many uses for the ham, experimenter, or serviceman. Useful in locating parasitics, neutralizing, determining resonant frequencies, etc. Covers 2 MC to 250 MC with prewound coils. Use to beat against unknown frequency, or as absorption-type wavemeter.



### MODEL AR-3

## \$3075

### HAM BANDS CLEARLY MARKED

incl. Fed. Excise Tax \$3.08 DWN., (less cabinet) Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs. \$2.58 MO.

## HEATHKIT COMMUNICATIONS-TYPE ALL BAND RECEIVER KIT

This receiver covers 550 KC to 30 MC in 4 bands, and is ideal for the short wave listener or beginning amateur. It provides good sensitivity and selectivity, combined with good image rejection. Amateur bands clearly marked on illuminated dial scale. Employs transformer-type power supply - electrical bandspread - antenna trimmer - separate RF and AF gain controls - noise limiter - headphone jack - and automatic gain control. Built in BFO for CW reception.

CABINET: Fabric-covered cabinet with aluminum panel as shown. Part 91-15A. Shipping wt. 5 lbs., \$4.95 incl. Fed. Ex. Tax, \$.50 dn., \$.42 mo.

HEATH COMPANY . BENTON HARBOR 10, MICH. A Subsidiary of Daystrom, Incorporated

Always say you saw it in-POPULAR ELECTRONICS

## EASY TO BUILD ... A "LEARN-BY-DOING" EXPERIENCE HEATHKIT BROADCAST BAND RECEIVER KIT

You need no previous experience to build this table-model radio. It covers 550 KC to 1620 KC and features good sensitivity and selectivity. A 51/2" speaker is employed, along with high-gain miniature tubes and a new rod-type antenna. The power supply is transformer-operated. The kind of a set you will want to show off to your family and friends. Construction is simple. You "learn

by doing" as the project moves along. CABINET: Fabric-covered plywood cabinet as shown. Shipping Wt. 5 lbs., 50 dwn., 42 mo., part No. 91-9A. \$4.95 incl. Fed. Excisc Tax.

MODEL A-7D

\$1865

Shpg. Wt. 10 lbs.

incl. Fed. Excise Tax

\$1.87 DWN.,

REAL HI-FI PERFORMANCE

AT MINIMUM COST HEATHKIT 7-WATT

AMPLIFIER KIT

\$1.57 MO.

This 7-watt amplifier is more limited in power than other Heathkit models,

but still qualifies for high fidelity, and its capabilities exceed those of many

so called "high fidelity," phonograph

amplifiers. Using a tapped-screen output transformer, the model A-7D

provides a frequency response of ± 11/2 DB from 20 to 20,000 CPS.

Total distortion is held to surprisingly

low level. The output stage is push-

pull, and separate bass and treble tone controls are provided. Model A-7E: Similar to the A-7D

except that a 12SL7 tube has been

added for preamplification. Features

two inputs, RIAA compensation, and extra gain. \$20.35, incl. Fed. Excise

Tax, \$2.04 dwn., \$1.71 mo.



\$**19**25 incl. Fed. Excise Tax (less cabinet)

\$1.01 DWN., \$1 CZ MO. Shpg. Wt. 10 Jbs.



# CRYSTAL RECEIVER KIT

The crystal radio of dad's day is beck again, but with big improvements! Sealed dicde eliminates "cats whisker." Uses two high-Q tank circuits to tune 540 to 1600 KC. No external rower required, Easy to build.

### FOR AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

HEATHKIT ENLARGER TIMER KIT

This is an easy-to-build device for use by photographers in controlling their enlarger. It covers the range of 0 to 1 minute with a continuously variable control. Handles up to 350 watts. Timing cycle controlled electronically for maximum accuracy.

MODEL ET-1 50 Sapg. Wr. 3 lbs. \$1.15 DWN.,

\$ 97 MO.

HEATH COMPANY . BENTON HARBOR 10, MICH. A Subsidiary of Daystrom, Incorporated

February, 1957

NEW EDGE-LIGHTED TUNING DIAL FOR IMPROVED READABILITY

# HEATHKIT HIGH FIDELITY

This FM tuner can provide real hi-fi performance at an unbelievably low price level. Covering 88 to 108 MC, the modern circuit features a stabilized, temperature compensated oscillator, AGC, broad-banded IF circuits, and better than 10 UV sensitivity for 20 DB of quieting. A ratio detector is employed for high efficiency, and all transformers are prealigned, as is the front end tuning unit. A new feature is the edge-lighted dial for improved readability, and a new dial cord arrangement for easier tuning. Matches the models WA-P2 and BC-1. Easy to build.

MODEL FM-3A **\$269.5** incl. Fed. Excise Tax (with cabinet) Shpg. Wt. 7 [bs.

\$2.70 DWN., \$2.26 MO.

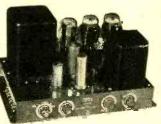


\$2.70 DWN., \$2.26 MO. \$269.5 incl. Fed. Excise Tax (with cabinet) Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

NEW EDGE-LIGHTED TUNING DIAL. MATCHES MODEL FM-3A

# AM TUNER KIT

The BC-1 was designed especially for high fidelity applications. It features a low-distortion detector, broad band IF's, and other characteristics essential to usefulness in hi-fi. Sensitivity and selectivity are excellent, and audio response is within  $\pm 1$  DB from 20 CPS to 2 KC, with 5 DB of pre-emphasis at 10 KC to compensate for station rolloff. 6 DB signal to noise ratio at 2.5 UV. Covers 550 to 1600 KC. RF and IF coils are prealigned, and the power supply is built in. Features AVC, 2 outputs, and 2 antenna inputs. Tuning dial is edge-lighted for high readability. MODEL A-98 **\$3555** Shpg. Wt. 23 Ibs. \$3.55 DWN., \$2.98 MQ.



N.

FULL 20 WATTS FOR PA OR HOME APPLICATIONS

# AMPLIFIER KIT

This high-fidelity amplifier features full 20watt output using push pull 6L6 tubes. Builtin preamplifier provides 4 separate inputs, selected by a panel-mounted switch. It has separate bass and treble tone controls, each offering 15 DB boost and cut. Output transformer is tapped at 4, 8, 16, and 500 ohms. Designed primarily for home installation, but used extensively for public address applications. True high-fidelity performance with frequency response of  $\pm 1$  DB from 20 CPS to 20,000 CPS. Total harmonic distortion only 1% (at 3 DB below rated output).

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Here's the way the circuit works: Assume that both triodes are conducting equally for the moment. Any random circuit change will cause one of the tubes, say V1, to experience a slight increase in plate current which causes the voltage drop across R1 to rise. This makes the plate of V1 negative-going (increased drop across R1 leaves less positive plate voltage than before), an effect that is transmitted to the grid of V2 through R3. As this grid becomes slightly less positive, or more negative, its plate current decreases, causing a smaller voltage drop across R2. The plate of V2 thus becomes somewhat more positive; this change is transferred to the grid of V1 through R4, raising the plate current of this tube a bit more. The drop





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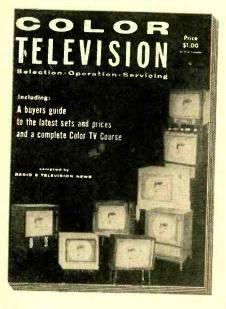
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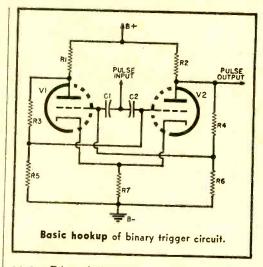
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across R1 again increases, making the plate of V1 even more negative-going. Clearly, the effect is cumulative, with the grid of V2 finally going negative enough to cut off the plate current. All this takes a tiny fraction of a second. At the time when V2is cut off, the grid of V1 reaches approximately zero voltage and the system becomes stable, the plate current of V1 being just about as large as it can become.

Now assume that a short positive pulse is applied to the input terminal. It is passed along to both grids through C1 and C2, but it can have no effect upon V1, as this tube is already conducting to capacity. It does, however, drive the grid of V2 somewhat positive, instantaneously taking it out of the cutoff condition, allowing a bit of plate current to flow, and causing a negative pulse to appear at the grid of V1. This starts the plate current of V1 on its way down assisted by the same kind of feedback from one tube to the other as just described. As a result of this positive pulse, the circuit has "flipped" to the condition in which V2 is conducting and V1 is cut off. A second positive pulse prods the circuit back to its original condition, producing an output pulse at the output terminal connected to the plate of V2.

Hence, for every *two* input pulses, one output pulse appears.

## **RESONANCE QUIZ**

TUNE across your radio receiver dial and note the number of stations received. Now try to imagine the confusion which would result if all of these stations were received simultaneously. The jumble of sounds from the loudspeaker would be both meaningless and annoying. Since this does not normally happen, it is obvious that the receiver is capable of sorting out the desired station from the many signals picked

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up by its antenna. This ability of the receiver is known as *selectivity*, and is determined by the number and quality of its resonant circuits.

The following quiz will test your knowledge of resonance. Each correct answer is worth ten points. A score of 60 or less is poor, 70 is fair, 80 is good, 90 is very good, and 100 is excellent. Answers are given on page 124.

1. If the value of capacity in a tuned circuit is increased:

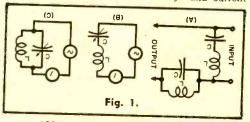
(a) the frequency of resonance will increase;
(b) the frequency of resonance will decrease;
(c) the frequency of resonance will remain the same

2. The circuit shown in Fig. 1(A) is:

(a) a band-pass filter; (b) a band-rejection filter

3. A resonant circuit is one in which:

(a) the inductance is equal to the capacity; (b) the inductive reactance is equal to the capacitive reactance; (c) voltage and current



are 180 degrees out of phase; (d) all of the above statements are correct

4. The Q of a coil will be large if:

(a) its resistance is large compared to its reactance; (b) its resistance is equal to its reactance; (c) its reactance is large compared to its resistance; (d) its reactance is small compared to its resistance

5. What is the resonant frequency of a circuit containing 20  $\mu$ hy. of inductance and 20  $\mu\mu$ fd. of capacitance?

(a) 400 kilocycles; (b) 159.2 megacycles; (c) 25,-330 kilocycles; (d) 7.96 megacycles

- Removing the iron slug (core) from the coil of a tuned circuit:

   (a) will increase the resonant frequency;
   (b) will decrease the resonant frequency;
   (c) will not change the resonant frequency;
- 7. When capacitor of Fig. 1(B) is adjusted to a value which makes the circuit resonant to the frequency of the applied voltage, the reading of the meter will:
- (a) increase; (b) decrease; (c) remain the same
  8. When capacitor of Fig. 1(C) is adjusted to a value which makes the circuit resonant to the frequency of the applied voltage, the reading of the meter will:

(a) increase; (b) decrease; (c) remain the same
9. The wavelength corresponding to a frequency of 3 megacycles is:
(a) 300 meters; (b) 100,000 meters; (c) 159

meters; (d) 100 meters (t the comparison of the -

10. If the capacity of a resonant circuit is reduced to one-fourth its initial value, the frequency of resonance will be:

(a) twice as great; (b) half as great; (c) four times as great; (d) one-fourth as great -30-

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## **Rejuvenate Your Picture Tube**

### (Continued from page 61)

the picture tube socket are used—the filament leads coming from pins 1 and 12, the cathode lead from pin 11, and the grid lead from pin 2. The lead from pin 10 is not used and should be clipped off.

When you use the rejuvenator, all power to the television receiver must be turned off. It is not necessary to remove the picture tube from the set. Remove the picture tube socket from the receiver and replace it with the socket from the rejuvenator. Plug the rejuvenator into an a.c. socket, allow a few seconds for the rectifier to warm up, and you're ready for action.

Depress switch S1 and release it as quickly as possible. Rapid opening and closing of the circuit is necessary to avoid damage to the tube elements. Repeat this operation from three to six times, depending on the condition of the tube. Each time you press the switch, you will notice a bluish arcing in the neck of the tube; this is caused by the disintegration of the undesirable oxide coating and is not harmful to the tube.

The author's experience has indicated that most tubes will readily respond to this rejuvenation method. However, some tubes fail because of long, hard use rather than oxide formation; rejuvenation of any type will not remedy complete exhaustion of the cathode element. —William J. Lynott

# How to Fix Up Old Radios

### (Continued from page 77)

itances, necessitating some circuit realignment. There also may be changes in gain, and whether circuit changes are worthwhile to correct these is a matter of personal choice. Oscillation may develop as a result of excessive gain, causing squeals and howls which can often be corrected by installing shielding cans on glass tubes and/or dropping plate and screen voltages. In push-pull audio stages, the two tubes should be identical to avoid oscillation, hum or weak output due to unbalance. Therefore, substitution for one push-pull tube requires identical substitution for the other.

Table 1 (page 77) shows substitutions for some older tube types—and for some of the newer ones—requiring no socket or wiring changes. However, the table should be used with the above-mentioned precautions in mind.

A typical tube line-up in old sets is found in the Stewart-Warner Model R1302A, calling for one of each of the following: 6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, and 80 (rectifier). The table shows no directly interchange-

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4





# **OK! BUY HI-FI** But plan for the future



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\* P+S+E-Progressive Speaker Expansion Plan-is a concept first introduced by University...and is still the best. able tube for the 6A7, but the *RCA Receiving Tube Manual* indicates that the 6A8 is electrically identical and requires only the replacement of the seven-prong socket by an eight-prong one. The table shows that the 6D6 can be replaced by a 75, 77 or 78. The 75 can be replaced by a 77 or 78, and the 42 by a 41. The 80 is still a standard tube.

Tubes having the same numerical designation with different suffix letters like G and GT are, in general, directly interchangeable (6K7, 6K7G, 6K7GT). However, when going from a metal to a glass tube, shielding cans may be needed to avoid oscillation resulting from coupling to other stages.

**Make Circuit Changes.** Power supply circuits of old radios often need attention. Sometimes a defective transformer can be repaired or salvaged. For example, broken leads can be soldered if the break is outside the winding. A transformer with half the high-voltage winding open in a fullwave rectifier circuit can be continued in service by converting to half-wave rectification, as shown in Fig. 1 (page 77).

If the transformer must be replaced, an exact duplicate is probably not necessary. The important points are that it have the *minimum* electrical characteristics needed and fit into the space available. If the plate winding delivers too much voltage, this can be reduced by a dropping resistor. The new transformer probably won't fit the original mounting but a new bracket can easily be improvised. Some older sets have roomy cabinets and can tolerate projection of an oversize transformer an inch or so beyond the chassis.

If the set is an a.c./d.c. model, there is no power transformer. The high voltage consists of the d.c. furnished by the rectifier from the house current. The tube filaments are energized by applying the 117 volts a.c. or d.c. across a series group consisting of the filaments and a dropping resistance. The latter absorbs that portion of the applied voltage not accounted for by the filaments. It may be a resistor as such, a length of resistance wire woven into the power cable and known as a line cord resistor, or a ballast tube.

Ballast tubes are readily available and it is simpler to replace them with new ones rather than with an equivalent resistor, especially if pilot lights are energized by the voltage drop across a portion of the ballast tube resistance element. Also, any voltage-regulating action provided by the ballast tube is sacrificed if it is replaced by a resistor. However, if the dropping resistance is a line cord resistor or a conventional resistor, it can be replaced by any resistor having the necessary

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resistance and wattage ratings. These are easily calculated (see Fig. 2, page 77).

**Repair the Loudspeaker.** Old sets generally used a heavy electromagnetic speaker with a field coil winding in series with the plate voltage. Since the field coil was inductive, it also served as the filter choke for the power supply system. If the speaker is giving trouble, it may be desirable to repair it, if practical.

Common difficulties here are rattles and distortion which may be due to loose speaker mounting bolts or to torn or punctured cones. The tears can sometimes be repaired with a small piece of masking tape; but be careful not to cause other punctures in the cone which may be brittle with age. Another cause of rattles and distortion is contact between the voice coil and the magnet pole piece. The remedy here is to re-center the voice coil, which is not difficult.

If you have a suitable speaker available from your spare parts collection, by all means use it. However, if the replacement is of the permanent-magnet type, a choke coil must be connected in place of the field coil to provide the latter's filtering and voltage-dropping functions.

Other Adjustments. The peculiarities of old radios include some odd intermediate frequencies (i.f.), such as 130, 175, 260 and 470 kilocycles, instead of the more usual 455 kc. of later-day sets. This value is on the manufacturer's schematic as found in the trade service manuals. There is also a list of i.f. values in older sets contained in Ghirardi's Radio Troubleshooter's Handbook. While the i.f. values are important if you are going to replace the coils and do a real alignment job, you can peak them without this information. Tune in a station and adjust the trimmer screws on top of the i.f. cans (sometimes they are on the chassis rear apron) for maximum output judged by ear or measured on an a.c. voltmeter connected across the speaker terminals.

The tuning capacitor of an old set is often full of dust, causing crackling noises which can be cleared up by cleaning out the spaces between the plates with a pipe cleaner. A hard-to-duplicate volume control having worn spots can sometimes be repaired by rubbing the worn area of the resistance element with a soft pencil. If the switch on the volume control is bad, disconnect it and wire in an ordinary toggle switch which can be mounted on the panel. If you want more bass, increase the value of the coupling capacitor between the first and second audio stages.

There's probably a lot of mileage left in that sturdy old relic in the attic (or basement). Why not go after it? -30-

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183GT		6846	.47	787	.43
184P	.35	6BA7	.49	768	.47
1C5GT	.41	6RC5	.50	704	.39
1E7GT	.41	6BE6	.46	706	.43
1G6GT	.41 .41 .47 .57 .47 .59	6BF5	.40	707	.45
11.44	.57	6846	.40 1.18 .51 .47	766	30
ILA6	.47	6BJ6	.47	7E7	.49
1184	.59	6BK5	.68 .76 .75	757	.59
1LN5	.47	68L7GT	.75	767	.75
1N5GT	.50	GBNG	.58	787	.50
184	.51	68054	.80	767	.75
154	.59	6BY5G	.58	71.7	.58
155	.51	68Z7	.38	7 N 7	.50
ITSGT	.58	6C5GT	.58 .38 .37 .35 .80	774	.35
104	.47	6CF6	.80	724	.40
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3AU6	.57	6E5	.44	12AX7	.63
3AV6	.60	6F5GT	.37	12846	.90
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3Q5GT	.57	616	.49	1284	.68
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5Y4G	.43	6507	.48	125K7GT 125L7GT	.60
523	.45	65D7GT	.57	125N7G1	.57
6A7	.57	6SH7GT	.43	1447	.45
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6AC7	.67	65N7GT	.57	255Q6G1 25L6GT	.47
6AF4	50	6507	.41	2546GT	.37
6AG7	.69	6557	.41	3585	.46 .48 .48 .47 .39
6AH4	.80	6T7G	.63	3505	.48
6446	.70	618	.68	35LGGT	.39
GALS	.42	EVEGT	.46	35Y4	.40
GAL7GT	70	6W4GT	.40	3523	.41
6AQ6	.42	6X4	.46 .40 .53 .39	4575GT	.39
6AQ7GT	.70	6X5GT	.39	50A5	.18
6AN8	.80	6X8 6Y6G	.75	5085	.48
6AS5	48	7A4·XXL	.39 .75 .60 .47 .53 .45 .45	SOLOGT	.40 .41 .39 .40 .38 .48 .45 .45 .45 .67
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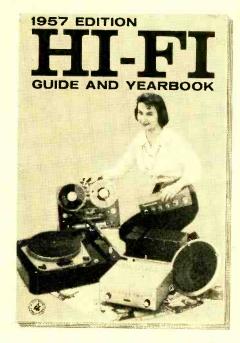
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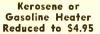


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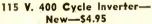
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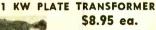






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February, 1957

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## The Transmitting Tower

#### (Continued from page 82)

many stations in the Novice bands with licenses too new to be listed in the latest Call Book. These give you a chance to gamble a bit. If they are in call areas in which you have not "Worked All States," call them. If you pick up another state, that's fine. If not, that's fine, too. You can suspend your hunt long enough to have a chat

You can spot new states without a Call Book, too. Listen to stations exchanging locations. When you locate a new state, plug into your transmitter the crystal nearest to the frequency being used and monitor the contact to its conclusion. Then, call the station you are stalking. It will often be easier to raise new states in this manner than by answering their CQ's.

No matter how you locate stations in new states, you will not raise them all on your first call, nor on the second. But keep plugging away, and eventually, you will raise them. If you do not raise stations the first day you hear them, carefully note their frequencies and times and keep a watch for them on succeeding days, until you work that state.

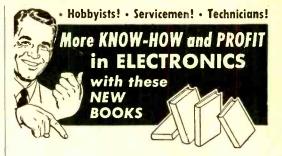
In the Novice bands, a "3 x 3" call\* is normally sufficient to raise stations within a few kilocycles of your own frequency, because practically all amateurs tune around their own frequencies first when looking for stations to work. When calling stations farther away from your frequency, you may expand the call to a " $5 \times 3$ ," to give the receiving operator time to tune to your frequency. If one short call does not do the trick, you can always try againuntil the called station answers someone else, calls CQ again, or you decide that you are not going to raise it.

If you have a couple of different crystals fairly close to the called station's frequency, you might try calling on each frequency. One frequency may be covered by local interference, while the other one may be reasonably interference-free.

**Directional CQ's.** So far, I have stressed the necessity for listening and more listening to add new states to your "worked" What about directional list. CQ's? Wouldn't it be easier to use them? Yes. they are easy to use, but the percentage of answers to them from the desired localities is usually very low. However, it is worthwhile to try one once in a while.

Be specific with your directional CQ's. In the 80- and 40-meter Novice bands, "CQ DX" is nearly meaningless, because no two

\* The call sign of the called station three times, DE. and your own call sign three times. February, 1957



#### **1 PROFITABLE RADIO TROUBLESHOOTING**

Shows how to organize and operate your own radio servicing business, giving special attention to how to handle customers smoothly, and how to apply troubleshooting to set complaints as customers usually present them. Includes such things as advanced test instruments. By William Marcus, Corona Jr. H.S., N.Y.C., and Alex Levy, Chelsea Voc. H.S., N.Y.C. 344 pp., 147 illus., \$5.95.

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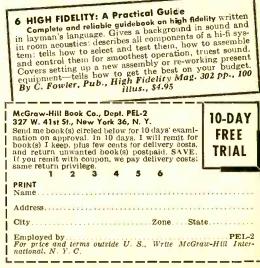
Shows How Even a Beginner Can Become an Expert Serviceman! Deals with most common types of radio-small a-c/d- re-ceivers, phonos, portables, etc. Gives circuit theory, servicing methods, and graded job sheets for practical experience. By William Marcus and Alex Levy. 565 pp., 473 illus., \$8.50

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Novices agree on what is "DX" on these bands. "CQ KN6," "CQ Florida," or something equally specific is much better.

By following the above suggestions, it should not take too long to push your states-worked total above 40. But after that you will probably have to change your operating habits to work the rest in a reasonably short period of time. For example, if you have been doing most of your operating on 80 or 40 meters in the evening hours, try going to bed early and getting up to operate after midnight a couple of times. Or get up early in the morning.

Try a different band. For example, 15 meters is an excellent daytime and early evening band for picking up some of the more distant states.

Oh, yes, when you get the cards proving that you have worked 48 states, send them by first class mail to the American Radio Relay League, Inc., 38 LaSalle Road, West Hartford, Conn., and request your certificate. Include first-class postage for the return of your cards.

#### News and Views

In eight months as a Novice, Mark. W3FTL, has worked 24 states and 14 countries on the 80-, 40-, and 15-meter Novice bands. Among the countries worked are: Australia (VK), Union of South Africa (ZS), Norway (LA), and Italy (I). All work was done with homebuilt transmitters running 50 watts or less power to a variety of antennas, with most of the DX being worked on 15 meters with a home-built beam. Mark offers to help prospective amateurs get their licenses and to answer any questions about his equipment . . . Maft Blender in Rhode Island forgot to include his call letters with his report, but his Johnson Ranger transmitter and National NC-300 receiver have accounted for 36 states (35 confirmed) and six countries in his eight months on the air. His antenna is a 40-meter doublet.

From Germany, Jose, KP4AFS/DL4CD, reports that since he got his DX-35 transmitter, the big BC-610 sits idle most of the time. His first station called and worked was a G3 (England), and he works into the States on 10-meter phone with S8 and S9 reports. No, he doesn't use a beam, just a half-wave doublet . . . Ed, K2QIG, worked 15 states in nine months as a Novice on 80 meters with his Heathkit AT1 transmitter and AR-2 receiver. Then, dropping to 20 meters, he picked up another 15 states and three countries in two months. But he couldn't transmit a signal two blocks on 40 meters, that is, until he corrected the wiring "goof" he had made in the AT1 and worked a VE7, a KH6, and a bunch of 5's, 6's, and 7's on 40 meters the other night. You can't get him off of the band now.

**Paul. K4HLA.** recently licensed as a "General" after several months as a Novice, feeds the output of his AT1 to a half-length, (34') 40-meter doublet. His receiver is a 2-tube re-

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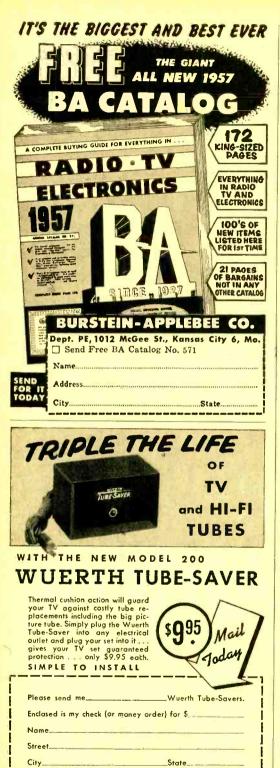
RECORDING EQUIPMENT COMPANY

\$37.50

CHOOSING



February, 1957



generative job, which he will stack up against any of the less expensive commercial amateur receivers. Paul is interested in playing chess by radio, and he offers help to any prospective amateurs ... Jerril, KNIAEP, is trying to help several of his friends obtain their licenses and would appreciate suggestions on how to teach them the code and how to start a radio club ... Bruce, KN6QDS, uses an SX99 receiver and a Johnson Adventurer transmitter, running 50 watts to a 75'-long wire antenna for 80 and 40 meters and a 7' vertical antenna ("surplus" AN-75) for 15 meters. Fifteen meters is his favorite band, on which he has worked 39 states and 29 countries-a marvelous record for such an antenna—and he hopes to complete his WAS on that band as a Novice. Bruce offers to help prospective Novices get their licenses.

Arnold, KN41SJ, has been on the air for about six months. Running 25 watts to a home-built 6AG7-6L6 transmitter feeding a folded dipole antenna, and using a converted "surplus" ARC-5 receiver, he has worked 26 states. He has also worked a couple of Canadian call areas but is still looking for his first KN7/WN7 contact. Who will oblige? KN4ISJ

Notice: WSBA Radio, 910 kc., Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., has started a program for Hams, aired each Sunday at 12:35 a.m. EST. The program consists of code practice at different speeds, want ads, club news, etc. Items for the program must be in Thursday's mail at WSBA for inclusion in the next Sunday's program. Suggestions and comments are invited. Address all items to Chief Engineer, WSBA.

operates in the 3.7-mc. band, usually on 3725 kc. . . . Marvin, KOADI, started out as a Novice with an SW-54 receiver and an AT1 transmitter. He then graduated to an NC-101X receiver and Globe Scout transmitter and now has a Viking I. His Novice record was 40 states and four Canadian call areas. Marv offers to schedule anyone needing North Dakota on phone or c.w. and to help prospective amateurs get their licenses.

Addresses of Contributors: W3FTL, Mark Lawyer, Hanover, Pa.; KN1???. Matt Blender, 72 Bartlett Ave., Cranston, R. I.; KP4ACS/DL4CD, Jose I. Alvarado, HQ Btry., 34th AAA Brigade, APO 28, New York, N. Y.; K2QIG, Edward DeBewitz (15), 146 Kay St., Buffalo, N. Y.; W7CFC, Tom Sanford, 6219 40th N.E., Seattle 15, Wash.; K4HLA, Paul Brown, 6006 S.W. 14 St., Miami 44, Fla.; KN1AEP, Jerril Smith, Box 236, Bethel, Me.; South Gate, Calif.; KN4ISJ, Arnold Smith, Rt. 1, Box 305, Covington, Va.; KOADI, Marvin Kosmatka, 1609 9th Ave., No., Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Remember that this is your column. Send in your picture, comments, details of unusual work done, and the like. However, much as I might like to, I cannot print your name or call letters unless you furnish some news to go with them. Until next month, 73.

Herb, W9EGQ

Always say you saw it in-POPULAR ELECTRONICS

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Detroit 4, Michigan.

Wuerth Tube-Saver Corp.

### Voices of the World

#### (Continued from page 43)

This program has been very popular with a great many short-wave listeners for nearly 30 years.

Spain—For those who like Spanish music, Madrid is the station to tune in. The North American Service announces in English, so you will learn quite a bit about Spain; and your letters and questions will be answered Thursday evenings on "Post Exchange."

Germany—The Voice of Germany broadcasts to North America daily at 8:30-11:30 p.m. EST, 5:30-8:30 p.m. PST. Programs are mostly music, and announcements are made in German. The 10-minute English news (at 9:30 p.m. EST, 6:30 p.m. PST, daily) and the DX program in English and German on the second Monday of each month (at 9:00 p.m. EST and 6:00 p.m. PST) are the only regular programs in English.

Sweden-Radio Sweden has a regular feature, the "Stockholmer's Diary," which tells about day-to-day life in Sweden. The "Letterbox" is heard on the next to the last Thursday of each month at 9:15 p.m. EST, 9:15 p.m. PST. "Sweden Calling DX'ers" is presented on the fourth Monday of each month at 8:30 p.m. EST and 9:15 p.m. PST.

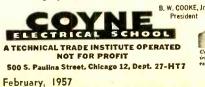
Switzerland-For Swiss dance music. listen to "Dance with Lance" on Mondays at 8:45 p.m. EST and 8:30 p.m. PST. The DX program is on the air on the first Thursday of each month at 8:50 p.m. EST and 8:35 p.m. PST. There are many other popular programs such as the "A Penny-A Song" musical request program on Saturdays and "Swiss Yodels" on Tuesdays. Missionary Stations — The following

stations all broadcast religious programs and music: HCJB—The Voice of the Andes in Quito, Ecuador; The Call of the Orient in Manila, Philippines; The Evangelistic Voice of the West Indies in Cape Haitien, Haiti; TGNA in Guatemala City, Central America; and TIFC-The Lighthouse of the Caribbean, San Jose, Costa Rica. The Call of the Orient has a "Short-wave Mailbag" Wednesdays at 7:15 a.m. PST and The Evangelistic Voice has a "Listeners' Post" Saturdays at 9:30 a.m. EST and Mondays at 9:30 p.m. EST, 6:30 p.m. PST.

Communist Countries - Most of the from Bulgaria, Communist programs China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union are patterned after the same line of propaganda. There are some good musical programs such as the



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one from Czechoslovakia at 10:00 p.m. EST, 7:00 p.m. PST. Hungary may not be on the air due to the trouble they have been having there lately.

If you want to know more about the programs presented by a particular shortwave station, write to the station for a program schedule; many stations send these out free of charge. If you would like to know more about short-wave listening on the whole, read the regular column, *Tuning the Short-wave Bands*, which appears monthly in POP'tronics. Another valuable aid to enjoying short-wave listening is the *World Radio Handbook*, which may be purchased from Gilfer Associates, P. O. Box 239, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y., for \$2 postpaid.

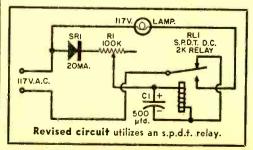
May you all have a wonderful time when you start tuning in the "Voices of the World."

# Improved Lamp Flasher

The March, 1955, issue of POPULAR ELEC-TRONICS (page 74) contained a circuit for a lamp flasher constructed with a surplus relay. A quick check of the junk box revealed that all the necessary parts were on hand except the high-resistance d.c. relay shown in the diagram. The only available sensitive relay was of the s.p.d.t. variety, instead of the d.p.s.t. type specified in the parts list.

A slight rearrangement of the original circuit made possible the use of the s.p.d.t. relay. Since this kind of relay is more readily available than the d.p.s.t. variety, a revised circuit is shown below. These parts values result in an on-off cycling rate of approximately 1 cps. By using a relay with more resistance or a capacitor with greater capacity, the flashing rate may be slowed down. Reducing either the relay resistance or the capacity will result in faster cycling.

When building a flasher, make certain that the relay contacts are large enough to carry the current drawn by the lamp bulb. Too small contacts will soon pit from the arcing caused by carrying an excessive load. —Hartland B. Smith





February, 1957

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117



# **New SWL Equipment**

Hammarlund Manufacturing Co., 460 West 34th St., New York I, N. Y., has introduced the new HQ-100 (shown on our cover with Barbara Gewant from the Jackie Gleason show in the background). This receiver has a number of features that immediately recommend it to the SWL. We cannot possibly cover all of them in this article and suggest that interested readers write to Frank Lester, W2AMJ, at the above address for further information.

There are three things we want to mention particularly. First, the receiver is designed so that controls are placed where they are the easiest to reach. Secondly, the circuit includes a "Q-multiplier" which means more station separation ability (very important in the short-wave broadcast bands) than provided by most receivers at this price. And, lastly, it includes a timer (about \$10 extra) which will turn on the receiver for a "warm-up" just before your favorite programs go on the air. All these features make this receiver worth looking at the next time you visit your local radio parts jobber.

**The Gonset Company,** 801 S. Main St., Burbank, Calif., is announcing in this issue a new departure in short-wave converters. It is a four-band push-button con-



verter that can be attached to a 12-volt automobile radio in a matter of minutes. Gonset is particularly emphasizing how easy it is to get this converter going. Using a regular car antenna, it will pick up short-wave broadcasts in the 49-, 31-, 19-, and 13-meter bands. If you're just getting started in SWL'ing, this is roughly equal to those stations listed on pages 42-46 as operating around 6000, 9600, 15100 and 21600 kc.

Pushing one of the converter buttons immediately puts your regular 12-volt car radio on the short-wave band indicated. You tune your auto radio in the normal fashion between approximately 1000 and 1500 kc. to hear short-wave broadcasting stations. Because of the high power of many of the foreign broadcasters, these stations usually come through with a terrific punch.

## We're Completely Baffled

#### (Continued from page 75)

Armed with this dubious victory and sustained by absolute confidence in future developments, I thought it best to let the matter rest for a few days.

A WEEK LATER, I made inroads upon the family budget that might have turned lesser enthusiasts pale. Friend Wife met this spending program (spending program: finances for "Where did it all go?") with tight-lipped silence. But as I always say: what's wrong with spaghetti three times a week?

With these minor matters (wife and money) out of the way, I gave all my concentration to carrying out the master plan.

Surrounded with enough speakers to construct several four-way (woofer, squawker, tweeter and super-tweeter) systems, I set about removing the old, wide-range amplifiers.

Next, I returned to my electronics supply dealer to choose the five baffles necessary to give the system that final touch of grandeur, tonal perfection and all-over economy of sound usage. Having previously purchased twenty-five speakers, I was greeted with a mixture of delight and confusion by Mr. Golenpaul—whose firm conviction is that all hi-fi enthusiasts are but a step removed from a padded cell.

"You want five baffles? Five?" The Golenpaul face sagged with disbelief. Apparently, this was an unusual order—even for me. And Mr. Golenpaul is accustomed to getting some mighty tasty orders from me.

"Yep. Five," I chuckled. "Like to get five different types, differing styles if you have them."

Golenpaul, having survived the initial shock, was beginning to assume his usual "avid dealer" manner.

"We have them, we have them!" he spouted, now anxious lest this crazy customer suddenly lose all his mind—thereby spoiling a magnificent sale.

Thereupon, with intense energy and application (and much frantic scrabbling in the stockroom), dealer Golenpaul produced a Karlson Coupler; a Varkon enclosure; a Bonn Sonosphere; a National Catenoid; and, lastly, an Acousti-Magic Labyrinth. I was temporarily torn between getting the Acousti-Magic and a Hegeman System choosing the former because it's complicated interior appealed to my inborn sense of the intriguingly complex.

"Send them out today, please," I requested.

"Certainly!" Mr. Golenpaul assured me, busily adding up a rather horrendous column of figures and cackling happily to



1957 ALLIED

ELECTRONIC SUPPLY CATALOG

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himself. "Ah—is the wife—ah—enjoying her trip?"

"Trip?" I echoed blankly. "What trip?" "Oh, then she's not going to Reno!" said Mr. Golenpaul. A sheepish smile gave his usually dour features a jolly twist. "Ahwhen you-ah-ordered all these . . . that is, I thought, naturally, you-"

That Golenpaul chap is a real cynic sometimes.

THE FOLLOWING MONTH was a busy one. Between experimenting with what baffle best suited which room, changing and re-installing the various speakers, and constantly checking the crossover networks to make sure of getting the total frequency ranges completely free of IM distortion— I was kept plenty busy, plying my enthusiastic skill like a toothless beaver gumming a giant Sequoia to a fall. By month's end, the entire project was finished and ready for enjoying.

"That it?" asked the wife.

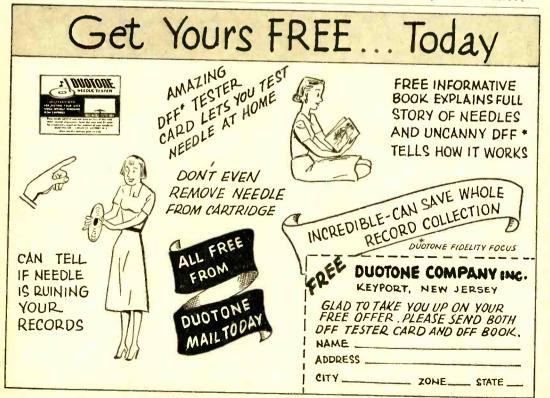
I scooped up the last of my tools, diligently swept the floor of all litter, and made one, final check of the wiring system. "En garde!" I replied with boyish high spirits. "Prepare yourself for acoustical delights beyond all belief! From now on, we've got.music that's music!"

"That a fact?"

Bounding into the study, I put Eugene Ormandy's version of *Carmen* on the turntable and snapped the *all-rooms* switch on. As the magnificent opening bars began swelling throughout the house, I grabbed the wife by the hand and raced from room to room—drinking in the spine-tingling clarity and fidelity of the surging melody.



... I quivered with sensitive reaction to every crystal clear note, while Friend Wife stood there with the indifferent complacency of a stone idol...





... Experimenting with baffles, changing speakers, etc., I was plenty busy plying my skill like a toothless beaver gumming a giant Seguoia to a fall ...

"How's that, eh!" I exclaimed in the dining room.

"Well . . ." she stalled, nervously eyeing the National Catenoid.

"Isn't this the greatest!" I vowed in the living room.

"Uh . . . well . . ." Her restless eyes roamed between the Varkon and me. "I really don't-"

"Just listen to that quality!" I babbled. "Listen to those overtones . . . those basses . . . those trebles . . . those wonderfully blended mid-ranges!"

She stood next to me, in the bedroom,

and said nothing.

T WAS THE SAME in the guest bedroom and the kitchen. I was quivering with sensitive reaction to every crystal clear note. Friend Wife stood there with the indifferent complacency of a stone idol, her face a mask of patient endurance. Finally, I led her back to the study.

"Well?" I said.

"That number-" she mused. "It's from South Pacific, ain't it?"

"Didn't notice the difference in the system, eh?" I said dully.

"Oklahoma?"

"You heard nothing in the way of acoustical improvement?"

"Guys and Dolls?"

"Okay," I sighed. "I lose!"

"I never could stand Carmen anyway," she said, "and being the kid with the original tin ear-I'm surprised you expect me to appreciate music. Now about that color-TV set-"

"Don't worry," I said bitterly. "I'll get it tomorrow."

THAT Golenpaul is going to flip when I walk into his store and order a color-TV. He's already as bewildered as a starfish in the Gobi desert.

I'm color blind, and he knows it. -30-

February, 1957

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Tim Marek, P. O. Box 9167, Suitland, Md 1st	13
W. Reynolds, 3281/2 Wash. Bl., Venice, Calif1st	12
L. Swanson, 920 St. Charles, New Orleans 1st	12
Richard Jones, Station KGHF, Pueblo, Colo 1st	13
Joe C. Davis, Waynesboro, Miss1st	11
W. D. Mains, 6332 S. Paramount, Rivera, Calif 1st	12

#### Learn by Mail or in Residence

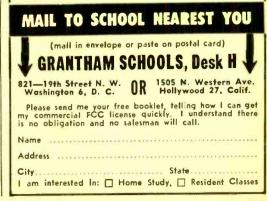
You can train either by correspondence or in residence at either division of Grantham School of Electronics-Hollywood, Calif, or Washington, D.C. Our free booklet, "Opportunities in Electron-ics," gives details of both types of courses. Send for your free copy today.

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## **Tuning the Short-Wave Bands**

(Continued from page 78)

1500-1530. This xmsn is omni-directional. They would like listener reports and will verify with a QSL card. (11, 124)

Israel—Reports to Kol Zion Lagola go to P. O. Box 754, Jerusalem. Reports to the Voice of Israel go to Israel Broadcasting Service, P. O. Box 1082, Jerusalem. (MR, 44, 61, 90, and 118)

**Italy**—Rome continues to operate on this current schedule: on 6010 kc. at 1730-2210 to N.A. (replacing 11,905 kc.); on 6060 kc. at 2000-2210 to L.A. (replacing 11,810 kc.); on 9575 kc. at 1730-2210 to N.A. (replacing 15,325 kc.); on 9630 kc. at 1730-2210 to L.A. (replacing 15,400 kc.); on 9710 kc. at 1730-2210 and on 11,810 kc. at 1730-1950, both xmsns to L.A. (JR, 82, 100)

1

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**Ivory Coast**—*Radio Abidjan* has now moved to 4940 kc. from 4945 kc. and is good daily to 1730 close-down. (GC)

Malaya—Singapore, 9690 kc., is being heard at 0600-0615 s/off with BBC news. (25)

VS2K6, Radio Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 6025 kc., carries English news at 0900-0915 daily. The output of this station is 5 kw. It verifies by letter. (HK)

Mozambique—Radio Clube de Mozambique is scheduled at 1030-1600 with an all-English session over CR7BJ, 9762 kc., and CR7BF, 11,745 kc. CR7BG, 15,085 kc., is being heard at 1425-1515 s/off with a good musical program but no English. IS is four notes on a gong. This one is poorly heard at first but signal rapidly builds up and is in the clear at s/off. (11, 39)

North Vietnam — The Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi, has an English program from 0430 s/onto 0500 and 0945-1010 s/off on 6095, 7405, 7465, 12,000, and 15,020 kc. (21)

**Norway**—LKJ2, Oslo, 9540 kc., is heard at 1800-1900 to L.A. and at 2000-2100 and 2300-0000 to N.A., replacing 9550 kc., which previously replaced 9610 kc. (AS, 100)

Pakistan — Radio Pakistan, Karachi, 15,245 kc., is excellent at 1314 with IS and English

SHORT-WAVE ABBREVIATIONS
BBC-British Broadcasting Corporation
ID—Identify, identification IS—Interval signal
L.A.—Latin America(n) N.A.—North America(n)
QRM—Interference s/on—Sign on
s/off—Sign off w.—Watts power
xmsn—Transmission from station xmtr—Transmitter used by station

ID. A program summary follows, then classical music. News at 1330; continued with concert music to 1400 s/off. Dual to 9740 kc. (GC, 76)

**Philippines** — Far East Broadcasting Co., Manila, can be heard on 9730 kc. at 0900-1015 with religious programs in English and news at 1000. ID noted at 0900, 0930, and 1000. Religious program continues from 1015. Dual with 11,855 kc., the latter channel is usually stronger and can be tuned from 1130 with

classical music. Stations close at 1205. (11, 61)

South Korea-HLKA, Seoul, has been testing on 11,925 kc. at 0100-0145 in a special beam to Hawaii in English and Korean. They are asking for reports. (JM, JR, 25)

Spain-Radio Nacional de Espana, Madrid, continues its N.A. xmsn at 2315-0000, 0015-0100, and 0115-0200 on 9360 and 6130 kc. in English. (RS)

Sweden-Radio Sweden, Stockholm, can be noted in English sessions to N.A. at 0815-0845

#### SHORT-WAVE CONTRIBUTORS

SHORT-WAYE CONTRIBUTORS Christophen Bennion (CB) Riverside, Conn. Camilo Castillo (CC) Panama, R. P. George Cox (GC) New Castle, Del. Ned Conklin (NC) Farmington, Conn. Walt Connelly (WC) Denhigh, Va. William Ficht, (WF) St. Louis, Mo. Ha Chung Kwan (HK) Kowloon, Hong Kong Tommy Kneitel (TK) New York, N. Y. Joseph Montoya (JM) San Dimas, Calif. Robert Migliorino (RM) Paterson, N. J. Jinnmy Monalan (MO) East Haven, Conn. J. Art Russell (JR) San Diego, Calif. Mario Rotondo (MR) Astoria. N. Y. Albert K. Saylor (AS) Quantico, Va. Rick Stearns (RS) Osage, Iowa Michael Dorgan (G) Jordan, N. Y. Bill Flynn (7) Berkeley, Calif. Bill Berger (8) Fairfax, Okla. Chuck Maxant (11) Baldwin, N. Y. George Quay (21) Allentown, Pa. Francis Welch (25) Jr., Worcester, Mass. Ross Brownell (39) Vancouver, B. C. Anson Boice (44) New Britain, Conn. Grady Ferguson (59) Charlotte, N. C. John Beaver (61) Pueblo, Colo. Bill Hutchinson (76) Baltimore, Md. John Mann (82) Montreal, P. Q. Thomas Ivas (90) Chicago, 11. Dorothy Sanderson (94) Malvern, Australia Roger Legge (100) McLean, Va. Joel Richmond (118) Mattapan, Mass. Tom Thompson (124) Saginaw, Mich.

on 17,840 kc. and 2045-2100 on 9620 kc. Good level at both times. (11)

Tangier-IBRA Radio, Tangier, is noted on 6975 and 11,515 kc. at 1405 with language religious program; in English from 1600 to 1645 s/off. The 9490-kc. outlet is heard until 1630 in English. They offer a copy of the New Testament to any requesting it. (CB, GC, AS, 94).

Trinidad-VP4RD, Port-of-Spain, operates on 6085 kc. (500 watts) at 0500-1700; on 3275 kc. (500 watts) and 790 kc. (5 kilowatts) at 0500-2200. (WC)

United States — In answer to queries, the General Electric Co. ended operations from KGEI last December. The station, established in 1939, was noted for its cultural and educational broadcasts beamed at Central and South America. (7)

The Maritime Trades Department operates a program to ships at sea on Sunday at 1120 over WFK39, 19,850 kc., WFL65, 15,850 kc., and WFK95, 15,700 kc. (TK)

Venezuela-YVLK, Radio Rumbos, Caracas, 4970 kc., has "The Supper Club" daily at 1800-1900 in English (Spanish ID). (RM, MO)

YVKB, Radiodifusora Venezuela, Caracas, is noted on 4892 kc. at 1815-1830 with Italian news. YVKR, Radio Caracas, is heard on 4915 kc. at 1830 with world and local news in Spanish. (CC)

Windward Islands - WIBS, Grenada, is heard on 17,800 kc. at 1900-1930. They are asking for reports. Address is St. Georges, Grenada, British West Indies. (NC) -30-

February, 1957

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# Gear Reduction MOTORS



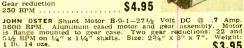
DELCO 5069370 (Pictured at left.) 27 VDC Reversible PM Motor and Gear Assembly, in an aluminum case. Output speed is 80 RPM through a friction clutch to a double shaft- $\frac{1}{4}$  x 34" on one side.  $\frac{1}{4}$  x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on the other side. Complete Assem-bly Size: 33%" x 2 x 44%" exclud-ing shaft. Has bulk-in noise filter system. Weight: 1 lb. 5 ozs. **\$5.95** Price. Price . . .

SAME MOTOR as used in above Assembly—Size:  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \$3.95 x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". Weight: 4 oz....

27 Volts @ .65 Amp. Gear reduction 145 RPM output on a 1/4" x 3/4" splined shaft, 14 oz. inch torque, Motor size: 13/4" x 3/4". Weight: 8 ozs. (Pictured at right.) \$4.95 Price .

General Electric 5BA10AJ370 reduction

250 RPM ..... \$4.95



\$3.95

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MOTOR And BLOWER DELCO 5068571-...27 Volt DC Reversible PM Motor, 6000 RPM, with Blower. Overall Size, including Blower: 25% '' 21 x 3". Weight: b oz. (Pictured at Price \$4.50 Price

INDUCTION MOTOR-EMC 41314-110 Volt AC Induction Motor with mounting feet. 1550 RPM through a gear reduction to 24 RPM. Right angle drive. SIze:  $x \times 3\lambda_0^{\prime\prime} \times 73\lambda_0^{\prime\prime}$ . Shaft Size:  $5/16^{\prime\prime} \times 5_8^{\prime\prime}$  with removable Gear. Weight: 5 lb. 13 oz. \$9.95 Price . .

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# Shrinks Hemorriods New Way Without Surgery

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For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

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This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H\*. Ask for it at all drug counters—money back guarantee. \*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



## **Transistor Topics**

#### (Continued from page 84)

power supply. Be sure to remove the amplifier plug when the instrument is not in use, to avoid excessive battery drain.

**Circuit Handbook.** Ever since we announced our new *Transistor Circuit Handbook* a few months back, we have been literally deluged with inquiries—including several from other countries—as to where the book could be purchased. So, in *final* answer to your many letters and cards, here's the information you've requested:

The Transistor Circuit Handbook, by your columnist, is a 430-page cloth-bound volume covering approximately two hundred practical transistor circuits. Parts values are included. The volume sells for \$4.95 and is available . . .

1. From your local radio parts distributor. If he doesn't have it, he can order it for you.

2. From *any* of the large mail order parts suppliers who advertise in POP'tronics, including Allied Radio, Lafayette Radio, Radio Shack, and others.

3. Direct from the publisher . . . Coyne Electrical School, 500 S. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

4. Direct from the distributor . . . Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., 2201 E. 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

5. If you are overseas . . . from the Export Department of Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

**Experimenters' Transistors.** Of the literally hundreds of types that have been manufactured since the transistor was first invented, relatively few have been designed specifically for use by experimenters, home-builders, students and hams. Experimenters' transistors are known for their broad characteristics—permitting their use in a variety of circuits, comparatively low cost, and wide availability. Here is a quick "run-down" of currently available units.

Audio types: Raytheon, CK722, CK721; G.E. 2N107; General Transistor 2N222; Philco AO-2; Marvelco CQ-1. (All are p-n-p units.)

*R.f. types:* Raytheon CK768 (p-n-p); G.E. 2N170 (n-p-n); Philco AO-1 (surface barrier); Marvelco RF-1 (p-n-p).

High-power types: CBS-Hytron 2N255, 2N256 (both are p-n-p units).

Not all of these transistors are available

	18 -							
	Alls	wers t	o qu	liz ol	n page	98)		
b	2.	b	3.	ь	4.	с	5.	d
α	7.	α	8.	b	9.	d	10.	α
	2	2. 2. 7.	b 2. b	b 2. b 3.	b 2. b 3. b	b 2. b 3. b 4.		b 2. b 3. b 4. c 5.

from every local parts distributor, but most can be obtained from the larger mail order firms. Characteristics and general specifications, as well as maximum ratings, are available from the manufacturers.

Transistor Prices. When transistors were first introduced, they were hand-assembled in very small quantities. As a result, they sold at fantastically high prices. Typical prices ranged from \$18.00 to \$100.00 each! During the last few years, prices have dropped ever lower. But many experimenters still feel that transistors are "expensive" when compared to vacuum tubes, and-because of this feeling-hesitate to use them.

Your columnist recently checked the net prices on standard-brand vacuum tubes. Out of over 470 vacuum tubes, 29 were priced at less than one dollar, and, of these, only 12 were amplifier types. The 17 remaining types were rectifiers. Percentagewise, just 2.55% of the listed tubes sold for under \$1.00, taking amplifier types only.

In another catalog, we found some 120 different types of transistors listed. Of these, three sold for less than one dollar ... or, percentagewise, 2.5% of the listed types. And all transistors are amplifiers!

New Publication. For the first time in any electronics magazine, we can announce

that Raytheon has a new booklet for transistor experimenters. It contains a lot of down-to-earth information on using transistors, modifying transistor circuits, wiring techniques, etc. Also included are a number of interesting construction projects. The title of the booklet is "Transistor Guide." For full information concerning availability, price, etc., of this new publication, write directly to Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Dept. TT-2, Newton 58, Mass

Product News. Delco Radio is making industry's highest power transistors. Types 2N173 and 2N174 both have power dissipation ratings of 55 watts! The 2N173 has a maximum collector voltage rating of 60 volts, maximum current of 12 amperes. The 2N174 is similar, but has a maximum collector voltage rating of 80 volts.

A new type of transistor socket is available from Elco Corporation (Philadelphia 24, Pa.). Called a "Combination Transistor Socket," it has four holes, so arranged that it can be used with transistors having either a three-pin "in-line" arrangement or a triangular pin configuration. What's more, the new socket has a round body, and can be fitted into a drilled hole!

That's it for now, fellows,

Lou



February, 1957

5



## **Radio Rides Stardust Trail**

(Continued from page 49)

toward the Earth every hour, burning themselves up in the rarefied air at a height of about 60 miles. Yet in the brief flash which is its funeral pyre, each meteor carries a moment of Dr. Forsyth's message. In a sense, the meteor is a "bus" on which the message, like a group of passengers, rides to its destination.

**Brief Bus Ride.** The trouble is that the meteor flash lasts only about a second and only a small part of the message can be transmitted. The rest of the message has to wait for the next "bus," i.e., the next meteor. Every effort is made to cram the greatest possible number of "passengers" (message units) onto each meteor "bus."

In ordinary voice transmission, hardly more than a single syllable could be transmitted via each meteor trail. Forsyth's message is recorded ahead of time on magnetic tape or some other memory device. Meteors appearing in the sky automatically trigger transmission of the prerecorded message at tremendous speed. This speed-up allows a lot more information to be crammed onto each meteor trail. The message shoots out in fast bursts to make the most of each short transmission period. On the receiving end, the highspeed message is recorded and played back at a slower rate. Thus, the rapid transmission bursts packed onto individual meteor trails are averaged into smooth, continuous reception.

**Elastic Time.** This method of hacking up a continuous message into separate "parcels," transmitting each "parcel" at high speed at a suitable moment and then recombining the chunks into continuous information is called "quantizing," because each "parcel" represents a "quantum" of information. In effect, it stretches and compresses time. The trick was originally developed by computer engineers to shuttle data between various parts of a computer





Showing her long reach, "Janet" flashed signals via meteor from Port Arthur to Ottawa, Canada.

at just the right moment for effective use.

The system was first nicknamed "Janus" after a Roman god who kept track of things both coming and going by having two faces. This aptly symbolized a two-way radio channel that also kept a lookout for meteors all around. But some of the engineers felt they would rather have a girl, so the Roman "Janus" became "Janet," which proves that nearly everything is possible with electronics.

Quick on the Draw. To make her mark on the meteors, Janet had to develop a trigger finger faster even than Annie Oakley's. Once a meteor appears, the message must be tacked on to its tail quickly before the shooting star dives burning to the bottom of the sky.

Janet's receivers always keep their ears cocked for a "trial tone" constantly sent out by the transmitter. As soon as a meteor appears, the reflected trial tone "checks in" at the formerly silent receiver. The receiver station, in turn, flashes an "okay" back to the transmitter, which triggers a burst of information into the air. When the meteor vanishes, the trial tone fades, thus halting transmission until the next meteor flashes in the sky to act unwittingly as a come-and-go mirror for Janet.

Using very high frequencies-which normally would not go much farther than the visible horizon—for this long-distance bounce brings a two-fold advantage; (1) it makes the radio "stardust trail" almost immune to interception; (2) transmitters can operate economically at low power. Because of these two factors, Dr. Forsyth foresees extensive use of his system.

Janet's transition from her experimental childhood to the maturity of everyday use is now guided by Ferranti Electric, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada. Mr. G. W. L. Davis, the chief electronic engineer, feels that Janet has now mastered the most difficult phase of "growing up": the jack-rabbit stop-and-go action that lets her make the most of each meteor. From here on out, the sky's the limit. -30-

February, 1957



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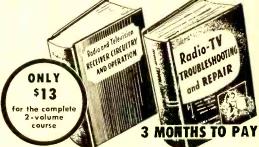
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Superior's new Model



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ADDED FEATURE: Built-in ISOLATION TRANSFORMER reduces possibility of burning out meter through misuse.

The Model 670-A comes housed in a rugged crackle-finished steel cabinet complete with test leads and operating instructions.





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R. F. SIGNAL GENERATOR: The Model TV-50 Genometer provides complete coverage for A.M. and F.M. alignment. Generates Radio Frequencies from 100 Kilocycles to 60 Mega-cycles on fundamentals and from 60 Megacycles to 180 Megacycles on powerful harmonics.

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comes absolutely complete with shielded leads and operating instructions.



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with a range of .00001 Microfarad to 1000 Microfarads (Measures power factor and leakage too.)

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which will enable you to trace the signal from antenna to speaker of all receivers and to finally pinpoint the exact cause of trouble whether it be a part or circuit defect.

# A 2'TI F

The TV Antenna Tester section is used first to determine if a "break" exists in the TV antenna and if a break does exist the specific point (in feet from set) where it is.

#### **Specifications**

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CAPACITI DRIDGE SECTION 4 Ranges: 60001 Microfarad to .005 Microfarad; .001 Microfarad to .5 Microfarad; .1 Microfarad to 50 Microfarads; .20 Microfarads to :000 Microfarads. This section will also locate shorts, and leakages up to 20 megohms. And finally, this sec-tion will measure the power factor of all condensers from .1 to 1000 Microfarads. (Power factor is the ability of a conden-ser to retain a charge and thereby fitter efficiently.)

#### ✓ RESISTANCE BRIDGE SECTION

2 Ranges: 100 churs to 50,000 ohms; 10,000 ohms to 5 meg-ohms. Resistance can be measured without disconnecting capacitor connected across it. (Except. of course, when the R C combination is part of an R C bank.)

As Design Engineers, we the undersigned would like to say that the Model 76 is in our opinion the best dombinations unit of its kind we have been privileged to design. Although it is comparatively a low-priced tester, it will, after you become acquainted with its multiple services, be your most frequently used instrument. instrument. S. LITT

L. MELENKEVITZ

## SIGNAL TRACER SECTION

Y DIGNAL IKACEK SECTION A built-in high gain pentore voltage amplifier, plus a diode rectifier, plus a direct coupled triode amplifier are combined to provide this highly sensitive signal tracing service. With the use of the R.F. and A.F. Probes included with the Model 76, you can make stage gain measurements, locate signal loss in R.F. and Audio stages, localize faulty stages, locate distortion and hum, etc. Provision has been made for use of phones and meter if desired.

### TV ANTENNA TESTER SECTION

Loss of sync., snow and instability are only a few of the faults which may be due to a break in the antenna, so why not check the TV antenna first? The Model 76 will enable you to locate a break in any TV antenna and if a break does exist, the Model 76 will measure the location of the break in feet from the set terminals. 2 Ranges: 2' to 200' for 72 chm coax and 2' to 250' for 300 ohm ribbon.

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Superior's New Model TV-12

# NS-CONDUCTA NCE **TESTING TUBES**

IMPROVED TRANS CONDUCT-ANCE CIRCUIT. An in-phase signal is im-

pressed on the input section of a tube and the resultant plate current change is measured. This provides the most suitable method of simulating the manner in which tubes actually operate in Radio & TV receivers,

operate in Radio & TV receivers, amplifiers and other circuits. Ampli-fication factor, plate resistance and cathode emission are all correlated in one meter reading. • NEW LINE VOLTAGE ADJUST-ING SYSTEM. A tapped transformer makes it possible to compensate for line voltage varia-tions to a tolerance of better than 2%. • SAFETY BUITON - protects both the tube under test and the instrument meter against damage due to overload or other form of im-proper switching. • NEWLY DESIGNED FIVE

**POSITION LEVER SWITCH ASSEMBLY.** Permits application of separate voltages as required for both plate and grid of tube under test, resulting in improved Trans-Conductance circuit.

#### TESTING TRANSISTORS

A transistor can be safely and adequately tested only under dynamic conditions. The Model TV-12 will test all transistors in that Model 1V-12 will test all transistors in that approved manner, and quality is read directly on a special "transistor only" meter scale. The Model TV-12 will accommodate all tran-sistors including NPN's, PNP's, Photo and Tet-rodes, whether made of Germanium or Silicon, either point contact or junction contact types.

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Model TV-12 housed in handsome rugged portable cabinet sells for only

Superior's new Model TW-11 STANDARD PROFESSIONAL



EMPLOYS

Tests all tubes, including 4, 5, 6, 7, Octal, Lock-in, Hearing Aid, Thyratron, Miniatures, Sub-miniatures, Novals, Sub-minars, Prox-

ALSO TESTS TRANSISTORS!

- Sub-miniatures, Novals, Sub-minars, Prox-imity fuse types, etc. Uses the new self-cleaning Lever Action Switches for individual element testing. Be-cause all elements are numbered according to pin-number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test. Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminat-ing in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TW-11 as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary. necessary.
- The Model TW-11 does not use any combination type sockets. Instead individual sockets are used for each type of tube. Thus it is impossible to damage a tube by inserting
- it in the wrong socket. Free-moving built-in roll chart provides com-plete data for all tubes. All tube listings printed in large easy-to-read type.

- NOISE TEST: Phono-jack on front panel for plug ging in either phones or external amplifier will ٠ detect microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections. EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE
- SEPARATE SCALE FOR LOW CURRENT TUBES Previously, on standard emission type tube testers, it has been standard practice to use one scale for all tubes. As a result, the cal-ibration for low-current types has been restricted to a small portion of the standard scale. The extra scale used here greatly simplifies testing of low-current types.

The Model TW-11 oper-ates on 105-130 Volt 60 Cycles A.C. Comes housed in a beautiful hand-rubbed oak cabi-net complete with portable cover.



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