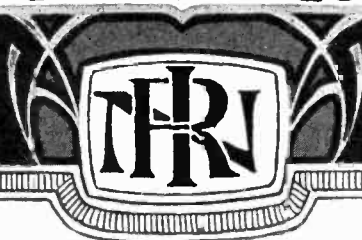


NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE

Complete Course in
PRACTICAL RADIO



Radio-Trician

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

Lesson Text No. 23

(2nd Edition)

**STANDARD
RADIO RECEIVING
CIRCUITS**

Originators of Radio Home Study Courses
... Established 1914 ...
Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN said—

“An investment in knowledge pays the best interest.”

WHAT NOTES TO TAKE

A Personal Message from J. E. Smith

What notes should be taken in reading is a matter largely of individual needs. Most students, in reading a book or listening to a lecture, take too many notes.

They then depend on their notes rather than their memory, which is always unwise. If one wants to look up data, he had better refer to the book rather than his own notes on the subject, unless, of course, it is a rare book which he may never have the opportunity to consult again. To the average student seeking simple knowledge of the subject, the taking of notes is principally to fix the points in mind. Some critical notes, too, are useful. Points which seem to be rather doubtful are worth noting, so that he may think them over later with more care.

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Complete Course in Practical Radio

NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STANDARD RADIO RECEIVING CIRCUITS

There are hundreds of Radio receiving circuits used by the various manufacturers of both complete receivers and kits, which may all be classified under one of the following headings:

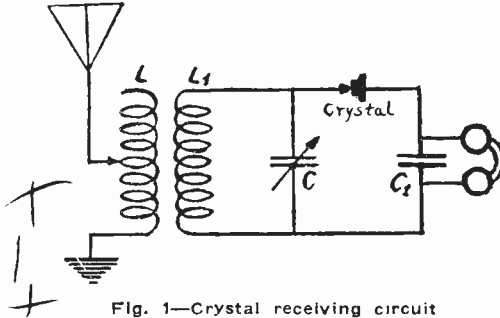


Fig. 1—Crystal receiving circuit

Non-regenerative.

Regenerative.

Reflex, which also includes the Inverse Duplex.

Tuned Radio-frequency.

Super-Heterodyne.

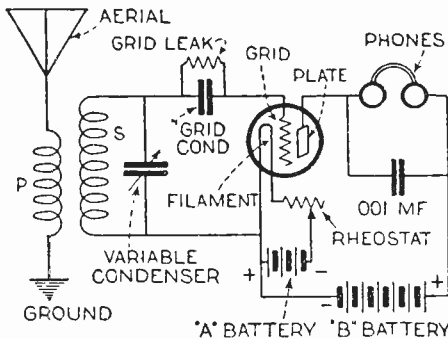


Fig. 2—Non-regenerative vacuum tube receiving circuit

Most of the above circuits have been carefully taken up in the earlier text-books, and in case any of the circuits presented in this book are not clearly understood from the brief description, the student is advised to refer back to the text-book dealing with this particular class of receiving circuit.

One of the simplest forms and least expensive type of receiving circuit of the non-regenerative type is the crystal receiver as shown in Figure 1. This outfit includes a variocoupler or radio-frequency transformer, a variable condenser, crystal detector or rectifier as it is sometimes called, and a pair of head-phones.

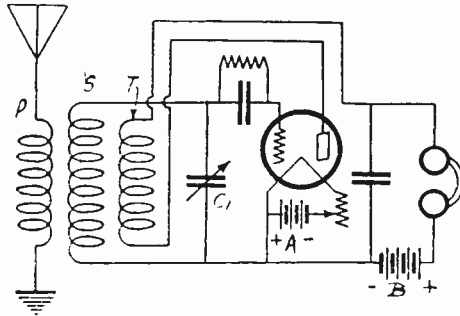


Fig. 3—Regenerative circuit using the tickler coil method

Under normal conditions, this type of receiver should give good head-phone reception from stations as far away as 25 miles. While this receiver is useful in cities where Broadcasting Stations are close by, it is of little use in the suburbs and country.

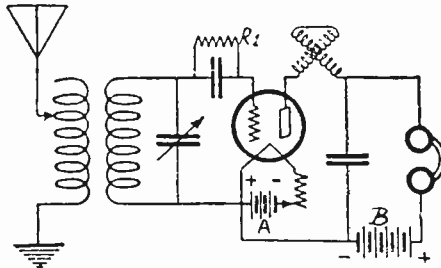


Fig. 4—Regenerative circuit using the tuned plate method

From the fundamental circuit of the simplest form, we have the circuit of a vacuum tube receiver as shown in Figure 2. Although the first one uses a crystal detector and the second one a 3-element vacuum tube, both are in the same category and are classified as belonging to the non-regenerative variety. The U. S. Bureau of Standards' measurements show that the vacuum tube is 25% more sensitive than the crystal although the latter gives 50% more clarity.

With the discovery of the 3-element vacuum tube came the regenerative circuit. Regeneration increases the volume and sensitivity of a receiving set to a very large degree. There is

one draw-back, however, that of radiation. When the set starts to oscillate, it is due to over-regeneration.

A regenerative receiving circuit is shown in Figure 3, using the tickler feed-back method of regeneration. Regeneration can also be obtained through the use of a tuned plate circuit system, in which case the internal capacity of the vacuum tube plays an important role. Figure 4 shows the circuit diagram of a regenerative receiver using the tuned plate circuit method.

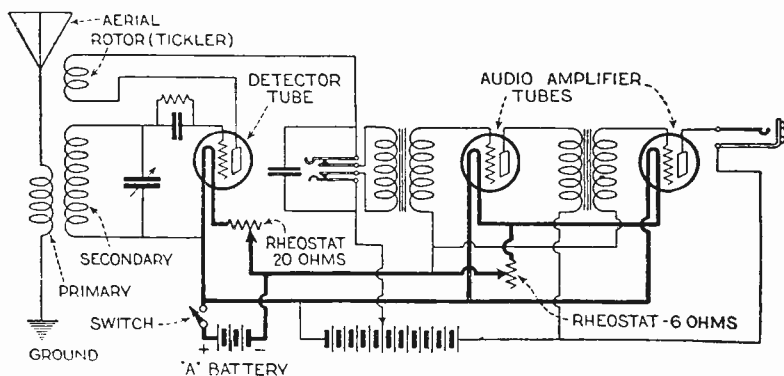


Fig. 5—Regenerative receiver in conjunction with two stages of audio-frequency amplification.

Figure 5 shows the circuit diagram of a standard 3-tube regenerative receiver using two stages of audio-frequency amplification after the detector tube.

REFLEX CIRCUITS

A Reflex receiver is sensitive, selective, and gives signals of excellent volume and clarity. The quality of reproduction depends greatly upon the inductive relations of the various coils. The circuit shown in Figure 6 is known as the Harkness single tube Reflex, and uses a special tuner and radio-frequency transformer with a crystal detector.

Figure 7 shows a 2-tube Reflex circuit using a stage of radio and audio-frequency amplification with a vacuum tube detector.

In ordinary single-tube non-regenerative receiving circuits, the received signals are rectified and partly amplified by the vacuum tube. To increase the volume of the incoming signals in these circuits, the usual procedure is to incorporate one or two stages of audio-frequency amplification. If the range of the receiver is to be increased, it is customary to incorporate one or

more stages of radio-frequency amplification. For every such stage added, another tube is necessary. Not so, however, in a Reflex circuit, where one tube is made to perform the duties of two or possibly three. The manner in which this is accomplished is quite simple.

For example, the incoming radio-frequency current is amplified at radio-frequency by the vacuum tube, passed through a detector (which may be a crystal or vacuum tube), where they are rectified, and the resultant audio-frequency currents are passed through an audio-frequency transformer and then amplified at audio-frequency, using the same vacuum tube. The audio-frequency currents then flow in the circuit containing the headphones or loud-speaker.

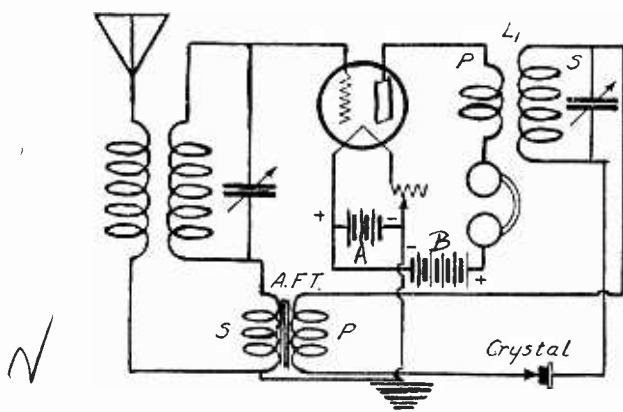


Fig. 6—Harkness single tube reflex circuit using a crystal detector

The chief trouble with reflex amplification circuits is that they tend to oscillate at audio-frequency. That is, a continual squealing or howling noise is often obtained when the circuit is connected, and no matter what adjustments are made, it is usually difficult to eliminate. This trouble is due chiefly to the individual characteristics of the component parts and the design of the circuit.

With a circuit of this type, employing one tube and a crystal detector, it is possible to operate a loud-speaker and to receive over a great distance when employing the head-phones. With two tubes, of course, much better results can be obtained.

The only object in employing the reflex principle is to reduce the number of tubes employed for accomplishing a given result. It is now generally conceded that while the over-all amplification of a reflex set is greater than would be obtained with the

same number of tubes without reflexing, one tube when used both as a radio and audio-frequency amplifier, will not serve either function as efficiently as when used for only one of these purposes. It is also natural that the audio e. m. f.'s impressed on the input of the radio-frequency amplifier tube has a slight modulating effect on the high-frequency current and thereby produces a small amount of distortion. At all events, the lowering of the price of good vacuum tubes and the more general use of "A" and "B" Eliminators and AC tubes seem to have gone hand-in-hand with the swing of the public favor from reflex to

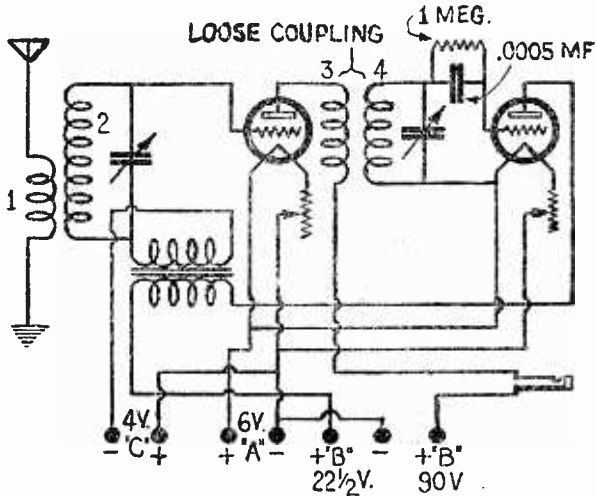


Fig. 7—Two-tube Harkness reflex circuit

straight model receivers, such as tuned radio-frequency and the Super-Heterodyne.

INVERSE DUPLEX CIRCUIT

Reflexing, which is the foundation of the inverse duplex system, permits one tube to function as both a radio and audio-frequency amplifier. Where it is employed in a circuit, special attention must be paid to the function of the various parts under different conditions. For instance, small condensers offer very little impedance to high-frequency currents, but their impedance to current flow at the relatively low voice, or audio, frequencies is extremely high. The circuits can, therefore, be so arranged that they discriminate against low frequencies in favor of radio frequencies and vice versa. These principles are used in reflexing.

The inverse duplex system is superior to the straight reflex

system in several ways. It is more stable because any radio-frequency energy which passes the detector and first audio transformer through capacity coupling will only be impressed on the input of the stage ahead of the detector instead of two or

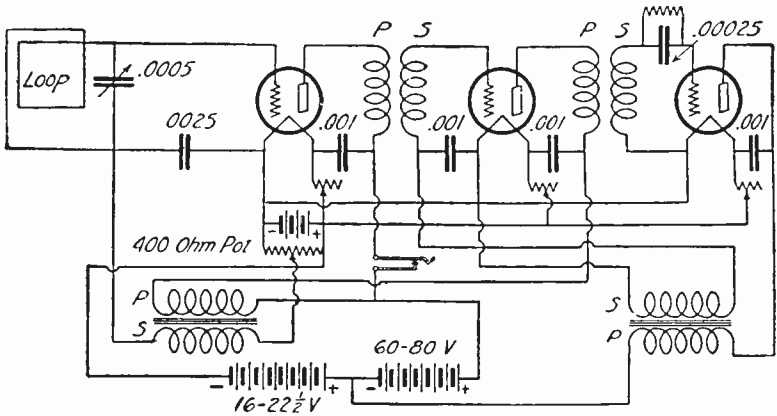


Fig. 8—Three-tube inverse duplex circuit

more stages ahead of it, as in the case of straight reflex. In the latter case, oscillation, due to feed-back, would be almost beyond

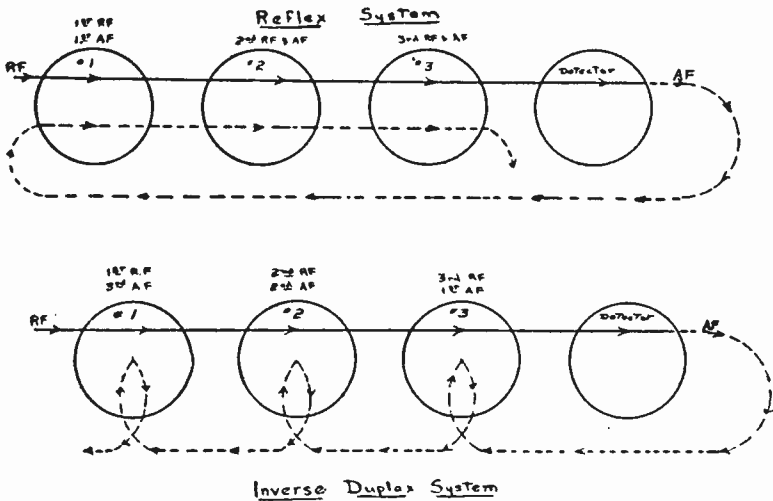


Fig. 9—Comparison of straight reflex with inverse duplex system

control. In a straight reflex receiver, the first radio tube is usually the first audio amplifier also. Therefore, if any audio-frequency noises, such as a hum from power lines, are induced into the antenna and passed on to the first tube, they may be amplified

by the succeeding audio stages to loud-speaker volume. In the case of the inverse duplex system, the first radio tube is the last or next to the last audio amplifier. Hence, such noises seldom ever retain noticeable volume. Inverse duplexing also tends to equalize the load which the various tubes carry. This enables one to obtain a slightly greater output volume level before overloading begins. Figure 8 shows a simple three-tube Inverse Duplex circuit, and Figure 9 the comparison of Straight-Reflex with the Inverse Duplex system.

Figure 10 shows the wiring diagram of the Grimes Inverse Duplex receiver. One of the greatest advantages of the inverse

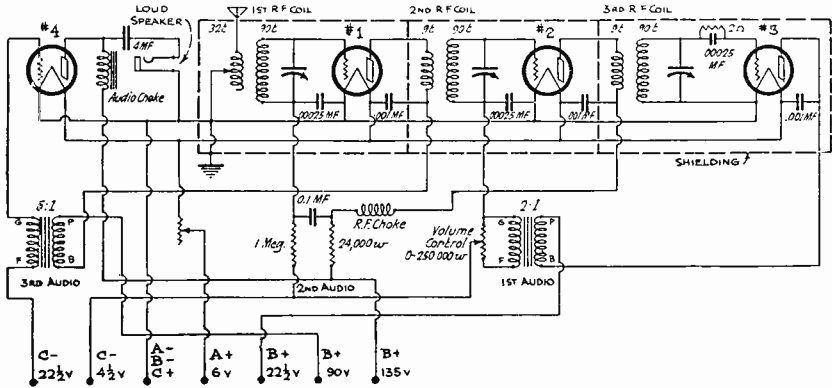


Fig. 10—Circuit diagram of Grimes inverse duplex receiver

duplex system is its economy of tubes and battery power. This is especially apparent if the receiver is to be operated by means of dry batteries either in part or entirely. The principle of reflexing has been applied to nearly all types of receiving circuits.

TUNED RADIO-FREQUENCY CIRCUITS

The popularity of 5-tube tuned radio-frequency receivers was caused by a very peculiar patent situation. While this type of circuit employs 5 tubes and is no more sensitive than a 3-tube regenerative circuit such as shown in Figure 5, it has many advantages that make it ideal for broadcast reception. The main advantages are non-radiation and simplified tuning. Thus, we see that due to the monopoly caused by the patent situation, the Radio public has benefited considerably.

A typical 5-tube tuned radio-frequency circuit is shown in Figure 11. The main trouble in all receivers of this class is due

to coupling between the circuits causing oscillation, and in order to obtain amplification, it is necessary to prevent the circuits from oscillating. Several methods have been used for doing this, but only a few are satisfactory. In order to prevent feed-back coupling between the circuits, we must first understand where the feed-back occurs. Feed-back between the electrodes of the vacuum tube causes the most trouble. The grid and plate electrodes form a small condenser which couples the plate circuit to the grid circuit and causes oscillation. By means of a bridge connection, it has been possible to neutralize this tube capacity and the circuit is successfully used in Neutrodyne receivers. Feed-back also occurs between the coils themselves. The magnetic and electrostatic fields of the coils extend far out into the surrounding space and energy is fed from the plate circuit to the grid circuit and oscillations are produced.

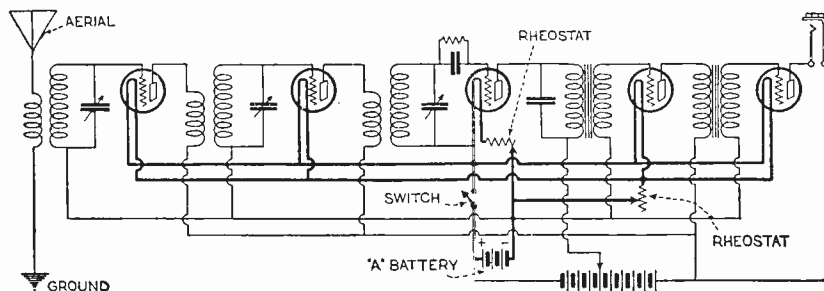


Fig. 11—A typical five-tube tuned radio-frequency hook-up with filament circuit emphasized by heavy lines.

In the Neutrodyne type of receiver, feed-back between the coils has been reduced by mounting the coils at such an angle that their fields have no effect on adjacent coils. There are many ways of preventing self-oscillation in receivers of this type.

The first preventative was the potentiometer. This permitted biasing the grids of the radio-frequency tubes with various values of either a positive or negative voltage. The manner in which the device was connected in a simple radio-frequency circuit is shown in Figure 12. If the vacuum tube or tubes had a tendency to oscillate, all one had to do was to move the arm of the potentiometer towards the positive side until everything was cleared up. This was good, except that in doing so, one introduced heavy losses in the circuit.

A fixed or variable resistance somewhere in the order of 200 to 1,000 ohms inserted in each grid circuit as shown in Figure 13 is another method that is very effective for stabilizing a set. However, this arrangement also is a "losser" and decreases both the sensitivity and selectivity of the set.

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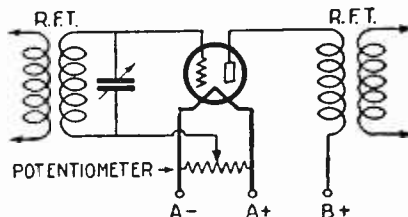


Fig. 12—The potentiometer method of oscillation control

The first real advancement came with the introduction of the first original neutralization system exploited under the name of Neutrodyne. This method, worked out by Professor Hazeltine, supplied a means for neutralizing the effect of the internal grid to plate capacity of the vacuum tube. This was accomplished by the use of a small adjustable condenser (C), with a very low capacity value connected in the circuit as shown in Figure 14.

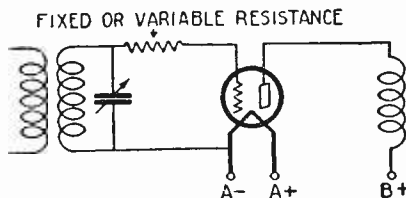


Fig. 13—Stabilizing a radio-frequency circuit by use of a series grid resistance

There is a very long explanation of the functioning of this arrangement in one of our previous lessons on the Neutrodyne receiver.

Referring to Figure 14, let us assume that the circuit is operating without the neutralizing condenser C and that the grid or secondary circuits A and B are not tuned to any particular station and are out of resonance with each other. In this case, there is very little regeneration taking place. However, as soon as we tune the circuits A and B to the wave-length of some Broadcasting Station, the point of resonance is reached

and there is sufficient feed-back of radio-frequency current through the internal capacity C_1 of tube V, to cause oscillation in the manner heretofore explained. Though there is no variable condenser connected across the primary coil of R. F. T. to the plate circuit of tube V, the coil nevertheless takes on a resonance effect, due to the tuning of the associated secondary coil in circuit B. Now if we connect condenser C in the circuit, something else happens. This condenser introduces in the grid circuit A of tube V, a radio-frequency current equal, but opposite in phase, to the current fed back through the internal capacity C_1 . In other words, there are two feed-backs—the natural feed-back through the capacity of the tube, and an auxiliary feed-back through the condenser C. Since these two distinct reactive currents are opposite in phase, they neutralize each other, and consequently, oscillation cannot take place.

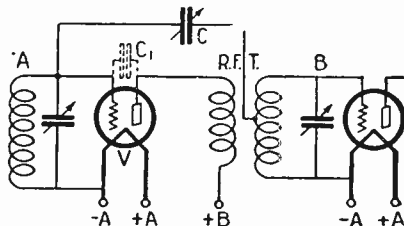


Fig. 14—Illustrating the Neutrodyne principle of oscillation control

The Rice system of neutralizing shown in Figure 15 is very similar to the Neutrodyne arrangement, but in this case, the condenser C is connected between the plate of the tube and the filament end of the grid coil. The action and effect is the same. That is, a current equal to the natural feed-back current, but opposite to it in phase, is fed back into the grid circuit.

There have been a number of other systems devised similar to the two just mentioned. They are all about equal in effectiveness. But they have one common fault, and that is that they do not act the same on all wave-lengths. Adjust a set using one of these forms of neutralization for stability on short waves, and there is a noticeable lack of sensitivity on the longer wave-lengths. If the set is adjusted for maximum sensitivity on long waves, it most certainly will oscillate on the short waves. Naturally, the best that can be done is to adjust the neutralizing sys-

tem so that the set is perfectly stable in operation on short waves, and then to be satisfied with the results obtained on the longer wave-lengths.

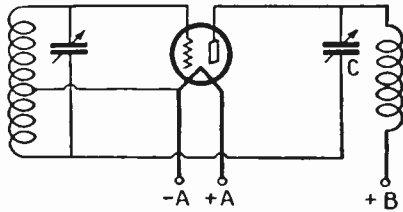


Fig. 15—The Rice method of neutralization

RESISTANCE STABILIZATION

Radio engineers soon learned that there was still much to be done in the way of developing, stabilizing or neutralizing systems. The main problem on hand was to devise a means to compensate for the change in electrical coupling between primary and secondary circuits at different wave-lengths. The problem was not an easy one as both capacities (condensers) and inductances (coils) change their reactance or impedance values with

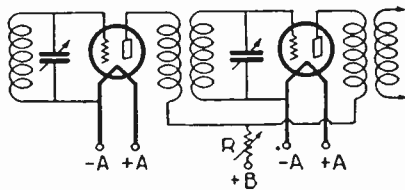


Fig. 16—A plate-resistance stabilized circuit

a change in wave-length or frequency. The only factor that does not change is a resistance unit, and this provided the first form of stabilizer following the bridge circuit. This arrangement is shown in Figure 16. Although it is fairly effective in some respects, it has a number of disadvantages. At any rate, it cannot be truthfully called a damping device in the same sense that former arrangements were called.

It will be noticed on the diagram that a variable resistance (R) is connected in series with the common "B" supply leads to the plates of the radio-frequency tubes. The fact that the resistance is there means that there will be a certain amount of damp-

ing, but this is offset by the functioning of the resistance. In the first place, it is associated with the primary circuit only and does not act as a damping factor in the grid circuit, where it certainly would decrease both the selectivity and sensitivity of the set as a whole. What it does do is slightly damp the action of the primary circuit, alter or adjust the plate-filament impedance of the radio-frequency tubes, and at the same time, you might say, adjust the "B" supply voltage.

CONSTANT COUPLING SYSTEM

The Loftin-White Constant Coupling System of radio-frequency amplification is a stabilized circuit with no theoretical losses to speak of, which is based on the fact that the reactance of a condenser increases as the frequency decreases, (or wave-length increases) and vice versa, and that the impedance of an

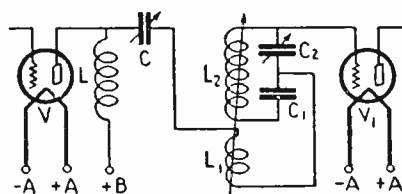


Fig. 17—The basic Loftin-White constant coupling system

inductance varies in exactly the opposite ratio. In other words, regardless of whether the wave-length is being increased or decreased, the reactance of either the inductance or the capacity is increasing while the other is decreasing, as the case may be. The circuit of this system is shown in Figure 17. It has its inductance and capacity so connected that there is both inductive and capacitive coupling. It is a well-known fact that when two circuits are coupled together inductively, transfer of energy will be greatest at the lowest wave-length and least at the highest wave-length. When a capacitively coupled system is used, the effects obtained are just the opposite to those obtained with the inductively coupled system.

In the case of the capacitively coupled system, the energy transfer is lowest at the low wave and increases to the high point at the high wave-lengths.

It is logical to assume that by combining the good qualities of the two coupling systems a method can be evolved which will

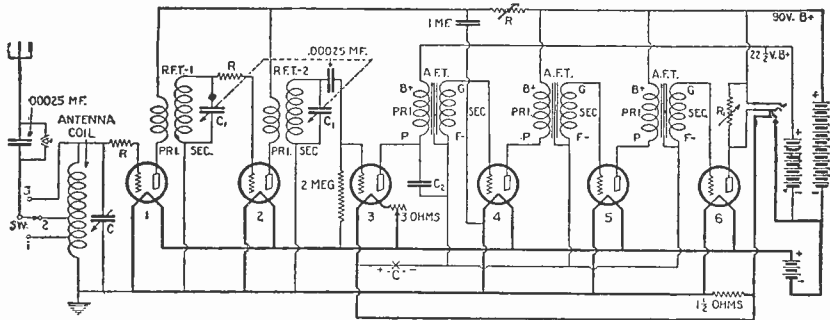


Fig. 21—The Universal Plio-6 receiving circuit

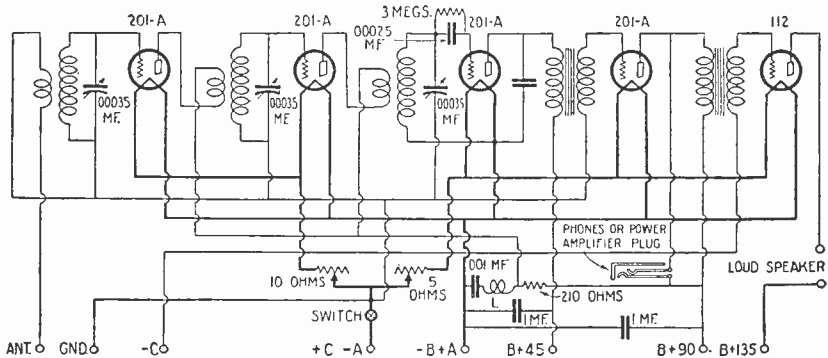


Fig. 22—Freshman Masterpiece circuit

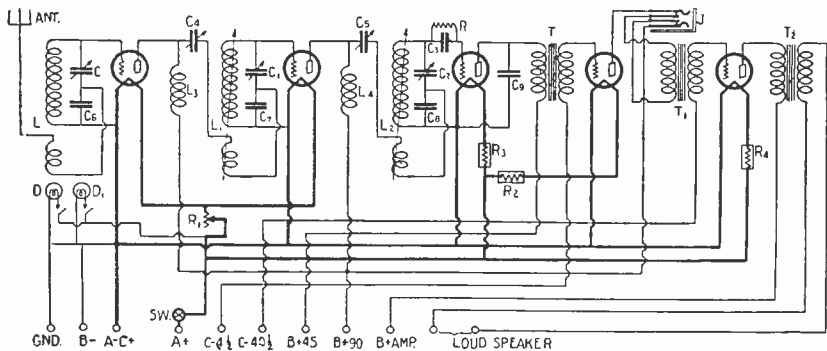


Fig. 23—Loftin-White receiving circuit

obtained by panel control for either long or short wave-lengths. The control of oscillation is accomplished by the use of an external circuit designed to feed back energy of the opposite potential, in such manner and amount to overcome or neutralize the regenerative action of the tube.

A peculiar and very fortunate result of this arrangement is that an increase in energy transfer per stage with greater amplification is realized.

The Counterphase circuit, as it is called, includes a bridge between output and input circuits. Counter potential is derived from a coil coupled inductively to the plate circuit and fed through an adjustable capacity (neutralizing condenser) to a coil inductively coupled to the grid circuit. Any connection be-

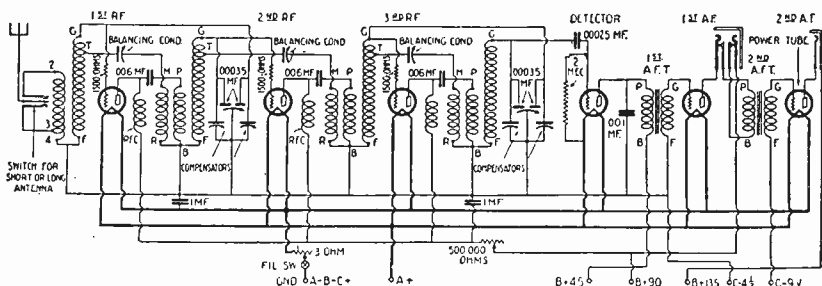


Fig. 24—The B. T. Counterphase circuit using six tubes; three stages of R. F. amplification, detector and two stages of A. F. amplification.

tween plate and grid circuits must to some extent increase grid to plate capacity, which in turn, tends to increase the tendency to oscillate. This tendency can be overcome with careful design so as to allow proper neutralization in any circuit at both the upper and lower ends of the broadcast wave-length band.

The method of balancing used in this circuit allows sufficient coupling at all frequencies without the mechanical and electrical weaknesses that prevail where attempts are made to vary the coupling between coils and other expedencies of that nature. Radio-frequency chokes are provided in the plate circuit of each radio-frequency tube, thereby effectually choking out any stray radio-frequency currents, preventing them from feeding back through the "B" supply, and coupling the radio-frequency stages or feeding frequency amplifying circuits with attendant distortion in reproduction.

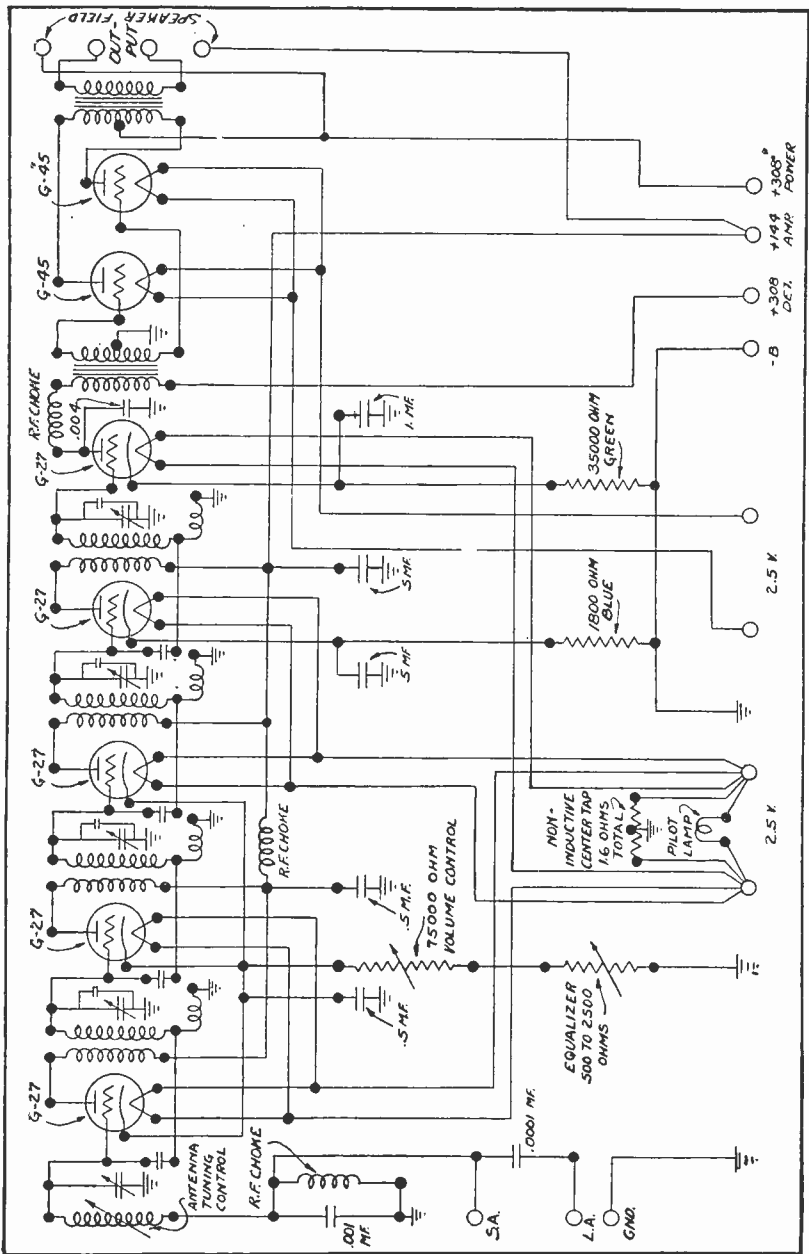


Fig. 24-A—Schematic circuit diagram of Majestic Receiver, Model 90. This receiver consists of four stages of R.F. amplification. The detector output is fed directly to the push-pull audio stage.

A resistance is inserted in the grid circuit of each of the radio-frequency tubes. The function of this resistance is one of stabilization and secures a smoother and more positive control over the entire wave-length range of the receiver.

The Hammarlund-Roberts Hi-Q receiving circuit is shown in Figure 25. This 5-tube set employs two stages of tuned radio-frequency amplification, a non-regenerative detector and two stages of transformer coupled radio-frequency amplification. Tuning has been held down to two major controls.

Shielding of the radio-frequency units produces a receiver of unusual selectivity and sensitivity, quality and volume. In theory, the Hammarlund-Roberts Hi-Q receiver is comparatively simple.

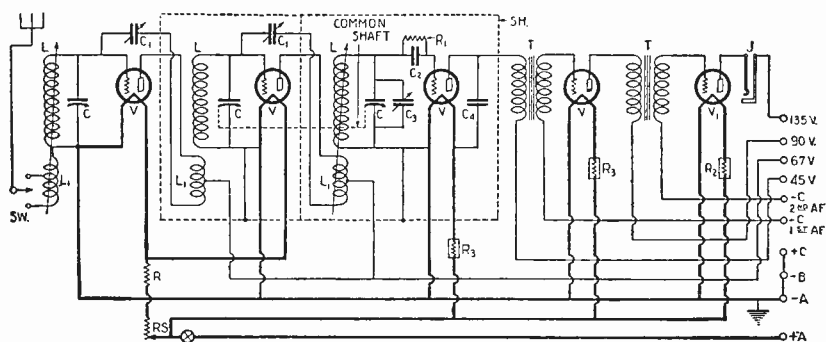


Fig. 25—The Hammarlund-Roberts Hi-Q receiving circuit

It combines the sensitivity and selectivity of two stages of radio-frequency amplification with the inherent stability and distortionless characteristics of a non-regenerative detector. While it is admitted that a regenerative detector provides a considerable degree of radio-frequency amplification, it is well known that amplification secured in this manner has many draw-backs. Chief among these is the tendency to cut side-bands, a type of tone distortion which has a very disagreeable effect when passed on to the loud-speaker.

The Leutz "Seven Seas" receiving circuit is shown in Fig. 26. The receiver employs three stages of tuned R. F., using screen grid tubes, screen grid detector, —227 first audio and push-pull power audio using two —250 tubes. The final output is fed into a dynamic speaker.

fact, the Super-Heterodyne is usually looked upon as a receiving set, whereas it is really an amplifier pure and simple introduced in a receiving set. The basic idea underlying the Super-Heterodyne is to convert the incoming signal from the broadcast frequency to the so-called intermediate frequency, which is higher than audio frequency but lower than radio frequency, and at which the signal can be amplified by means of fixed winding transformers with efficiency to almost any extent.

The intermediate frequency is generally around 30 kilocycles or 10,000 meters wave-length.

The signal is intercepted by a loop or a very small antenna for the reason that the receiver is super-sensitive and requires very little intercepted energy. The signal is converted from the broadcast frequency by the unit of the circuit known as the frequency changer. The usual method is to detect the signal by means of the first detector and then bring this signal in interference with a locally produced frequency so as to produce a beat note of the desired intermediate frequency. A beat note, as already explained in previous text-books, has a frequency equal to the difference between the two frequencies which produce it. For example, if a signal of 1,000 kilocycles is received and an alternating current of 999 kilocycles or 1,001 kilocycles is made to interfere with that signal, a beat note of 1 kilocycle (1,000 cycles) will be produced.

In the Super-Heterodyne receiver, an oscillating circuit controlled by means of a variable condenser so as to obtain any desired frequency is brought into interference with the first detector and produces a beat note for the intermediate frequency which has all the characteristics of the original signal. Thus no matter what may be the frequency or wave-length of the intercepted signal, the intermediate frequency amplification is always carried on at a fixed wave-length making for utmost efficiency. The intermediate frequency amplifier serves to amplify the signal until it is intercepted by a second detector which converts the intermediate frequency into audible frequency, the latter being passed through an audio-frequency amplifier and then to the loud-speaker.

The circuit diagrams given in this text-book show a number of popular Super-Heterodyne circuits which give excellent results if built properly. Figure 28 shows the Victoreen Super-Heterodyne receiving circuit. This is a well established hook-up con-

sisting of an oscillator, first and second detectors, intermediate frequency amplifiers, and two stages of audio-frequency amplification arranged for the use of a power tube in the last stage.

As may be observed from the illustration, a switch is provided by which either a tapped loop or antenna and ground may be used. When the switch is thrown one way, it operates the receiver on the loop, the wave-length condenser is automatically connected to the outside terminal of the loop and the tap to one end of the primary of the oscillator, which places a positive bias on the first detector tube. At the same time, the .000045 mfd. midget condenser is inserted in the plate circuit of the first detector tube to allow regeneration to be used when operating the receiver with a loop. The midget condenser is a very precise control over regeneration and serves as an excellent regulation for both sensitivity and selectivity. However, when the switch is thrown the other way, it operates the receiver with antenna and ground, the wave-length condenser is connected to the secondary of the antenna coupler which is tuned, and the outside terminals of the loop are automatically disconnected from the wave-length condenser. The midget condenser is also removed from the circuit since regeneration is not used while the set is operating from an antenna and ground system.

The Victoreen Super-Heterodyne receiver employs special air core intermediate frequency transformers which eliminate the tedious matching process and the oscillation suppressing method due to the design of these transformers. Any good vacuum tubes available may, therefore, be used without bothering to match them with the transformers.

The circuit diagram of the St. James Super-Heterodyne shown in Figure 29, employs a St. James oscillator, first detector, three stages of intermediate radio-frequency amplification, second detector and two stages of transformer coupled audio amplification.

The St. James intermediate frequency transformers are very unique in design and are the only ones of this kind now manufactured. Two air core coils, wound in a special manner to reduce inter-turn capacity to a minimum, are mounted on bakelite tubing. The coil terminals are soldered to terminal wires running to the transformer terminals. The bakelite tubing carrying the coils is mounted in a high lead content glass

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casing, the coils are then completely dehydrated by the repeated addition and subtraction of the dehydrated air. When delicate electrical tests prove that the last possible vestige of moisture is removed, the transformers are then sealed.

Figure 30 shows the circuit diagram of the H F L "Master-tone" Super-Heterodyne. This receiver was designed by the High Frequency Laboratories to take advantage of the amplifying ability of the —24 screen grid tube.

The Nine-in-Line Super-Heterodyne is shown in Figure 31. The oscillator and two detector tubes are operated with a common rheostat. This arrangement creates an additional helpful tuning control for lower wave signals when the oscillator dial might tune too sharply. The arrangement of the tubes from left to right is as follows: Oscillator 201-A, first detector 201-A, four intermediate frequency WX-12, second detector 201-A, first audio 201-A, and second audio UX-112.

From an inspection of the schematic diagram, it will be seen that there has been incorporated in this receiver two air core intermediate frequency transformers (filters) instead of the usual one. It is found that the passage of highly amplified signals through a second air core transformer improves selectivity to a marked degree.

However, more than three stages of air core intermediate frequency amplification tend to oscillate and cause distortion on the higher wave-lengths. Now this oscillating condition can be remedied by proper shielding or by placing the transformers at a sufficient distance apart. The air core transformers of this receiver are placed at an angle of 90 degrees to the iron core transformers so that their fields will not interfere with those of the latter. There are thus a total of four stages of intermediate frequency amplification in the combination.

The circuit diagram of the new World's Record Super-Heterodyne 10 is shown in Figure 32. This receiver is designed for operation with a short indoor or outdoor antenna of about 20 or 30 feet over-all length, a feature which contributes materially to the selectivity of the receiver.

Considering the circuit in its respective divisions, we find first, two tubes devoted to radio-frequency amplification, a first detector and oscillator, three stages of intermediate frequency amplification, a second detector and two stages of audio-frequency amplification. The output of the set is fed to the loud-

speaker through an output transformer used in the plate circuit of the last tube to isolate the direct potential from the loud-speaker winding.

The success you have with this type of receiver lies principally in the efficiency and perfect matching of the intermediate frequency transformers.

It is impossible to say what a receiving set will do in a given location, especially in cities, there being too many factors involved to permit any broad and sweeping claims to be made. However, if any of these receiving circuits are properly assembled and adjusted and the receiver built with the best parts obtainable it will give very good results.

TEST QUESTIONS

Number your Answer Sheet 23-2 and add your Student Number.

- No. 1. Name the five classifications of receiving circuits.
- No. 2. What is the chief trouble with reflex amplification circuits?
- No. 3. What is the disadvantage of stabilizing a set by placing a resistance in the grid circuits?
- No. 4. Draw a diagram illustrating a circuit in which the set is stabilized by the plate-resistance method.
- No. 5. What is the purpose of condensers C1 and C2 in the Loftin-White circuit, part of which is illustrated in Figure 17?
- No. 6. What is the chief disadvantage in using regeneration to secure radio-frequency amplification?
- No. 7. Draw the circuit diagram of the Browning-Drake receiver.
- No. 8. How many stages of intermediate radio-frequency amplification are in the St. James Super-Heterodyne?
- No. 9. Which tube in Figure 31 acts as the second detector?
- No. 10. What is the advantage of putting two stages of tuned radio frequency in front of the first detector?



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