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This December advertisement in the general magazines shown, as well as in all the prominent radio publications and many farm papers, will add even a greater impetus to Crosley Sales.

THE CRUSLEY RADIO CORPORATION

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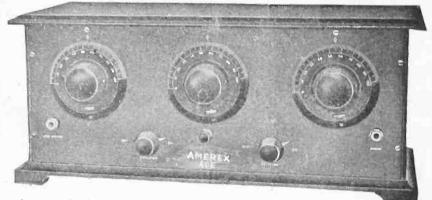
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THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION 12401 ALFRED STREET POWEL CROSLEY, JR., President Crosley Owns and Operates Broadcasting Station WLW

RADIO WORLD, Vol. VI, No. 11. Whole No. 141. December 6, 1924. 15c. per Cony. \$6.00 a Year. IEntered as second-class matter, March 28, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879. A Weekly Paper Published Every Wednesday and Dated Saturday, by Hennessy Radio Publications Corporation from Publication Office, 1493 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Phones: Lackwarus 6004 December 6, 1924



The Set That Did Not Get London!



Appearance is what you should seek-after performance is assured. This set is assembled into a solid malogany cabinet. The panel is maloganite fitted with maloganite dials in symmetrical arrangement. All engraving is done in gold. It is a fitting addition to your living room or to any room.

For Sale At All Good Dealers

HONESTY !

Rather than take the experience of one or two poople and use their accumplishment as a catch phrase for our advertising, we prefer to wail until enough poople in different phaces and under differ-ent ennditions have accumplished this feat. When it becomes evident that the average person ean do the same thing, then we will advertise it. In other words, we believe in complete honesty is advertising.

We can truthfully tell you that this 5-Tubo Tuned Radio Frequency set, built with low toss colls and couldensets is the equal of any 5-tube set on the market. In many instances It will perform in a fashion far superior to all others.

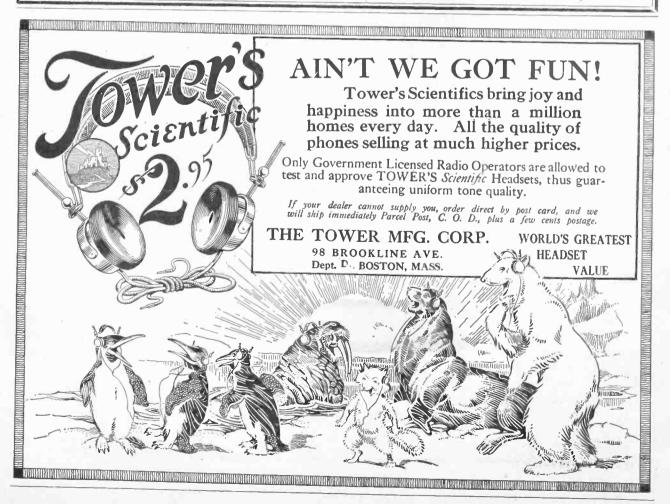
At is carefully and scientifically built of the materials and is absolutely wareanteed as to design, construction and perform ance. It will astound you



three

AMEREX LOW LOSS KIT Consisting of three low loss colls, mounted on low loss condensers, for those who wish to build their own. Wiring diagram and full instructions are in-eluded \$16.00

AMEREX ELECTRIC CO., 232 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.





RADIO WORLD



December 6, 1924

RADIO WORLD

5





December 6, 1924

RADIO WORLD



VOLUME SIX OF

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6-Tube Super-Heterodyne, Using a Variometer

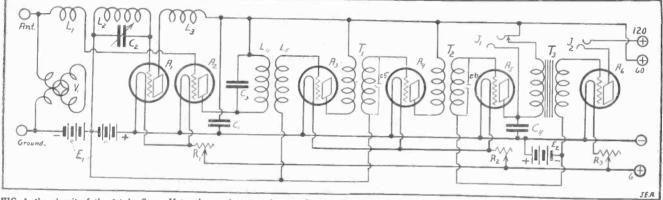


FIG. 1, the circuit of the 6-tube Super-Heterodyne using a variometer for wavelength control and variable condenser for oscillator control. Connect B- and A-- as the common minus.

Detectors and Amplifiers Negatively Biased-Set Very Selective, Using Indoor Aerial-Fine Volume from Speaker

HOW TO MAKE COILS YOURSELF

By J. E. Anderson Consulting Engineer

N sensitive Super-Heterodyne receivers it is customary to use a loop antenna to pick up the signals and to use a variable air condenser across it to select the particular signal desired. But a loop is not capable of extracting as much radio energy as the open circuit antenna, therefore, other conditions being equal, a receiver using a loop will not yield as great volume. The main advantages of the loop are its convenience in use and its directional selectivity. But these advantages lose their importance when highly selective and sensitive Super-Heterodyne receivers are being considered. In the few places where it is impracticable to use an outdoor, open-circuit antenna, an indoor antenna of the same type may be installed; and this has the advantage of being even more convenient than the loop after it has once been installed, because it may be concealed behind the picture molding where it will always be ready for use and always out of the way

When an open circuit antenna, which is essentially a condenser, is used, a variable inductance may be used for tuning the antenna circuit, and the most convenient form of this inductance is a variometer. This is continuously variable so that very fine adjustment of tuning may be effected.

Circuit Very Selective

The diagram of a 6-tube Super-Heterodyne receiver

constructed by the writer is shown in Fig. 1. It was used with excellent loud speaker result on an indoor antenna ten feet high, and run more than three-fourths the way around the room along the picture molding, the cold water pipe being used for a ground.

The variometer V-1 was of the basketball type, which with the low resistance antenna formed a very selective circuit:

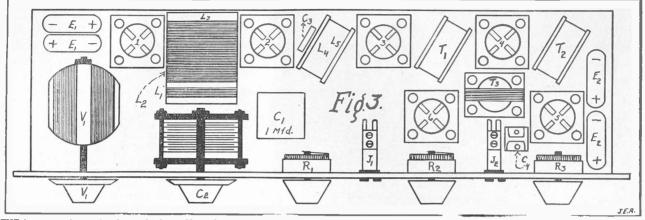
The oscillator used in the circuit is the tuned grid type with tickler feedback. L2, the grid coil and oscillating inductance, consists of 45 turns of No. 24 double cotton covered wire on a bakelite tube 3" in diameter. The tickler coil L3 consists of 40 turns of the same kind of wire and wound on the same tube. L1 is a coupling coil consisting of 7 turns of wire wound on the same tube as the other two coils. The order of winding these coils on the tube is the same as that indicated in Fig. 1 (left to right). The coupling coil L1 is connected in the grid circuit of the modulation tube A2.

L4, L5 and C3 constitute the intermediate frequency filter, tuned to about 50,000 cycles. L4 consists of 222 turns of No. 28 double cotton covered wire wound on a spool 1" long and 2" in diameter. L5 consists of 1,100 turns of No. 36 double cotton covered wire wound over the primary L4. A layer of thin paper separates the two windings. The condenser C3 across L4 has a capacity of .004 microfarad and it is of the mica dielectric type. The IF filter is sold commercially.

IFT Secondaries Tuned

T1 and T2 are two intermediate frequency transformers essentially the same in construction as the filter transformer, except that the secondaries are tuned with .0001 microfarad fixed condensers. Any two good intermediate frequency transformers that may be obtained in radio stores may be used here. T3 is an audio frequency transformer. This must be the very best (Continued on next page)

Parts for Super-Heterodyne



THE instrument layout for the s-tube Super-Heterodyne. Note the angle of the coupling transformers. This reduces stray intercoupling currents to

that can be purchased if good quality is to be expected. Of course, almost any transformer sold as audio frequency transformer will give loud volume if that is the only thing desired. C1 is a large by-pass condenser across the plate

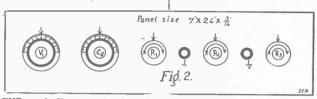
battery to prevent the high and intermediate frequency currents from going through the battery. This is mainly to reduce undesired coupling between the different portions of the receiver. The value of this condenser should be about one microfarad. C2 is the oscillator condenser, the main tuning element. It should have a capacity at a maximum setting of .0005 mfd. A vernier attachment to this condenser is desirable but not essential. C4 is another by-pass condenser across the primary of the audio frequency transformer and across the plate battery. It may be either a .001 or a .002 mica condenser.

There are three rheostats used in the circuit. The first, R1, is used for the two high-frequency tubes; the second, R2, is used for the intermediate frequency tubes, and the third, R3, is used for the audio-frequency amplifier tube. The resistance of these rheostats depends on the type of tubes used. For 201A and similar tubes R1 and R2 may be 10-ohm instruments and R3 a 20-ohm. For 199 the first two should be 20-ohm rheostats and the last 30. Tubes of the 12-type should take 10-ohm rheostats for R1 and R2 and a 6-ohm for R3. These resistances are based on the assumption that the usual filament voltages will be employed. If higher voltages are used the resistances must be higher.

The plate voltage on all the tubes except the audiofrequency amplifier should be about 60. On the audio amplifier a voltage of as high as 120 may be used to advantage. If only headphones are to be used it is not necessary to use more than 60 volts on the audio tube.

Negative Bias Used

In both the detectors A2 and A5 the negative grid bias method of detection is used. The negative bias is provided by the two grid batteries E1 and E2. Each of these is a 9-volt battery, two 4.5-volt units. These batteries also provide the negative bias for the amplifier tubes and the oscillator. The grid bias on the two detectors is 9 volts. The bias on the audio frequency amplifier when the plate voltage is 120 volts is also 9 volts. The grid bias on the remaining tubes is 4.5 volts when the plate voltage is 60 volts. If the plate voltage on the audio frequency amplifier is reduced to 60, the grid bias on this tube should be reduced to 4.5 volts. The first grid bias battery E1 is used for the oscillator, the first detector, and the two intermediate frequency amplifiers, while the second, E2, is used for the second detector and the audio frequency amplifier. A single



THE panel. Two controls, three rheostats and two jacks are the only in-struments mounted on the panel.

grid bias battery may be used for all the tubes, but two are used to shorten the grid leads and to reduce undesired coupling between different portions of the circuit.

A double-circuit jack J1 is provided in the output of the second detector so that the headset may be plugged in there, and a single-circuit jack, J2, is for headset or the loud speaker operation.

LIST OF PARTS

One variometer, V1. Three coils, L1, L2, L3, as described.

One evariable air condenser, vernier attachment, .0005 mfd., C2.

One large fixed mica con-denser, 1 mfd., Cl.

One filter condenser, .004 mfd., C3.

One by-pass condenser, .001 or .002 mfd., C4.

Two fixed condensers, .0001 mfd. (C5, C6).

One filter transformer, L4, L5, as described.

Two intermediate frequency transformers, T1, T2.

One audio-frequency trans-former, ratio about 4-to-1, T3.

One double-circuit jack, J1. One single-circuit jack, J2.

Three rheostats, value stated, R1, R2, R3. Four 4.5-volt flashlight cell batteries, E1 and E2. dry

Six binding posts. Two 3" dials.

One panel about 7x24x3-16".

One cabinet. One baseboard about 7x22.5x

% Six tube sockets, preferably

standard. Six vacuum tubes, preferably

201A or the like. One 6-volt storage battery, 80

to 90 ampere-hours.

One plate battery, 120 volts. One headset and a loud speak-

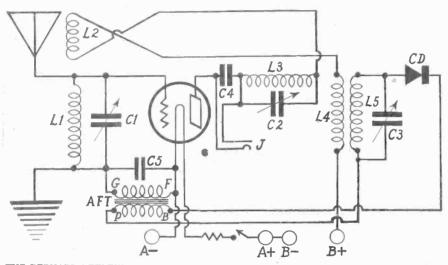
er. Double plug for headset and

loud speaker. An open circuit antenna and a good ground connection.

Audio Transformers Limited to Two

T is not practical to use more than two audio amplifiers. Manufactured sets are limited to two stages of audio amplification. Extraneous noises and circuit howls are amplified by audio frequency amplification; thus interference and distortion are created if three or more stages are used. Make every wire as short as possible and run wires at right angles rather than parallel. Use an .001 mfd. fixed condenser across the primary of the first amplifying transformer. An exception is a crystal detecting set.





THE BERNARD REFLEXED SUPERDYNE (Fig. 1), which employs a stage of non-radiating regenerative radio-frequency amplification, crystal detector and a reflexed audio stage. The windings of all colls are in the same direction, but the manner of connecting them is vital. L1L2 is a bome-made coll, L3 and L5 are duolateral colls and L4 is a bome-made primary inserted in L5. For simplicity's sake the wiring is shown conventionally, with the aerial on top and the ground on bottom, although the aerial, which goes to stator of C1 and to grid, is actually connected to the bottom of L1 and the ground to the top of L1, as clearly set forth in Fig. 4. C5 is a fixed by-pass condenser, .001 mfd., and C4 is a blocking condenser of the same capacity. The major tuning is done with C1. Then C2 and C3 are brought into resonance successively.

By Herman Bernard

OFTEN a circuit using a crystal as detector really picks up signals from greater distances than one would normally expect, but the signals cannot be heard because the rectified current is not strong enough to actuate the earphones. If a circuit is used that produces excellent tone quality, and considerable ear-phone volume as well, the range is never-theless increased by the addition of a stage of audio-frequency amplification. The volume will not be too strong to be comfortable when earphones are used, yet the signals will be made much louder, say ten times as loud as formerly, and the rich, clear tones of the detector suf-fer no diminution of quality, but will be rounded out and thoroughly enjoyable. This is accomplished in the present circuit, which is a stage of superdyne radiofrequency amplification, crystal detector and a stage of audio reflexed in the radiofrequency tube. This load is not a bit too heavy for the tube to carry, although RF, regeneration and AF are the duties that it is called upon to perform. The regeneration is such that the oscillations suppressed. Oscillation does occur, indeed, but it is not permitted to get into the antenna, hence there is no radiation.

Tuning Controls

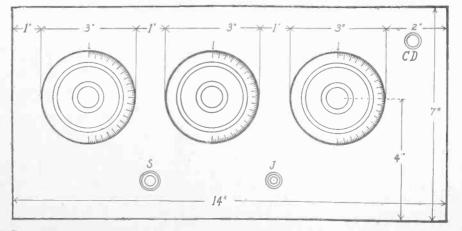
The plate coil, L^{s} , is tuned by the variable condenser, C^{s} , and normally this would be merely regeneration control, or, as

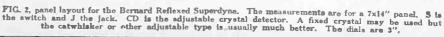
sometimes called, volume control. While this tuned circuit does control volume, it is almost as much of a wavelength tuner as C⁴ is across L¹. This is caused in part by the fact that L³ is inductively coupled to the aerial coil, L¹. This coupling is fixed, wherein it differs from the standard superdyne, which uses a tickler here.

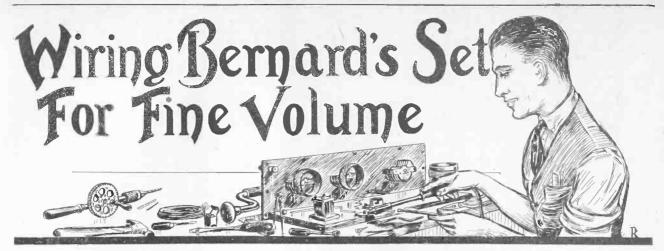
Three controls are used in the present circuit, for in that way fine selectivity is obtained. The range is thus increased, for without selectivity there is no chance in the world of getting any consistent DX reception, or possibly any DX at all. While this circuit is essentially one for quality it should be able to reach out about 300 miles quite consistently, if the receiver is used elsewhere than in a large city. In areas where the ether is congested, as in New York and Chicago, it is virtually impossible to tune through the locals for DX with this set. Under any circumstances, one should not build the set with the idea that he will get great distance, but may be assured of getting all locals with a quality of received signal second to none produced today. The selectivity is sufficient to tune out any local to receive any other local, unless one lives within three miles or less of two powerful broadcasting stations. All stations are considered locals that are not more than 100 miles away.

tions are considered total more than 100 miles away. $L^{1}L^{3}$ is a home-made coil, the two other coils being duolateral. The two other coils visible in the assembly plan (Fig. 3) are duolateral or honeycomb coils. One of these has a home-made primary inserted inside. Duolateral coils are recommended, but if home-made coils are to be used throughout, L^{4} may be 32 turns of No. 22 double cotton-covered wire on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter tubing at least 3" high, and L^{4} L^{4} may be wound on another tubing of the same diameter, with the same kind of wire, L^{4} being fifteen turns and L^{5} 48 turns, with $\frac{1}{2}$ " spacing between the two coils. All windings on all coils are in the same direction.

There are three controls' in this circuit, but the tuning is simple. C¹ and C² tune sharply, but not critically, while C² tunes broadly, and is rotated until the signal comes in with greatest volume. Often the signal will be heard, no matter what the setting of C² may be, but for full utility of the splendid volume in the tube C³ must be at just the right setting, with







a latitude of one degree or possibly two degrees of the dial. On the low waves the tuning with C³, which governs the detector circuit, may be much sharper.

No Tuning in by Whistle

This set behaves wonderfully on the Even there the station is low waves. tuned in by the voice or music and not by the whistle. There will be no whistle by the whistle. There will be no whistle if the set is properly constructed and the coupling between L^1 and L^2 at the right spacing. Just what this will be you must determine for yourself, for such things as the internal capacities of the tube, which will vary as among different makes and even among tubes of the same make, play an important part play an important part.

The process of neutralizing the set, for this is what the suppression of oscillations amounts to in the circuit, should be made successful on the low waves, for then the assurance exists that there will be no trouble on the high waves. The adjustment is very simple. Whistles may occur in tuning in a station, in the beginning of your experience with this set, but reducing the L^1 L^2 coupling will get them out, if the leads are properly connected. (Fig. 4.)

A fixed resistance is shown in Fig. 1, but a rheostat may be used instead, and the switch then omitted. If a 11 or 12 the switch then omitted. If a 11 of 12 type tube is used the set will work won-derfully even if there is no resistance, simply a switch being used to turn the tube on and off. As the brilliancy of the tube affects the regeneration, the L¹ L⁴ coupling in this case should be adjusted so that there are no whistles in the set when the tube is on full. The spacing when the tube is on tun. The spacing between these two coils will usually be 1'' or $1\frac{1}{2}''$, although as much as 3'' has worked and as little as $\frac{1}{4}''$ has been used under certain conditions with success. This is no problem, because if L' may be shifted from tighter to looser coupling right on the tubing, which may be cardboard. A few turns are worked in the desired direction, then succeeding stages of turns.

Winding the Coils

L1 L3 are wound on a 31/2" diameter cardboard or bakelite or glass tubing. L the aerial coil, consists of 32 turns of No. 22 double cotton-covered wire. Terminate. An arbitrary space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " is left, then L³ is wound. This consists of 22 turns of the same wire wound in the same direction as L1 was wound.

L[®] is a duolateral coil. I always use a 75-turn coil and removed as many turns as are necessary to have a high-wave station, like WEAF, tune with maximum volume at the same dial setting as for C¹. Thus the set may be logged easily, and almost in step. Usually a 50-turn duoalmost in step. Usually a 50-turn duo-lateral coil will be too small an inductance with a .0005 mfd. variable condenser. About 60 turns usually works well. For

L⁵ a 75-turn duolateral or honevcomb coil is used, twelve turns being removed. Be sure to tie a string around the winding when removing turns, because otherwise, with the sealing wax off, there will be little binder left, and the winding may spring off more than you desire. Putting it back in the right way is next to impossible for you. The turns are pulled off under the tie-string and finally seal-ing wax is sparingly applied to keep the terminal in place. Inside this reduced duolateral coil is placed the primary, L^{*}, which may be wound from the excess wire taken from the 75-turn coil. The diameter of the primary form should be 134'', so that the primary will fit inside the secondary. A small vaseline bottle may be used, five or six thin strips of adhesive tape being placed the length of off under the tie-string and finally seal-

shown in Fig 2 should be followed. This size panel is a compromise to appease those who do not like large-sized sets, but it is better, though not vital, to use a 7x18" panel. The extra space would be taken up between the variable condensers.

11

The Assembly

The disposition of parts (Fig. 3) for a 6½x13" baseboard leaves enough room to place the parts correctly for a 7x14" panel. The duolateral coils may be mounted on the backs of the condensers with bus bar, but should not be closer than 11/2" to any condenser plates. It is often possible to mount a duolateral or honeycomb coil atop the condenser, depending on the. type of condenser used. The bus bar is brought upright and bent so that it has a spring effect and keeps the coil firma

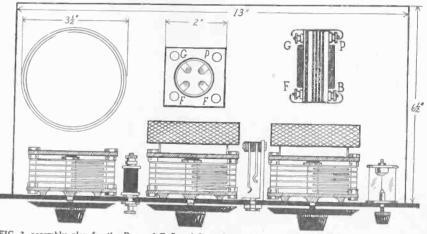


FIG. 3, assembly plan for the Bernard Reflexed Superdyne. The cylinder on which L1L2 are wound is shown at left, rear. The three condensers, left to right, are C1, C2 and C3, respectively. The duclateral colls are mounted on the back of the condensers, but should be at least 1½" away from any plates of the condensers. In some instances it is possible to mount these two coils atop the condensers and it is preferable in that case to have them at right angles. In any case, mount the AFT at right angles to the coil at extreme right.

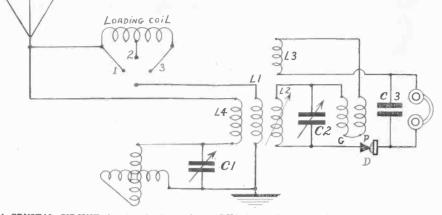
the bottle with sticky side up. When the winding is completed, about 20 turns, the winding is completed, about 20 turns, the tape is turned back on the winding and allowed to overlap about $\frac{1}{2''}$. The tape is pressed firmly. Then the coil is slipped off the bottle and placed inside the other coil, twine or linen thread being used to keep it in place. The tie-string should be in five or six lengths and each length wound twice around the and each length wound twice around the joint coils at right angles to the direction of the wire winding. In other words, the tie-string goes across the winding of the top or duolateral coil, which is the sec-ondary, then is passed around the side or thickness of the winding and is brought through the inside of the homemade coil to the starting point. Once around again, then tie a knot and cut off the excess string. If a 7x14" panel is used the dimensions

when the connections are soldered. Then it is easy to move the socket forward and place the AF transformer behind the socket, rather than behind the RFT, as socket, rather than behind the RFT, as shown. Personal preference will deter-mine many of these points, but in any case keep the coils as far as possible from one another and from the condensers. The right-angle placement of the AFT (Fig. 3) should effectively prevent harm-ful interplay of currents between radio and audio stages.

Wiring Directions

Connect the aerial to the very bottom of the coil L^s and the ground to the top of this winding. This relationship is not emphasized in Fig. 1, as to do so would greatly complicate the appearance of the circuit network, but it is shown plainly (Continued on page 32)

My Crystal Set That Gets I



A CRYSTAL CIRCUIT that is selective and gets DX1 It has four controls, but every one is a big halp. Distances up to 1,000 miles have been reported on this set, and 300 to 400 miles called average range. It puts many a tube set to shame, says the author. For the loading coll wind 40 feet of wire on a tube 3" in diameter. Tap it at the end of 20 feet. L1 is 25 turns wound on a 4" tubing; L2, 60 turns on a 3" diameter; L3, 30 turns on a 4" tubing. Mount L1 and L3 about 1" apart. L4 is 30 turns wound on a 3" tubing. GP are two 25-turn honeycomb coils.

By G. N. Barkett

12

M OST writers apparently think a crys-tal set is merely a toy for the kids. Many persons do not feel financially able to maintain a good tube set. On reading your reply (Page 15, November 8, RADIO WORLD), in which you inform Mr. Day, of Newark, Cal., that 30 miles is a very good distance for a crystal set, I wish you would try my set yourself. Maybe my location is unusually good, but another set made ac-cordingly is doing fine work, and tube sets here do not seem to be getting any better results than elsewhere. I had no trouble getting three to four hundred miles, and fairly regularly picking up Fort Worth, Dallas (620 miles) and WGY (975 miles) with the set I was using then, and this one seems better.

In all crystal hookups I tried previously

I have been unable to tune out WOC, Davenport, 100 miles away, without loss of volume to such an extent that other stations were not loud enough to enjoy, but with this hookup I can accomplish the desired purpose.

All coils are low-loss basket-weave, with the exception of coils G-F, which are 25-turn honeycomb. Other forms will do, but honeycomb is best. L1, primary has 25

turns on a 4-inch diameter tubing, L3 is 30 turns, same size, L2 is 60 turns on 3-inch diameter. L1 and L3 are mounted about 1 inch apart (test for best setting) by taking a length of insulated wire, bending it at right angles, run-ning it through a hole in coil form and bend-ing the other end into a loop, screwing to the baseboard. Each coil preferably is on a separate mounting. Tie a small block of insulating material or dry wood to one side

of secondary and fasten shaft to it. Use panel for front bearing and directly opposite tie another block with a hole nearly through it, into which a stiff wire from baseboard is inserted for the back bearing. Coils G-P are both 25-turn HC tied together so that both coils are wound in the same direction

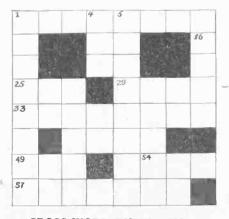
both coils are wound in the same direction and mounted at a right angle 3 or 4 inches from other coils. Connect aerial through loading coil to start of primary to ground. From start of L2 to start of GP, finish of GP to start of tickler or L3, remaining two terminals to detector and phones. The loading coil length should be deter-mined by test. With my aerial, 37 ft. high, copper ribbon 114 ft. long between insula-tors, I use 40 ft. of No. 20 wire tapped in middle. Tap No. 1 brings stations in up to about 250 to 370; tap No. 2 to about 450, and tap No. 3 takes care of the higher waves. If this part of circuit is tried an-other variable condenser .00025 should be other variable condenser .00025 should be shunted around the detector and phones in addition to the fixed phone condenser to make a good selective circuit that can be logged. A variometer may be used in place of coils G-P if set in same position as these coils.

Wind another 30-turn coil on 4-inch diameter tubing and mount it about 134 inches from primary L1 in same manner, so that it is wound in same direction as other coils. Try this beside primary and also be-side tickler L3. Leave it where it works best. Wire this, direct from aerial, not through loading coil, to the state of L4. to variometer, from variometer to ground, with a .00025 variable condenser C1 shunted across terminals of variometer.

We now have a 4-control, selective set, with plenty of volume. It will get DX and can be logged, although it may be necessary at times to make a slight change from log settings.

CRYSTALS successfully used as Oscillators and Amplifiers for the First Time. A two-part article, with diagrams of six hook-ups in Radio World, issues of Aug. 9 and 16. Send 30 cents. Radio World, 1493 Broadway, New York City.

The Radio Cross-Word



CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 2 Horizontal

- 1. Used for high voltage on the plate.
- 25. Center of a spider-web form.
- 29. Knockdown apparatus to build a set.
- 33. To safeguard from short-circuit.
- 43. Device in which composition for moulded parts is treated.
- 49 A tradesman whose only object is to fleece customers.
- The alternative of a dash in code. 54.
- Devices for accommodating tubes. 57.

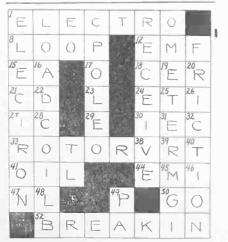
Vertical

- Circular safeguards.
- Coating used on busbar.

4

- Rotatable feedback coil. 5
- 16. A detector and amplifier.

Send your solution to Radio Cross-Word Puzzle Editor, RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway, New York City. The names of those sending the correct solution will be published. Refer to Radio Cross-Word Puzzle No. 2.



SOLUTION OF RADIO CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 1

Horizontal

1-electro 8-loop

12-EMF

15-F

16-A

17-0

18-C

19—E

20-R

21---C

22—D

23---L

24—E

25-T

26—I

27—T

1---el

2-lo

3—E

6---re

	28—C 29—E 30—I
	31—E 32—C
	33—Rotor 38—V
	39—R 40—T
	40—1 41—eil. 46—I
	47—N 48—L
	49—P 50—Go.
	52-Breakin.
Vertica	-
	10 .

ectron	13-meter
adcoil.	14-Friction
	45W
eceive.	51—B

The solution is shown also in the diagram at left.

White's D-Excellent 2-Tube Set

The Circuit That Makes One Equal Two

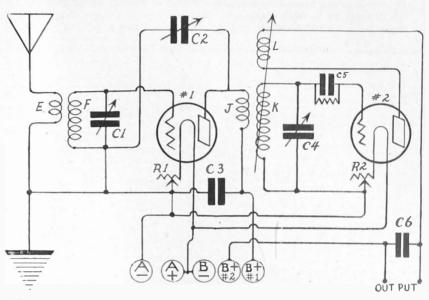
[Charles H. M. White, by profession a consulting engineer, whose sound advice is eagerly sought by important radio manufacturers, is well known to RADIO WORLD readers through his authoritative constructional contributions. When nearly all techmicians were decrying the possibility of combining radio-frequency amplification with regeneration, Mr. White was setting the pace by successfully combining these two DX Media. A graduate in electrical engineering, University of Pennsylvania, and former instructor in that subject in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. White, conservative in every move, knew full well what he was doing. Now he offers for the delight of DX fans a 2-tube circuit that uses a stage of RF ahead of a regenerative detector, and that is equal to the wual three tubes of the Neurodyne RF detector circuit. "This is a real wonder for distance," said Mr. White, and this characterization was fully corroborated in the RADIO WORLD laboratory, where this set brought in greater DX than any other 2tube set.]

By Charles H. M. White Consulting Engineer

THE tuned radio-frequency method of amplication indeed received impetus by the gigantic popularity of the neutro-dyne receiver. The advent of this receiver immediately set into action numerous ex-perimenters who have endeavored either to simplify the Neutrodyne or make a better type of tuned radio-frequency circuit. Whether they have as a whole succeeded will be proven this winter when the radio fans be proven this winter when the radio fans in general will try out all the available types and popularly decide. But it must be remembered that the Neutrodne has two stages of tuned RF, while many of the sim-plified forms have only a single stage of tuned RF. Yet it is possible to get equally good results in most cases with one stage as with two. This is of such as the stage of t with two. This is, of course, no serious reflection on the use of two stages, but the fact is apparent that in many of the twostage combinations the maximum efficiency per tube is not obtained from the two tubes so used, while the one-stage outfits are more compact, therefore have less wiring losses, and are generally more carefully designed to get the maximum amplification per tube. In planning this circuit I tried to so design it that standard parts and apparatus could be used throughout. Only one coil is wound at home. The rest of the circuit is made of standard parts.

Making One Equal Two

To make a single stage of radio-frequency amplification rival two stages of ordinary radio-frequency amplification care must be taken to see that the losses are kept low and that very good soldering and general assembly wiring is done. The condensers Cl and C4 are .0005 mfd. capacity variable condensers of the low-loss type, which not only conserve the signal energy but also greatly increases sharpness in tuning. The tuning coils are wound with Litz wire to keep the radio-frequency resistance of the circuit as low as possible. The condenser C2 is a midget (Cheten) or 3-plate vernier neutralizing condenser that is used to prevent oscillation of the tube No. 1. This condenser is so adjusted that the tube is kept right on the point of oscillation and therefore acts at its maximum amplifying efficiency. It is possible to balance this single tube more closely than two RF tubes, such as used in the Neutrodyne. The condenser C3 is a .5 mfd. by-pass condenser for the plate batteries. The condenser C6 is a .002 mfd. mica fixed condenser, while C5 is a



A REAL DX CIRCUIT. The set as is a wonder for distance and tone clarity. With two stages of audio-frequency amplification added to the output it is all that the heart of a radio enthusiast could deairs for speaker operation. It has three tuning controls, but they are very easily managed, as the set is capable of being logged. Low-loss instruments are used. The primary E is semi-aperiodic. This circuit separates stations very successfully. C2 is a balancing midget condenser, which has a neutralixing effect. This is the circuit Charles H. M. White, noted expert, says is "a real wonder."

.00025 mfd. grid condenser. The units R are automatic self-adjusting rheostats (Amperite), which assure the correct filament current for the tubes as well as simplify the wiring, thereby cutting down the losses. A variable grid leak H will be found essential to get the maximum sensitivity from the detector tube (No. 2).

What Coils Are Used

Now as to the coils: The unit EF is wound at home on a 3-inch diameter bakelite tubing $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 inches long. The coil F is first wound on the tube with genuine Litz wire, 55 turns in all. Then the coil E is wound with the same type of wire right over the middle of F and has 6 turns of wire in all. It will be found convenient to separate E and F by a little strip of white paper of heavy thickness. The unit JKL is a standard Litz wire tuning element (such as the Bruno or Uncle Sam tuning coils). The coils J and K are wound on the stator, and L is wound on the rotor. In the commercial form these coils are wound with Litz wire of different colors. The coil J is the coil having only a few turns of wire, while K is the stator coils having the larger number of turns of wire. If upon first trial regeneration or oscillation is not obtainable in the detector circuit then reverse the terminal connections to the tickler feedback coil L. In the actual assembly the axis of the units EF and JKL should be placed at right angles to prevent serious inter-coupling.

Tubes and Batteries

A great deal of the success of any radiofrequency circuit depends upon the tubes and batteries. A steady A and B battery voltage is essential to quiet operation. If you use dry cell tubes do not neglect to purchase an ammeter for testing the dry cell A batteries and a voltmeter of suitable voltage reading to measure the B batteries. A dry cell of the No. 6 size that does not test at least 10 amperes on immediate short circuit is not good for radio use, and a 22.5 volt B battery reading below 35 volts are likely to be extremely noisy. Storage A and B batteries are the most economical to use if an audio-frequency amplifier is used. Employ the maximum B battery voltage recommended for tube No. 1, while No. 2 should be operated at the best voltage for detection, which is generally 22.5 to 45 volts. Use 199 or 201A tubes only in this receiver, giving preference to the 201A if storage battery operation is to be employed.

What the Set Can Do

This receiver offers extreme selectivity and sensitivity and yet there are only three major controls: the condenser Cl and C4, and the coupling of the coil L. As low-loss apparatus is used, great care must be exercised to pick low-loss sockets. It is regretable that even in many high-grade manufactured radio receivers the quality of the socket contacts are always overlooked. A loose contact not only means decrease in signal strength, but a multitude of mysterious noises similar to static. Be sure to keep the losses low by purchasing the best possible socket design. Build this receiver right and you will have something to be very proud of, especially when it comes to pulling in the distant stations with pep and punch on a loudspeaker when two stages of AF are added.

Weather Reports Planned Exclusively by Radio WASHINGTON.

R ADIO may be used exclusively for the dissemination of weather reports, if present plans of the Department of Agriculture are carried out. In the Department of Agriculture Year Book for the preceding year it is stated that arrangements are under consideration for a definite form of organization which will replace the telegraphing of forecast messages now sent to centers for distribution.

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work equally as well with the 13 or 17-plate condenser?—William Darling, 711 E. 9th St., New York City. No. The 17-plate variable condenser will be better only in the event that you are now able to receive amateur code signals below 200 meters and you desire to raise the wavelength of the set. (2) 15th turn. (3) Yes.

I NOTICED in the University Department a few weeks ago that a choke-coil placed in series with the aerial lead-in would eliminate noises from high-tension alternating current lines nearby. Where can this be purchased or how can I build one-S. M. Kerner, 1438 Boston Rd., Bronx, N. Y. The actual coil part of a Ford magneto will do very well if the winding is not burnt out. If you desire to build one wind 600 turns of No. 28-DCC wire on a soft iron core.

The Radio University

Question and Answer Department conducted by RADIO WORLD for Its A Readers by its Staff of Experts. Address Letters to Radio University Department, RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway, New York City.

WHAT is meant by "dead ends?" How may they be eliminated? Kindly give me a circuit showing how this is accomplished with a vario-coupler.—Chas. J. Mulligan, 680 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dead end is the unused portion of a coil. It causes a loss in the circuit because part of the high-frequency currents are distributed through the "dead end" of the coil. This may be averted by sending the dead end current back in the aerial circuit. In Fig. 61 "A" shows a dead end not utilized. "B" shows, schemetically, how the stray currents are returned to the circuit. "C" is the switch properly in circuit. IN REFERENCE to the Hirsch Quality Reflex

IN REFERENCE to the Hirsch Quality Reflex in the issue of Oct. 25: I get locals loud and clear and some DX, but DX comes in very weak and foggy. It makes no difference whether the crystal is on or off contact.—Joe Turner, 2946 N. Carnac St., N. Philadelphia, Pa.

Your set is not reflexing. Either battery polarity is wrong, you have a bad crystal, the set is not hooked up correctly or the wrong capacity con-densers are being used. Try placing a .00025 mfd. fixed condenser across the crystal detector.

HOW can I rewind a standard variocoupler for a 3-circuit tuner?-Walter J. Jones.

Wind 40 turns on the stator for the primary, 35 on the rotor for the secondary. Over the pri-mary winding wind 10 turns. All wire No. 22 mary DCC.

I CAN receive only local stations on the Reinartz that I built according to direction given on page 13 of the issue of Nov. 22. I have the best of everything.-W. E. Ward, 60 Madison Ave., Jersey City, N. J. See that all your tubes are all right. Test them in another set. Use a 17-plate condenser for the plate coil.

IN REFERENCE to Gelula's DX set in the issue of Nov. 15: Can an Atwater-Kent moulded variometer be used? (2) Can type 11 tubes be used? (3) What should be the capacity of the grid condenser? (4) Is the set subject to whis-tling? (5) Is the set subject to body effect? (6) Can the set be used in a room on the 5th floor of a steel constructed building in the Bronx, New York? (7) What voltage for the B battery?-J. L. Niesse, 466 Lexington Ave., New York Clty. (1) Yae (2) Yee (3) 00005 mfd. (4) Yee but

(1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) JOO25 mfd. (4) Yes, but easily controlled. (5) Not if parts are properly placed. (6) The conditions you describe would be very adverse to the best results, although locals should come in all right. Add another stage of audio. (7) 22½ for detector; 45-90 for amplifier.

IS the statement made by Abner J. Gelula in the Nov. 15 issue of RADIO WORLD that a re-generating tube is equal to one and one-half stages of RF correct? (2) Is the 3-circuit, 3-tube set described by Herman Bernard in the same issue reliable?-Robert Howey, 1021 McKinstry, Deterit Mich Detroit, Mich.

Yeş. (2) Absolutely.

• • • I LIVE 75 miles from the nearest broadcasting station. Which of the following three circuits would you suggest-(1) Bernard 3-circuit tuner that you can log, (2) 3-tube regenerative, (3) reflex?

No. 1.

IN REFERENCE to "A 3-Circuit Tuner That You Can Log," page 8, issue of Nov. 8: What Is the capacity of Cl and C2, respectively? (2) I have three 199 tunes. If I use a 30-ohm rheo-stat in the detector and 6-ohm in the amplifier,

would that be all right?—H. C. Blake, 137 13th St., Oakland, Cal. CI is 23 plates (.0005), C2 is 17 plates (.00035). (2) Yes, if both amountier tubes are worked from the one rheostat. . . .

MAY I use the standard 3-circuit variometer for the Superdyne?-R. W. William, 127 W. 74th St., New York City. Yes. If the set does not come up to your

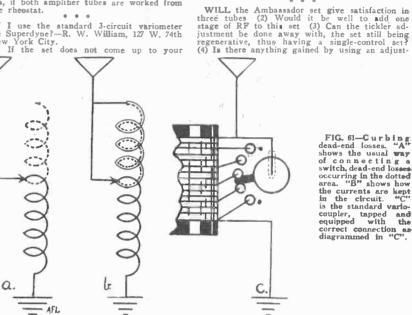


FIG. 61—Curbing: dead-end losses. "A" shows the usual way of connecting a switch, dead-end losses. switch, dead-end losses occurring in the dotted area. "B" shows how the currents are kept in the circuit. "C" is the standard vario-coupler, tapped and equipped with the correct connection as diagrammed in "C".

demands as to selectivity, take off turns from the aperiodic primary.

IN REFERENCE to the circuit on page 11, issue of Nov. 8, will the circuit oscillate? (2) How far apart should the windings L1 and L2 be?-James Shoemaker, Jr.

Yes. (2) They should be fairly close, $\frac{1}{2}$ or so. Use a variocoupler or two honeycomb coils.

AS TO the "Ultra" 2-tube set in the issue of Nov. 15: Can the set be operated on dry A batteries. How much resistance should the rhco-stat have?-Percy Hansen, 1011 Bloomfield Ave., Akron, Ohio. Yes. The rheostat is dependent upon the type of tube used. For 199, 30 ohms; for others, 6 to 10 ohms.

. . .

I HAVE an Ultradyne receiver but am unable to get good selectivity. The set was described in the issue of Aug. 30.—Jno. Visellespin, 2123 S. Belle Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Selectivity in the Ultradyne is dependent upon many things, viz., location, length of aerial, qual-ity of instruments used, wiring, etc. The aerial need not be longer than 30 feet for this set. It would be well to set the coupling-coils at a 57 degree angle. degree angle.

WOULD a 17-plate condenser improve my Neutrodyne in the place of the 13-plate I have now (2) In winding low-loss coils as described by Byrt C. Caldwell in the issue of Oct. 18, what turns should the tap be taken from? (3) Will 60 turns on the secondary and 5 to 7 for the primary

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able grid leak. (5) Is the placing of parts in this circuit of great importance? (6) How does the Superdyne compare with the Ambassador circuits in tone, volume and DX?—Jno. Hiel, Mariom Junct., S. D. Yes. (2) Yes, (3) No. The rheestat would be-come a control then. (4) Yes. It is an important addition to any regenerative set. (5) The placing of parts is important in any circuit. (8) The Superdyne is like the Ambassador with a stage of RF ahead of it, the tickler connections re-versed. versed. . . .

I HAVE a type 12 tube that is practically new. It lights up and to all appearances is as good as new, but it absolutely refuses to percolate. Is there anything that I can do with it?—Marvine Padgett, Glasgow, Mo. You should take it back to the dealer from whom you bought it, for exchange.

IN REFERENCE to the Anderson Superdyne: What is the lowest wavelength that this set will tune to? (2) Will the set operate without an aerial as well as the standard Superdyne? (3) Will the dials keep in step for logging? —Geo. Kiernan, 3%5 Temay Ave., Detroit, Mich. Approximately, with the average aerial, down to 220 meters. (2) Yes. (3) Yes, except the tickler dial.

. . .

IN the issue of Nov. 8 in Lieut O'Rourke's article you neglect to state how many turns there are on L3. Can you tell me?-Chas. W. Howell, 42 Stratford PL, Newark, N. J.

Eight to ten turns, according to length of aerial . . .

WILL the Superdyne he a good set to cut out local stations and receive DX?-W. C. Hall, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. Yes.

I INTEND building the low-loss Neutrodyne described by N. N. Bernstein in the issue of Aug. 16. Is it selective? Will it get DX? Is volume good?-B. B. Topper, Hillcrest Ave., Ashtahula, O.

Yes, to all three.

REGARDING the 1-tube DX set by Neal Fitza-lan in the issue of Nov. 1: Will honeycomb coils be as good as the coupler in this set? (2) Where is the grid leak and condenser placed, if one is used? (3) Is it absolutely necessary to have the condenser across the phones? (4) Has this irruit more volume than a single-circuit set?--Henry Spett, 746 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Yes, honeycombs may be used either in place of the coupler or split-variometer. (2) Between the grid and split variometer coil. (3) No. (4) Yes, if properly built.

By Abner J. Gelula

N the 4-tube Anderson Superdyne, complete data on which was published in RADIO WORLD, issues of November 22 and RADIO WORLD, issues of November 22 and 29, the construction of a Superdyne was reduced to the simplest form. Inductive coupling was used between the radio-frequency tube and the detector, instead of the capacitative method. This was of the capacitative method. done to eliminate, as far as possible, critical tuning. The set is a wonderful per-former, both as to tone quality, for which the Superdyne is justly famous, and distance reception.

For those experiencing trouble with this For those experiencing trouble with this set, especially if no signals or only weak signals are heard, it is a good plan to test the radio frequency side of the circuit first. To be sure this is functioning prop-erly, convert it into a detector circuit temporarily. This is done by putting a grid leak and condenser between the stator of Cl and the grid post of the socket The grid condenser and leak may socket. The grid condenser and leak may be removed from their normal place and used thus, if no extra combination of this sort is on hand. Now put one of the phone tips at the terminal of L4 that is opposite the one connecting to the plate, and the other phone tip on $B_{+} 22\frac{1}{2}$ volts. You now have a regenerative set of the 3-circuit tuner variety, using a semi-aperiodic primary. The set will work thus, no matter whether the beginning of L4, the tickler coil, goes to the plate, and the end to the phone, or vice versa. But the Superdyne principle involves the feeding back of the plate current to the grid in a reverse direction, for counter electromo-tive force, hence be sure that the end of L4 goes to the plate and the beginning to one phone tip. If a standard coupler is used, or one made at home with all windings in the same direction, the tickler connections are reversed, as explained. But if a special Superdyne coupler is used, or one made at home with the tickler winding in the direction opposite to that of the two others, LOL1, the connections are made in standard fashion, because the reverse feedback is accomplished either by reversing the direction of winding L4 and connecting in standard fashion or by reversing the connections of a tickler wound in uniform direction. If a 180° coupler is used, connect in either fashion.

System for Check-up

If you hear no signals check up as follows:

Test the tube. Maybe it doesn't work at all. Put in another tube.
 Test Cl for possible short-circuiting

due to condenser plates touching. Some-

times a set works only on low waves be-cause the high waves are cut off when the plates touch when nearly completely in mesh. 3. See that B— is connected to A+.

4. Watch out for a short-circuit aerial or ground connection, or a failure to connect to ground clamp or to aerial.

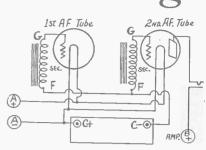
With a little pains this part of the circuit is bound to be made to work. That done, remove the phones and grid leak and condenser and connect the beginning of the grid coil as it was formerly. The terminal of L4 that went to one phone tip goes to L2 and thus connects to B+ 45 to 90 volts.

Changing the Grid Return

If the set worked fairly well thus far the rest is still easier. If a 200 type tube is the detector and was placed in the first socket wonderful results should have been obtained. If another type of tube was used fair results should have been the outcome, because the grid return was left at A- and most tubes function best as detectors when the grid return is to A+. In the Anderson Superdyne all tubes may be the same—11, 12, 199, 299, 201A, 301A, etc., for the grid return in the detector circuit is to A+. If a 200 or 300 tube is used as detector (in the second socket) change the wiring to have the grid return to A-. Sometimes the type tube works better without grid leak or conden-Also in either case preferably ser. connect the grid return direct to the Aor A— (depending on detector tube used) rather than to make this connection to the socket side of the rheostat. This advice contradicts the wiring diagram.

With the detector circuit hooked up, if the tube is working and the A+ is connected to B-, one phone tip should go to the plate of the second tube and the other to $B+22!_2$ volts, and signals will be heard if L2L3 are not short-circuited or the C3 plates not touching, provided the wiring is correct. If so far so good, yet trouble arises later, it must be in the audio stages or either jack, J1 or J3. Test audio stages or either jack, JI or J3. Test the audio transformers with wiring dis-connected. Use a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -volt dry cell, one phone tip to A+, the other to one ter-minal of the AFT primary. Connect a wire from the — of the dry cell to the other connection post of the primary. If you hear a click be satisfied. If you don't, you hear a click be satisfied. If you don't, the primary is burned out. Repeat test for secondary, then for primary and second-ary of the second AFT. In this way you will be sure to get results.

Test your A and B batteries, using voltmeter for both, if 6-volt storage battery is used, otherwise voltmeter for B



HOW to connect the C battery (Fig. 2) in the audio stages, the F posts of the AFT going to C

batteries and ammeter for the dry cells of the A battery block.

If the audio tubes light too brilliantly and distortion or weak signals result, look to your C battery. Remember that the C- goes to where the F- would have gone were there no C battery, i. e., the F post or end of secondaries on the two AFT. C+ goes to A-. Try different C battery voltages, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 9.

How to Bring In DX

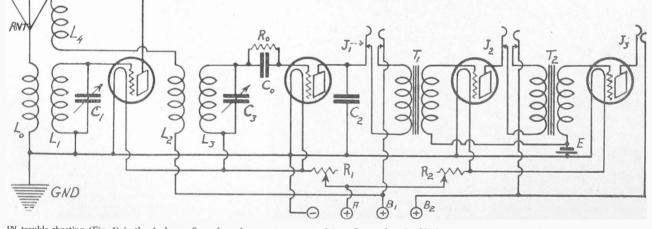
Now, if 'results are only fair, remember that they should be splendid with this set and hunt some more for the trouble.

If the aerial is poorly insulated you may be sure the weak impulse will be lost. Thus, if you are not getting the distance that you expect, look to your aerial first, and make it 100% efficient.

Too often the ground is sadly neglected. The fact that "almost any ground will work" does not mean to say that a better ground will not give proportionately better results. The ideal receiving ground is the cold water pipe, with the connection firmly made with a ground-clamp.

Noisy operation? What kind of flux did you use in soldering the set? Never use anything but rosin. Other fluxes, if allowed to run between wires or binding posts, form a high resistance leak that means a loss of energy as well as making the set exceedingly noisy. Your B bat-teries? Are they old and worn out? Have they given you approximately 4 to 6 months of service? Do they read below 14 volts? The noise from a worn out B battery resembles static. In fact, many a novice has claimed that he is badly trou-bled with static when the whole "static" problem lies in a noisy B battery. If the individual 22¹/₂-volt battery read below 14, it is time that a new one be purchased. Never hook up an old battery with a new one.

No volume? First of all, never over-(Concluded on page 27)



IN trouble-shooting (Fig. 3) in the Anderson Superdyne, be sure to connect A + to B - and preferably have the grid return in the detector stage to the A + to B - and preferably have the grid return in the detector stage to the direct to A -. The wiring diagram suggests an A + grid return to the socket side of the rhoostat, as other than 200 type tube was used, but it is be tor to have this lead go to the A + battery side of the rhoostat to avoid socket side of the rhoostat, as other than 200 type tube was used, but it is be tor to have this lead go to the A + battery side of the rhoostat to avoid socket side of the rhoostat to avoid socket.

Great DX on 1 Tube and 1 Dial

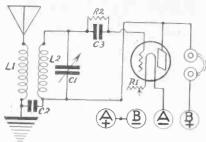


FIG. 1, wiring diagram of Lieut. O'Rourke's 1tube, single-dial DX set that got 800 miles from New York City, tuning in Chicago stations through the powerful locals. L1 is the primary, L2 the secondary of a home-made coil. A variable grid leak should be used. A vernier type rheostat is absolutely necessary, for the regeneration is controlled through the rheostat, and unless properly controlled will not produce the remarkable results outlined.

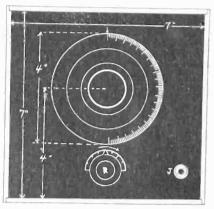


FIG. 2, panel layout for Lieut. O'Rourke's 1-tube DX set.

By Lt. Peter V. O'Rourke

S O many radio fans are just wild with ecstacy over the reception of signals from great distances that circuits permitting such reception are increasingly popular. There is indeed a thrill attached to hearing distant programs. Although it may be true that this thrill somewhat wears off in time, it is also true that it recurs after long or short lapses.

It is impossible to get DX on one tube without the use of regeneration, no matter how many controls are used. Therefore if a person has the DX fever and does not feel he can afford a Super-Heterodyne or a Neutrodyne, which require from five to eight tubes, he can satisfy his appetite only by using regeneration in its most effective form. This may be accomplished in a 1dial set (Fig. 1) and distances up to 1,500 miles may be covered. Normally 500 miles may be depended on, but this set, even with powereful local stations going at full blast in New York City, has cut right through them and brought in Chicago, some 800 miles away, night after night.

miles away, night after night. This set is very inexpensive. The parts and equipment I used cost \$16.15. The tube was the 12 type, fed by a 1½-volt Columbia dry cell. The plate voltage was 22½.

The circuit may be constructed as shown in Fig. 1 and all the regeneration needed should be obtainable in that way. But if there is a deficiency in regeneration the fixed condenser shown as connecting the end of L1 with the end of L2 may be placed instead so that it connects with one side to the ground, as shown, but the other side to the Ft.

Making the Coil

The coil may be made at home on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ "

For \$16.15 Lieut. O'Rourke Constructed a Set That Consistently Got Chicago from New York While Locals Went Full Blast

diameter cardboard tubing, 4" high, Use No. 22 double cotton covered wire for both windings. L1 is begun ¼" from the top of the form and consists of 18 turns. Terminate, then leave 1/4" space and wind the secondary, L2, which consists of 47 turns. Terminate. The beginnings and ends of the coils are secured by punching two small parallel holes for each terminal and threadparallel noises for each terminal and thread-ing a 5" excess length of the winding through each pair of holes. The total num-ber of pairs will be four, that is, eight holes all told, for there are four terminals. Do not affix any devices to the cylindrical form, such as binding posts or lugs for terminals, but carry the wire straight to its proper connecting point, where it is secured by a Fahnestock clip. Thus no ter-minal strip is needed and the danger of encountering high resistances which sap the feeble radio impulses and cut down distance and selectivity is avoided. The coil wound thus will be found very efficient, being inferior to bakelite only on the low waves, because bakelite has a lower resistance at high frequencies. But the difference is slight and you will be perfectly safe using the coil as described. Also, the expense is kept down.

The variable condenser should be vernier and low-loss, that is, one made without the hard rubber or bakelite insulation on the back. The end plate should be metal. Some persons prefer also that the contact between rotor and a condenser binding post be of the pig-tail variety, that is, a piece of flexible wire that looks like braided hair is soldered at the two points mentioned. This insures an even contact that is mechanically and electrically safe, although the other form of contact, known as the wiping contact is firm it is all right.

It is very essential for best distance reception that a low-loss condenser be used. Also be sure to keep the coil at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ " away from any part of the variable condenser. This is to avoid interaction of electromagnetic fields of the coils with the electrostatic field of the condenser. Such interaction reduces the efficiency of a set about 40 per cent. sometimes as high as 60 per cent. Roughly interpreted in terms of miles the poor method of placing parts renders a 1,500-mile set capable of only 900 miles or possibly only 600 miles.

A good socket is essential. A low-loss type, like the Premier that I used, is advisable. All the radio-frequency impulses focus on the socket, hence if high resistance, seepage and dielectric losses are sustained here, much of the theoretical gain is actually sacrificed.

The grid leak may be mounted in the conventional fashion, as shown, or may be placed with one end on the grid post of the socket and the other end at the F minus or F plus. If the set does not do all that is claimed for it at first, try moving the grid leak to the different positions. The grid condenser always remains in the same position, no matter if the leak position is changed. That position is in series with the beginning of L2.

Wiring Directions

Connect the aerial to the beginning of L1, the top terminal of the upper coil on the

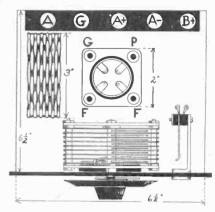


FIG. 3, assembly plan for the O'Rourke DX 1dial set.

cylinder. Connect the end of L1, the bottom terminal of the upper coil, to the ground. The beginning of L2, or the top terminal of the lower coil, goes to the stator plates of C1, the variable condenser. The other side of the grid condenser. The other side of the grid condenser. The other the grid leads as short as possible. Use the bee-line system of wiring throughout. The shortest distance between two points is a straight line, and do not be afraid to use the straight-line method although it does not look as pretty as the angle method. The end of L2, or the bottom terminal of the lower coil, goes to the rotor plates of C1 and to the plate post of the socket. One of the phone tips will be connected to this same plate post. The filament is wired with one terminal of the A battery going direct to one of the F posts on the socket and the other A battery lead going to one side of the rheostat, the other side of the rheostat going to the remaining F post on the socket. It does not matter in which lead, A+ or A-, the rheostat is inserted. But if the rheostat is placed in the F+ lead be sure, in case you conhect the fixed condenser from the end of L1 to the F+, that the connection is made to the A+ battery to battery) and place one of the B battery. The other phone tip, as explained, goes to the plate of the tube. If a jack is used, the leads that would go to the phone tips go to the jack.

Using Basket Wound Coil

Equal results were obtained in this circuit by the use of the coil as described and by the use of a basket-weave coil. For those desiring to use the basket-weave type directions are given for making such. Get a block of wood 4" square and at least 1" thick. Describe a 3" circle on it. Divide the circle into fifteen equal parts. If a compass is set at ⁵/₈" this division can be most easily accomplished. Drill ³/₈" holes at each of the fifteen points. Insert 4%" dowel rods. 4" high, in these holes. If the rods do not stand exactly upright, glue them into the holes, straightening the rods after the glue has stiffened a little, when the rods will remain in place. The number of turns is the same for this coil as for the other. The primary, however, is wound together with the secondary, side by side, until the primary windings are completed, when the winding of the secondary is continued alone until termination. The end of the secondary which is nearest the plate.

After the coil is wound it is moved up about 1" on the rods and the windings tied together with linen thread or twine. (Concluded on page 31)

By Herbert E. Hayden Blustrations by the Author

A WINDER that will handle eight dif-ferent diameters of tubing with a length up to 9" is easy to make and extremely use-ful. The tubing is automatically "centered"

full The tubing is automatically "centered" by the arrangement of the cardboard discs. Cut circles (Fig. 1) of heavy cardboard $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and stack them up after coaling their surfaces with glue. After they have dried doill through the center of the com-pleted stack with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " drill. A piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ " threaded brass rod is used for the shaft. It is 14" long. The hardware store sells 14 It is 14" long. The hardware store sells this. Shellac the completed cardboard discs several times. They will become hard as fiber.

The arrangement of the graduated end plates or discs of the winder with the handle attached is shown in Fig. 2. The small wheel to the right is a ratchet wheel. Notice the small piece of brass tubing on the shaft at the left which acts as a bearing.

The refer which acts as a bearing. Fig. 3 shows how the uprights holding the winder, are made of 10-cent shelf brackets mounted on heavy pieces of soap box wood. The bases are arranged so that box wood. The bases are arranged so that one side can be pulled away from the other, allowing variation in tubing length. A small tubing is shown in the photograph and the bases are brought together to center the coil while it is being wound. Fig. 4 shows the arrangement of simple brass hooks which permit the coil and wind-ing to be removed from the machine quickly.

necessary, without disturbing the wind-

If necessary, must have a big, long tube is Fig. 5 shows how a big, long tube is handled. Just pull the hases apars, tighten up the wing nuts and your bearings are in the right position. Notice the notches in the brass angle which holds the bases to gether.

Fig. 6 shows a close-up of the piece of metal or "pawl" which engages in the ratchet wheel. This prevents the coil from ratchet wheel. This prevents the coil from unwinding should the hand be removed from the handle for a moment during the course of winding a radio coil. Fig. 7 shows a close-up of the wooden-bases and the arrangement of the wing nuts. Fig. 8 gives a view of the handle and ratchef wheel. The handle was taken from an old hand drill. You can buy a new one

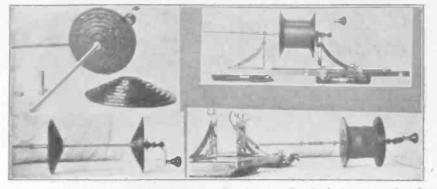


FIG. f. left, top, shows the graduated discs cut from heavy cardboard, glued one upon the other. Fig. 2, lower left, shows winder and disca. The upper right photo, Fig. 3, indicates the arrangement of the graduated discs of the winder with the handle attached, placed on the frame. At the lower right, Fig. 4 is the stand made from 18c shelf brackets, mounted on heavy pieces of wood.

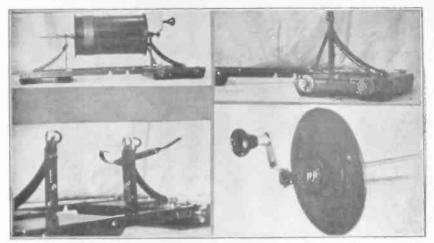
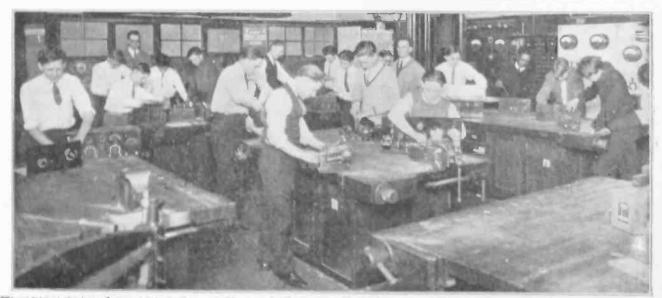


FIG. 5. upper left, shows the tubing is operated. Fig. 5, lower left, shows close-up of metal and pawL. Marely slide back the wing-nuts, place the tube upon the frame and tighten. Fig. 7, upper right, gives a close-up of the wooden bases and wing-nut arrangement. Fig. 5 gives a view of the handle and ratchst wheel.

for fifteen cents in a hardware store. It gives you a close-up of the "rachet and pawl" arrangement, with the end plates removed for clarifying the illustration. The ratchet allows the coil to he turned in one

direction only. If it is desired to turn in the opposite direction the pawl is lifted with the finger.

entire winder should not cost more The than \$1 to build.



#Tunalvis at the Lane featurest School, Chicago, build esta under the expert gublance of instructors. This was done fo the Chicago Radio Show. The studients range from 13 in 19 years. (Kadel & Herbert.) to for the edification of hans visiting

Astoria; Mid-Week Services; the Hambone Quar-tet; "Touring in a Packard Eight"; Hohner Har-mony Hour; Vincent Lopez and His Orch. KDKA, E. Pittsburgh, Pa., 326 (E. S. T.)-9:45 A. M., stockman reports; general market review and agricultural items. 11:55, time. 12, weather; stockman reports. 12:15 P. M., Scalzo's Orch. 3:30, closing farm quotations. 6:30, KDKA Little Symphony Orch. 7:15, Santa Claus. 7:30, "Short Auto Trips." 7:40, Stockman reports. 8, program by the National Stockman and Farmer. 8:30, the KDKA Little Symphony Orch., Victor Saudek, conductor; Well-known Welsh. 9:55, time; weather. 11, concert from Post Studio. WEEI, Boston, 303 (E. S. T.)-6 P. M., Jack Renard and his Mansion Inn Orch. 7, Big Brother Club. 8-12, musicale. CKAC, Montreal, 425 (E. S. T.)-4 P. M., weath-

CKAC, Montreal, 425 (E. S. T.)-4 P. M., weath r and stock reports. 830, Canadian National Rail-

er and stock reports. 830, Canadian National Rail-ways. WQJ, Chicago, 448 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., Miss Erna Bertrams, "Come to Tea Informally", Miss Eleanor Chalmers, "The Foundation for the Smartly Dressed Woman"; Walter Murray, "In-terior Decorating," 3 P. M., Cora Beeman, "Eat for Heat and Energy"; Charles T. Wolf, "Shoes"; W. B. Peterson, "The Care and Use of Aluminum Cooking Utensils." 7, Williams and his Rainbo Garden Orch.; Manual Rodriguez, tenor; Mrs. Lydia Lochner, contralto; Marion Henry, accom-panist; Kathryn Snyder, reader. 10, Williams and his Rainbo Skylarks; Axel Christensen, piano-logues; Grace Wilson, contralto; Hill Hirsch and Gorny, harmony singers; Edna Solomon, con-tralto; Rosemary Hughes, soprano; Will Rossiter. WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 475 (C. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., address, De Witt McMuray, editor, The Semi-Weekly Farm News. 8:30, Midnight Melody Men Orch. 11, Adolphus Hotel Orch. KGW, Portland, Ore., 492 (E. S. T.)-11:30 A. M., weather. 12:30 P. M., Civic Music Club. 5, children's program. 7:15, markets, weather, news and police reports. WWJ Detroit. S17 (C. S. T.)-8 A. M., calis-

KGW, Portland, Ore., 492 (E. S. T.)-11:30 A. M., weather, 12:30 P. M., Civic Music Club. 5, children's program. 7:15, markets, weather, news and police reports.
 WWJ, Detroit, 517 (C. S. T.)-8 A. M., calisthenics. 9:30, "Tonight's Dinner" and a special interest. 10:25, weather. 11:55, time. 3 P. M., News Orch. 3:50, weather. 11:55, time. 3 P. M., News Orch. 3:50, weather. 3:55, market reports.
 Siao, News Orch.; Graeme Gillies, baas; Mrs. Claudine Secor, soprano. 10, Jean Goldket's Victor Recording Orch. 11, News Orch.
 WBZ, Springfield, Mass., 337 (E. S. T.)-11:55
 A. M., time, weather, market report. 6 P. M., Schrafft ensemble. 6:30, Leo Reisman ensemble. 7, market report. 7:15, letter from the Homestead; "At the Theatres" with A. L. S. Wood. 7:45, Charles R. Hector with hisorch. 8:15, concert by DeLancey Cleveland. 9:15, concert by the Senior Choir. 9:55, time; weather. 10:01, program continued.
 WMAQ, Chicago, 445,5 (C. S. T.)-4 P. M., household hour, direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Hiller. 4:30, Federation of Women's Clubs. 6, organ recital. 6:30, Hotel La Salle orch. 8, Western railway convention. 8:15, Clara E. Laughlin. 8:30, Rockwell Stephens, auto editor. 9, lecture from University of Chicago. 9:15, program under Chicago Association of Credit Men. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5
 WEEL Bostom, 303 (E. S. T.)--6:30 P. M., Dok-Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7, Big Brother Club. 7:30, musicale. 8, Priscilla Quartet. 9, promom from New York. 10, musicale.
 WHO, Des Moines, La, 526 (C. S. T.)-1:45 P. M., classical concert. 4, weather and stock reports. 4:30, Hotel Lesons.
 WACA, Chicago, 445, C. S. T.)--1:45 P. M., classical concert. 4, weather and stock reports. 4:30, Hotel sensor.

classical concert. 4, weather and stock reports. 4:30, Ilo lessons. WQJ, Chicago, 448 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., Fred Mann and his Sunday Dinner Menu. 3 P. M., Dorothy McLain Dicken, "Home for the Holi-days"; Mrs. Harry T. Sanger, "Travelogue"; Miss Sarah Place, Infant Welfare Society. 7, Williams and his Rainbo Garden Orch.; Dorothe Schulbert, soprano; Ingram Cleveland, violinist; George Chowance, tenor; Carl G. Linner, pianist. 10, Wil-liams and his Rainbo Skylarks: Verdi Trio, man-dolin, guitar and accordion; Nubs Allen, con-tralto; Monogram Trio; Rogers Boys, Larry and Billy. Bil

tralto; Monogram Trio; Rogers Boys, Larry and Billy,
KGW, Portland, Ore., 492 (C. S. T.)-11:30 A. M., weather. 12:30 P. M., Original Serenaders. 5, children's program. 7:15, markets, weather, news and police reports. 8, lecture by University of Oregon. 10:30, Hoot Owls.
WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., address, Dr. Robert Stewart Hyer. 8:30, musical recital; Mrs. J. Roscoe Golden, contralto.
WWJ, Detroit, 517 (C. S. T.)-3 A. M., calisthenics. 9:30, "Tonight's Dinner," and a special talk. 9:45, health bulletin and talks of general interest. 10:25, weather. 1:55, time. 3 P. M., News Orch. 3:30, weather. 3:55, market reports. 8:30, News Orch. 3:45. (C. S. T.)-2 P. M., News Orch is Anno Campbell, News poet; Albion College program.
WMAQ, Chiczgo, 445. (C. S. T.)-2 P. M., broadcasting football game from Stagg field. 6, St. John's military academy. 8, Hotel La Salle Orch. 8:40, "Guam," by James Abbott. 9, theatre revue.

Orch. 8:40, "Guam," by James Abbott. 9, theatre revue.
WBZ, Springfield, Mass., 337 (E. S. T.)-11:55
A. M., time, weather, Springfield market. 6 P. M., Westinghouse Philharmonic trio. 7, market report. 7:05, bedtime story. 7:15, current book review. 7:30, lesson of a course in "Musical Appreciation." 9:55, time, weather. 10, to be announced. 11, Westinghouse Philharmonic trio. 11:30, Mc-Enelly's singing orch.
KHJ, Los Angeles, 395 (P. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., program presenting Karl Brandenburg, "The Times Newsboy Tenor." 2:30, matinee musicale.
6, Art Hickman's Concert Orch. 6:30, children's program. 8, program presenting the University

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Harriette G. Burg, and S. Bu on "Furniture." 10:30, singer and composer. 10:40, Dr. Lena Stillpass, on "Dental Hygiene." 10:50, singer and composer. 1:30 P. M., Armand Vecsey and his Ritz-Carlton Orch. 3, interview, with Eddie Mayo, by Terese Rose Nagel. 3:10, Valeria Seitz, mezzo soprano. 3:30, Gertrude B. Tucker, in "The Real Romance of America." 3:30, Valeria Seitz, mezzo soprano. 3:40, Alfred G. Robyn, Lessons in Harmony and Composition. 3:50, Valeria Seitz, mezzo soprano. 6, Uncle Geebee. 6:30, Nat Martin's "Til Say She Is"

KSD, St. Louis, Mo., 546 (E. S. T.)-8 P. M., ixth U. S. Infantry Band.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo., 546 (E. S. T.)-8 P. M.,
Sixth U. S. Infantry Band.
WDAR, Philadelphia, 395 (E. S. T.)-11:45 Å.
M., Almanac. 12:02 P. M., organ recital; features from the Studio; Arcadia Concert Orch. 2, Arcadia Concert Orch.; playlet. 4:30, dance program. 7:30, Dream Daddy. 8, a book review by Arnold Abbott. 10, meeting of the Morning Glory Club. 1 A. M., Arcadia Dance; features from the Studio; Studio

Club. 1 A. M., Arcadia Dance; features from the Studio.
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn., 417 (E. S. T.)-10:45
A. M., Betty Crocker, "The Cake's Crowning Glory." 2 P. M., Woman's Hour. 2:30, musical. 4, "A Pigskin He Loved to Touch," by H. C. Witwer. 5:30, Children's Hour-Ellen Nye. 6, Sport Hour. 7:30, "The Coal Situation in the "Northwest," F. O. Brandt. 7:45, "Better Xmas Mail Service," Arch Coleman. 8:30, dedication of organ, First Baptist Church, Minneapolis. 10, silent for remainder of evening.
WOC, Davenport, Ia., 484 (C. S. T.)-10 A. M., opening market. 10:05, household hints. 10:55, time. 11, weather and river forecast. 11:05, market. 12; chimes. 12:15 P. M., weather. 2, closing stocks and markets. 6:45, sport news and weather. 7, Sandman's Visit. 7:20, Educational Lecture-"Color in the Home," by Mrs. T. J. Buhman. 8, musical program.
KYW, Chicago, S36 (E. S. T.)-6:30 A. M., calisthenics. 9:30, news of the financial and commervial markets. 11:35, the financial and commervial markets.

KYW, Chicago, 536 (E. S. T.)-6:30 A. M., calis-thenics. 9:30, news of the financial and commer-cial markets. 11:35, table talk, Mrs. Anna J. Peterson. 6 P. M., 'news, financial and final markets; review of Chicago Trade. 6:35, chil-dren's bedtime story. 7, Joska DeBabary's Orch. 7:10, Coon Sanders Original Nighthawks. 7:20, De Babary's orch. 7:30, program broadcast from KYW's studio. 8:20, American Farm Bureau; speakers announced. 9, midnight revue. 11, mid-might revue continued. thenics.

speakers announced. 9, midnight revue. 11, mid-night revue continued. WEAF, New York City, 492 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., musical program; Roger Whitman on "Build-ing a Home"; market and weather. 4 P. M., chil-dren's stories; Ricardo de Sylva, violiniat; Bob Schafer, tenor. 6, dinner music from Hotel Wal-dorf Astoria; stories for children; Helen Morris, soprano; The Tappiness Boys; U. S. Navy Band Orch., Charles Benter, director. KDKA, E. Pittsburgh, Pa., 326 (E. S. T.)-7 A

BROADCAST **PROGRAMS**

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4 KHJ, Los Angeles, 395 (P. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., Goy Barkley and his Palace Ballroom Orch. 2:30, Edward Murphey, reader. 6, Art Hickman's Con-cert Orch. 7:30, "Art" talk by Harold Swartz of the faculty of the Otis Art Institute. 8, Beacon light Company, arranged by J. Howard Johnson. 10, Earl Burtnett's Biltmore Orch. broadcast from the Biltmore Hotel. WDAF, Kansas City, Mo., 441 (C. S. T.)-3:30 P. M., The Star's radio trio. 5:50, marketgram; weather; time and road report. 6, (School of the Air): address-Edgar Allan Linton, series of talks on world travels; reading-Miss Cecile Burton; he Tell. Me-a-Story Lady; The Hanlein-Knutson

Alf'): address—Edgar Alian Linton, series of talks on world travels; reading—Miss Cecile Burton; The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; The Hanlein-Knutson Trianon Ensemble. 11:45, Nighthawk Frolic. WJY, New York City, 405 (E. S. T.)-7:30 P. M., Berlitz weekly French lesson. 8, "A Woman's Way," a comedy presented by WGY players. 9:45, Wanamaker Organ recital. 10:45, Al Reiser's Corinthiana

9:45, Wanamaker Organ recital. 10:45, Al Reiser's Corinthians. WJZ, New York City, 455 (E. S. T.)-10 A. M., Menu, Mrs. Julian Heath. 10:20, "The Progress of the World," a Review of Reviews talk. 10:30, Household Equipment, Ethel R. Peyser. 10:40, "How to Make Silk Lampshades," by Editor of Needle Art. 10:50, Eleanor Gunn's fashion talk. 1 P. M., Nathan Abas' Hotel Pennsylvania Orch. 4, Myrtle Holmes Curdy, contralto. 4:15, Osman Perez Freire, baritone. 4:30, Bernhard Levitow's Hotel Commodore Tea Music. 5;30, State and Federal agricultural reports; farm and home re-ports; closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange; foreign exchange quotations. 7, Bern-hard Levitow's Hotel Commodore Orch. 8, Wall Street Journal review. 8:10, N. Y. U. Air College; "Evolution," Prof. Chas. E. Bristol. 8:30, U. S. Army Night program. 10:30, Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orch. Army Missing Orch

^AEvolution," Prof. Chas. E. Bristol. 8:30, U. S. Army Night program. 10:30, Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orch.
WIP, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)--6 P. M., weather. 6:03, Art Coogan and his Orch. 7, Uncle Wip's Roll Call. 8, The WIP Magazine of the Air. 10:05, Second Annual Minstrel Show by the Fairmount Rowing As'n. 10:30, dance music by Harvey Marburger and his Vaudeville Orch.
WOO, Philadelphia, S09 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., grand organ. 11:30, weather. 11:55, time. 12. Tea Room Orch. 5:10 P. M., sports results and police reports. 5:15, organ and trumpets. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather.
WGBS, New York City, 316 (E. S. T.)-10 A. M., talks with Terese. 10:10, Nelson Van Horn, pianist. 10:40, Pictorial Review. 10:50, Nelson Van Horn, pianist. 10:40, Pictorial Review. 10:50, Nelson Van Horn, pianist. 10:40, Pictorial Review. 10:50, Nelson Van Horn, pianist. 130 P. M., Talalaeff, Russian Dance Orch. 3: interview, with Mrs. Geo. E. Owens, by Terese Rose Nagel. 3:10, Jessica Dragonette, soprano. 3:20, Jessica Dragonette, soprano. 6:40, book reviews, by Gertrude B. Tucker. 3:50, Jessica Dragonette, soprano. 6:30, Special cable dispatch of review of latest European plays. 9, The Guaranty Trust Choral Society under the direction of Albert Janpoulski, 9:45, Will Hollander's Hotel Ambasador Dance Orch. 10:45, Joe Shuster and Sid Frank, popular songs: 11, musical features broadcast direct from the studio of the Picadilly Theatre.
KSD, St. Louis, Mon. 546 (C. S. T.)-4 P. M., The Home Hour.
WDAR, Philadelphia, 325 (E. S. T.)-11:45. A. M., Albenen, 12:02

KSD, St. Louis, Mo., 546 (C. S. T.)-4 P. M., The Home Hour.
WDAR, Philadelphia, 395 (E. S. T.)-11:45 A. M., Almanac. 12:02 P. M., organ recital; features from the Studio; Arcadia Concert Orch. 2, Ar-cadia Concert Orch.; artist recital. 4:30, artist re-cital. 5, question period in Educational talks.
7:30, Dream Daddy.
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn., 417 (E. S. T.)-10:45 A. M., Betty Crocker, "A Waffle Breakfast Party." 2 P. M., "The Popular Concert," Agnes Fryberger. 4, "Button, Button," by Irvin S. Cobb. 5:30, Gold Medal Lady. 6:30, Biley's Grand Cafe Orch. 7:30, "The Future of the Dairy Industry," Edward Barr. 8, Capitol Male Quartet. 10, con-cert.

WOC, Davenport, Ia., 484 (C. S. T.)-10 A. M., opening market. 10:05, household hints. 10:55, time. 11, weather and river forecast. 11:05, market. 11:10, agricultural bulletins. 12, chimes. 12:15 P. M., weather forecast. 2, stocks and markets. 6:45, sport news and weather. 7, Sandman's Visit. 9, Blackhawk Hotel Orch. 11, Louis Connor and Orch. 8, Blackhawk Hotel Orch. 11, Louis Connor and Orch. 8, Musical numbers. 10, WJAX, Cleveland, O., 396 (E. S. T.)-7 P. M., Wylie and his Vocallan Orch. 8, Musical numbers. 10, Wylie.
KYW, Chicago, 536 (E. S. T.)-6:30 A. M., morning exercises. 9:30, news and comment of the financial and commercial markets. 10:30, Farm and Home service. 11:35, table talk by Mrs. Anna

the financial and commercial markets. 10:30, Farm and Home service. 11:35, table talk by Mirs. Anna J. Peterson. 2:35 P. M., "Atternoon Frolic." 6:02, news, financial and final markets. 6:35, children's bedtime story. 7, Joska DeBabary's Orch. 7:10, Coon-Sanders Original Nighthawks. 7:30, De-Babary's Orch. 8, "Twenty Minutes of Good Reading," by Rev. C. J. Pernin. 8:20, artists will be announced. 9:15, "Safety First" talk by Z. C. Elkin. 10, "At Home" program. WEAF, New York City, 492 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., musical program; beauty talk; talk by Lillian Eichler; market reports. 4 P. M., Helen Bard Nixon, contralto; Lulu Phillips, soprano; talk by Josephine Webling Watts; Professor M. Da La Fontalne, ukelele. 6, music Hotel Waldorf-

nber 6, 1924 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5 (Cont.) Wenics; also at 7:45. 9:45, stockman re-weather; Stockman re-tosson. 3:30, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5 (Cont.) M., calisthenics; also at 7:45, 9:45, stockman re-ports. 11:55, fime. 12, weather; Stockman re-ports. 12:20 P. M., Sunday School lesson. 3:30, closing farm quotations. 6:30, Meyer Davis Orch 7:15, Daddy Winkum. 7:30, Monthly Business Re-view. 7:40, Stockman reports. 8:15, music by the Pitt Four. 8:30, Ohio State Day dinner. 9:55, time: weather.

7:15, Daddy Winkum, 7:30, Monthly Business Review, 7:40, Stockman reports. 8:15, music by the Pitt Four. 8:30, Ohio State Day dinner. 9:55, time; weather.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6
CKAC, Montreal, 425 (E. S. T.)--7 P. M., kiddies' stories. 7:30, Rex Battle and his Mount Royal Hotel ensemble. 8:30, "Black Cat Night." 10:30, Joseph C. Smith and his dance orch.
WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)--12:30 P. M., Addreas, Dr. Ellis W. Shuler, geologist. 8:30, Dr. Richard Mandell, tenor. 11, Adolphus Hotel Orch. KGW, Portland, Orce, 422 (E. S. T.)--11:30 A. M., weather. 10 P. M., George Olsen's Orch.; weather and news bulletins.
WWJ, Detroit, 517 (C. S. T.)-8 A. M., calisthenics. 9:30, "Tonight's Dirner" and a special talk. 9:45, health bulletins and talks of general interest. 10:25, weather. 11:55, time. 3 P. M., News Orch. 3:50, vicather. 3:55, markets.
WMAQ, Chicago, 47.5 (C. S. T.)-12 M., Y. M. C. A. forum. 4 P. M., one of a series of talks on English. 4:30, pupils of Bush conservatory. 6 organ recital. 6:30, Hotel LaSalle orch. 8; weekly Wide-Awake Club, Mrs. Frances Ford. 8:30, nusical geography, Mr. and Mrs. Marx E. Oberndorfer, 9, musical program.
WEZ, Springfield, Mass., 337 (E. S. T.)-11:55 A. M., time, weather 5 P. M., Leo Reisman ensemble. 6:30, Copley-Plaza orch. 7, market report. 7:05, bedtime story. 7:30, Hotel Kimbaltino, 8, program by Mmc. Duehcana, Helen Norwood, soprano; and Charles Kallmann, baritone, 9, members of the Durant, Inc., Women's Health and Recreation Organization. 9:55, time, veather 10, concert by Mme. Eugenie Tessiter, Sirois (the bind prima donna), Irene Bourke, Mrs. Josephine Proulx Sizer, Mrs. Albertine Gagnou Dean, sopranos; accompanist. 11:30, Leo Reisman and his orch.
KHJ, Los Angeles, 395 (P. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., Virgil Soringer. bass. 2. Charlie Wellman's Sat.

pranos; Ernestine Alexandre, pianist; Bernadette Bourbonnais, accompanist. 11:30, Leo Reisman and his orch.
KHJ, Los Angeles, 395 (P. S. T.)--12:30 P. M., Virgil Springer, bass. 2, Charlie Wellman's Sat-urday Afternoon Frolic. 6, Art Hickman's Con-cert Orch. 6:30, children's program. 7:30, "Care of the Body," Dr. Philip M. Lovell. 8, program by Dr. A. Zimmerman, X-ray dentist. 10, Earl Burtnett's Biltmore Orch.
WDAF, Kansas City, Mo., 441 (C. S. T.)--3:30
P. M., The Star's Radio Orch. 5:50, Marketgram, weather, time and road report. 6, (School of the Air): address-gpeaker to be announced. The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady. The Hanlein-Knutsom Tri-anon Ensemble, 11:45, (Nighthawk Frolic).
WJZ, New York City, 455 (E. S. T.)--11 A. M., New York Mozart Society, direct from Hotel Astor; soloist, Parrish Williams, high baritone. I, music. 5:30, State and Federal agricultural re-ports; 7, Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orch. 8, "Secret Service," Valentine Williams. 8:30, Liederkranz Society Concert. 11, Hotel Astor Dance Orch. WIP, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-1 P. M., or: gan recital by Karl Bonawitz. 1:30, weather. 3, popular orch program by the "Arcadians." 6, weather. 6:05, Hotel St. James Orch. 7, Uncle Wip's Bedtime Stories. 8, "The Sun Cure for Tuberculous Children," a talk by Dr. Harvey Dee Brown. 8:15, "The Outsider," the drama written by Dorothy Branden. 9:15, "The Chalemy Quar-tet, Charlton Lewis Murphy, 1st. violin; Alex Morsello, 2nd violin; Irvin Safren, viola; Robert Attwood, cello, assisted by Margaret Irwin, pianist and Sylvis Stanni, soprano. 11:05, organ recital by Karl Bonawitz.
WOO, Philadelphia, S09 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., or-gan, 11:30, weather. 11:55, time. 12, Tea Room Orch. 5:10 P. M., sports results and police re-ports. 5:15, grand organ, trumpets, J. W. C. I. Band; Arthur A. Rosander, director. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather.

Band; Arthur A. Rosander, director. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather. WGBS, New York City, 316 (E. S. T.)-10 A. M., talks by Terese. 10:10, Eleanor Schorer and her Kiddie Klub. 10:40, Lillian Robbins, soprano. 1:30, Russian Gypsy Orch. 3, interview, with Joseph Mullen, by Terese Rose Nagel. 3:10, Mrs. Frank Ledie soprano, and Lames Cardner Mose Joseph Mullen, by Terese Rose Nagel. 3:10, Mrs. Frank Leslie, soprano, and James Gardner Mac-Dermid, composer. 3:20, talk by James Gardner Mac-Dermid. 3:30, Mrs. Frank Leslie, soprano. 3:40, Edith Menzer, Woman's Training Period. 3:50, Mrs. Frank Leslie, soprano. 6, Uncle Gee-bee. 6:30, Cameo Collegians; Dick Shipley, leader. 7:30, Armand Vecsey and his Ritz-Carlton Orch. 8:30, The First Weekly Hour of the New York Herald-Tribune. 9:30, Sam Comly's Movie Chats. 9:45, nusical program. 10:15, Josiah B. Free, baritone. 11, Russian Eagle Orch. KSD, St. Louis, Mo., 546 (E. S. T.)-4 P. M., an hour for the housewife. 8, St. Louis Symphony Orch.

Orch.
WDAR. Philadelphia, 395 (E. S. T.)-11:45 A.
M., Almanac. 12:02 P. M., organ recital; features from the Studio; Arcadia Concert Orch. 2, Arcadia Concert Orch, artist recital. 4:30, dance program by the Cotton Pickers. 5:30, Arcadia Dance Orch.
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn., 417 (E. S. T.)-10:45 A.
M., Betty Crocker, "A Talk to Girls." 8 P. M., "Fireside Philosophies," Rev. Roy L. Smith. 8:30, Indian program. 10, Minneapolis Athletic Club Drch.

8:30, Indian program. 10, Minneapons Athletic Cub Orch.
WOC, Davenport, Ia., 484 (C. S. T.)-10 A. M., market quotations. 10:05, household hints. 10:55, time. 11, weather and river forecast. 11:05, mar-ket. 11:10, agricultural bulletins. 12 chimes, 12:15 P. M., weather. 12:17, markets. 6:45, sport pews and weather. 7, Sandman's Visit. 7:30, dis-guasion of the International Sunday School Lesson.
9, Louis Connor and his LeClaire Orch.
WMC Chicage 25:25 C. T. School A. M. caligo.

KYW, Chicago, 536 (E. S. T.)-6:30 A. M., calis-thenics. 9:30, late news of the financial and com-

RADIO WORLD

KADIO WOKLD mercial markets. 10:30, Farm and Home service. 11:35, table talk by Mrs. Anna J. Peterson. 6:02 P. M., news financial and final markets. 6:35, children's bedtime story. 7, Joska DeBabary's orch. 7:10, Coon-Sanders Original Nighthawks. 7:20, DeBabary's orch. 8, Balleutine ladies' quar-tet; Marion Crawford, pianist; Indiana male quar-tet; Marion Crawford, pianist; Indiana male quar-tet. 9:05, short stories, articles and humorous sketches. 9:30, late show. 12, show from the Congress Hotel studio. WJAX, Cleveland, O., 399 (E. S. T.)-12 Mld-night: Nite-Caps on Lake Erie. WEAF, New York City, 492 (E. S. T.)-4 P. M., Clifford Lodge orch. 6, music, Waldorf-Astoria stories by Fred J. Turner; May Singhi Breen and her Syncopators; Madelyn Maier, lyric soprano; Waldorf-Astoria orch.; Artists Trio of Hotel Edge-mere; Vincent Lopez and his orch. KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa., 326 (E. S. T.)-9:45 A. M., Stockman reports. 11:30 P. M., Daugh-erty's orch. 6:30, Westinghouse band. 7:15, Wimble, the Wanderer. 7:30, sport review by James J. Long. 7:45, feature. 8:30, Westinghouse band, T. J. Vastine, conductor. 9:55, time, weather. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7

Sundy, T. J. Vasine, Conductor. 2.63, independent seather. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7 WLW, Cincinnati, O., 423 (C. S. T.)-9:30 A. M., school by the editorial staff of Sunday School Publications. 11, Church of the Covenant, Dr. Frank Stevenson, minister. 7:45 P. M., services of the Emmaus Evangelical Lutheran Church, P. L. Dannenfeldt, pastor. 8:45, concert by the Western and Southern Orch. WOO, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-10:30 A. M., morning services, Rev. A. Gordon MacLennan, pastor. 2:30 P. M., musical exercises. 6, old time hymns and melodies.

and melodies

WEEI, Boston, 303 (E. S. T.)-3:45 P. M., Men's conference in Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. 7:20, program from New York

program from New York CKAC, Montreal, 425 (E. S. T.)-4:30 P. M., Christie and his Italian Band. WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-6 P. M., Radio Bible Class, Dr. William M. Anderson, pas-tor. 7:30. service at First Baptist Church, Dr. George W. Truett, pastor. 9. Choristers from East Dallas Christian Church. 9:30, Ray Jones and his Heavenly Sven Orrh

wwy. Orch. 2 P. May Spiscopal Cathedral. 2 P. M., eva Orch. and

News Orch.
WOS, Jefferson City, Mo., 441 (C. S. T.)--7:30
P. M., evening worship of the First Methodist Church, Rev. James E. McDonald, pastor.
WIP, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)--4 P. M., "Sunday Talk" meeting. 7:15, evening service.
9:30, Ben Stad and his WIP symphony orch. MONDAY, DECEMBER 8
WOS, Jefferson City, Mo., 441 (C. S. T.)-8
P. M., Missouri State Prison Orch., supplemen-tary program of piano solos by Harry M. Snod-grass.

tary program of place version of place of the second secon

WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-12:30 M., address, Judge Charles F. Greenwood. 230, recital by members of the Mozart Choral р Clul

CKAC, Montreal, 429 (E. S. T.)-1:45 P. M., oncert orch. 4, weather and stock reports, 4:30,

CKAC, Montreal, 429 (E. S. T.)-1:45 P. M., concert orch. 4, weather and stock reports, 4:30, Ito lessons.
 WHAZ, Troy, N. Y., 380 (E. S. T.)-9 P. M., Elks Night. 12, Campus Serenaders, Renselaer Polytechnic Institute orch.
 WCBD, Zion, III., 345 (C. S. T.)-Messrs. Newcomer, Stewart, Schultz and Dunn, brass quartet; Fred Faassen, organist; Misses Sweeney, Neffziger and Crowe, vocal trio; Misses Depew and Donovan, vocal duet; Mrs. Ruth Phl, soprane; Arthur Rendall, clarinet; Lois Wiedman, reader; Mrs. David McElroy, pianist.
 WOO, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., organ. 11:30, weather. 11:55, time. 12, Tea Room orch. 5:10 P. M., sports results and police reports; A. Candelori and his Hotel Adelphia orch. 8:30, American male quartet; Frederick J. Brown, tenor director; Paul A. Lawless, tenor; Robert E. Kerwin, baritone; Felix J. Addis, bass; Thomas V. Lewis, accompanist: Casaccio, trio; Michael Casaccio, fute; Maria Casaccio, trio; Michael Casaccio, fute; Maria Casaccio, piano; Caroline Casaccio, grand organ recital, Mary E. Vogt. 10:30, Vincent Rizzo and his Hotel Sylvania orch.
 WUENC Cinctmati, O. 47 (C. S. T.)-10.46.6 M.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9
 WLW, Cincinnati, O., 423 (C. S. T.)-10:45 A. M., weather and business reports. 1:30 P. M., business reports. 3, market reports. 4, piano recital by pupils of Willam Kyle; Mah Jongg talk by Lucy Blackburn. 6, Santa Claus Hour. 10, Ohio Rubler Quartet and Instrumental Trio. 11, entertainment from Goodwins' Gordon Kibler and Black and White Pennsylvanians.
 WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., recital presenting the Red-Head Girl. 8:30, W. Paul Romberg, violinist, and the Schubert String Choir. 11, organ recital at the Palace Theatre, WOO, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-11 A M

 Choir, H. organ rectait at the ratace fleater, Dwight Brown playing.
 WOO, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., organ. 11:30, weather. 11:55, time, 12, Tea Room orch. 5:10 P. M., sports results and police re-ports. 5:15, organ and trumpets. 9:55, time. 10:02. weathe

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo., 441 (C. S. T.)-8 P. M., "Feeding for Winter Eggs," by H. L. Kempster. 8:15, "The Rural Schools and Country

Life" by Dr. Henry S. Curtis, 8:30, Old time

"fiddlin"" WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-12:3%1 P. M. address, Charles E. Ocborne, physical fitness. WLW, Cincinnati, O., 423 (C S T)-10:45 A. M., weather and business reports 1:30 P. M., busi-ness reports. 3, market reports. 4, program for the "Shut Ins." 6, Santa Claus Hour, 8, the Clubb Steinberg Orchestra. 8:40, first part of Merman Sunderman's drama, "The Joy of Living," Eta Chaftes Sinfonian Frat. 8:55, Formica Band and Orchester

Orchestra. WEEL, Boston, 303 (E. S. T.)--6:30 P. M., Dok-Elsenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7, cooking class. 7:10, Big. Brother club. 7:40, "A Few Minutes with Santa Claus." 8, musicale. 11, Dok-Eisen-bourg. 11:30, Fenway Theatre midnight organ

bourg. 11:30, Feinway Intervention.
woo, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., organ. 11:30, weather. 11:55, time. 12, Tea Room orch. 5:10 P. M., sports results and police reports. 5:15, organ and trumpets. 7:30, sports results and police reports. A. Candelorl and his Adelphia orch. 8:15, State Fencibles Post 142 band. 8:45, address by Samuel R. Boggs. 9, W. O. O. orch.; Clara A. Nagel, soprano; Harriette G. Ridley, accompaniste. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather. 10:03, organ recital, Mary E. Vogt.

cr. 10:03, organ recital, Mary E. Vogt. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11 WCBD, Zlon, IIL, 345 (C. S. T.)-Zion Orch.; Mrs. Inman, Mrs. Crowe and Messrs. Mehaffey and Bagg, mixed quartet; Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Barton, vocal duets; Mrs. Beem and Mrs. Crowe, vocal duets; Beulah Milchell, soprano; Chester S. Bagg, baritone; Mrs. P. M. LaRose, contraito; Daniel Mason, trombone. KFDY, Brookings, S. D., 273 (C. S. T.)-8 P. M., Mr. and Mrs R. M. Endresen and Lucille Wendt; Special cornet solo by Mrs. R. M. Endresen, 8:15, "Analyzing South Dakota Soil." 8:25, music by trio. Special saxaphone solo by P. M. Endresen. 8:40, "Medicinal Plants of South Dakota," talk by Anton Hogstad. 8:50, piano solo by Lucille Wendt.

WLW, Cincinnati, O., 423 (C. S. T.)-10:45 A. M., WLW, Cincinnati, O., 423 (C. S. T.)--10:45 A. M., weather and business reports. 1:30 P. M., busin mess report. 3, market reports. 4, French lesson by Madame Ida Tcimpidis; piano recital by Ade-laide Apfel. 6, Santa Claus Hour. 10, message from the U. S. Civil Service. 10:03, Doherty Meldoy Boys. 10:30, Milnor Instrumental Trio. 11, tenor solos by Carl R. Cornuelle, 11:15, Do-herty Melody Boys and Milnor Instrumental Trio. recital by has ir. 10, message 10:03, Doherty trumental Trio.

Trio. WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., address, DeWitt McMurray, in a medley of humor, pathos and wiedom. 8:30, Pythian Band and Orch. 11:12, Adolphus Hotel Orch., playing in the Junior ballroom. WEEL, Boston, 303 (E. S. T.)-6 P. M., Jack Renard and his Mansion Inn orch. 7, Big Brother club. 7:30, musicale. WOO, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., organ. 11:30, weather. 11:55, time. 12, Tea Room orch. 5:10 P. M., sports results and police re-perts. 5:15, organ and trumpets. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather.

10:02, weather.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12 WOS, Jafferson City, Mo., 441 (C. S. T.)-8 P. M., address, "Proven Facts About Hog Cholera and Its Control," by Homer A. Wilson. 8:15, stu-dents of George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo. WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-12:30 P. M. address, Dr. Robert Stewart Hyer. 8:30, J. Abner Sage, head of vocal department; Gay Jones, pian-ist.

Sage, nead of vocas department, Gay Jones, pran-ist.
WEE1, Boston, 303 (E. S. T.)-6:30 P. M., Dok-Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7, Big Brother club. 7:30, "A Few Minutes wtih Santa Claus." 8, musicale. 9, Astor Coffee orch.
WOO, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., organ. 11:30, weather. 11:55, time. 12, Tea Room orch. 5:10 P. M., sports results and police re-ports. 5:13, organ and trumpets. 7:30, sports re-sults and police reports; A. Candelorı and his Adelphia orch. 8:30, special program. 9:25, Hif-rael trio; Frances Codling Campbell, violinist; Elsie Fisher Craig, cellist; Hilda Radey, pianist; Jessie Lovejoy MacGregor, soprano. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather. 10:03, organ recital, Harriette G. Ridley. 10:30, Vincent Rizzo and his Sylvania orch

WLW, Cincinnati, O., 423 (C. S. T.)-10:45 A. M., weather and business reports. 1:30 P. M., market reports. 3, stock guotations. 4, French lesson by Madame Ida Tcimpidis; musical features.

by Madame Ida Tcimpidis; musical features. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13
 WLW, Cincinnati, O., 423 (C. S. T.)-10:45 A.
 M., weather and business reports. 1:30 P. M., market reports. 3, Herbert Buschle and his orch.
 WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., address, Hugo Swan 8:30- Kidd-Key College faculty recital. 11, Adolphus Hotel orch.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14 WEEI, Boston, 303 (E. S. T.)--3:45 P. M., reg-ular Sunday Men's conference. 7:20, musical program

gram.
WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (C. S. T.)-6 P. M., radio Bible class, Dr. William M. Anderson, pastor. 7:15-9, evening service, Dr. L. D. Young, pastor. 9:30, Jimmy Allen's orch.
WOS, Jefferson City, Mo., 441 (C. S. T.)-7:30
P. M., religious services of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. Hooper Adams, pastor.

INDEX TO VOL. 5, RADIO WORLD A complete index covering all the articles that appeared in Radio World from Jan. 5 to Sept. 20, appeared in Radio World dated Oct. 18, mailed on receipt of 15c., or start subscription with that number. RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway, New York City.

Caldwell's Favorite Ro That He Calls an

By Byrt C. Caldwell

THE 5-tube reflex receiver is my favorite. After having built every kind of a receiver, from a crystal set to the 8-tube Super-Ileterodyne, I decided that some type of reflex receiver is likely to be the most satisfactory for home use and all-around good work.

The receiver described, though not as selective as a good Super-Heterodyne, is selective enough for present-day use for both local and distance reception, gives tremendous volume, and almost perfect tone, and in sensitiveness surpasses the 8tube Ultradyne. On the first test, immediately on setting the machine up, 11 stations, from 300 to 1,000 miles away, were received with enough volume to be heard clearly in any part of a 10-room house, with the set on the top floor. And the test only lasted for 1½ hours.

Fig. 1 shows the panel design, 7x24-in., drilled after marking by means of a template made from the diagram. Fig. 2 shows the arrangement of the parts on the baseboard. This arrangement should be followed closely, as it has much to do with the results obtained.

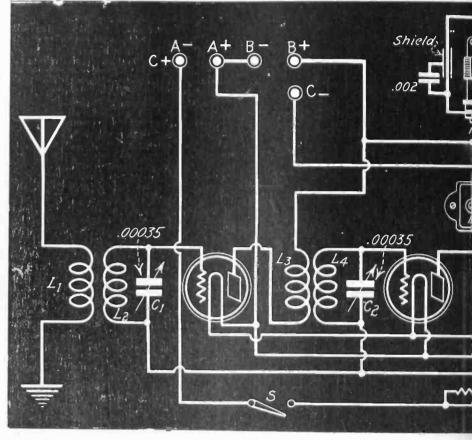
with the results obtained. In Fig. 3 is shown the hook-up. The exact wiring of the audio and the fixed radio transformers is shown, and this should be followed closely. Take the utmost care in wiring and be sure that the soldering is perfect. If the wiring is done carelessly you will have no end of trouble, but if a good piece of work is done perfect results are assured.

Although there are four stages of RF amplification I have never been troubled with oscillation, though I kept the potentiometer always at the negative end!

The form for winding the coils is made out of a 4" square block of wood, marked with a 3" circle. This circle is divided into 15 equal divisions, and 3/16" holes are drilled on these divisions. If dividers are used to get the 15 points, place the divider points 56" apart. Metal or hard rubber rods are placed upright in these holes, and the coils are then wound on the form thus constructed. Wind around every two pegs, instead of in and out of each succeeding page.

No. 20 double cotton covered wire should be used for these coils. Wind 60 turns. Then put a little collodion on the wires where they cross both inside and out, and when this is dry, remove the pegs. Wind a single layer of paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide over this coil, and on top of this wind 5 to 7 turns of the same kinds of wire. This is the primary. Fasten this winding with collodion also. Do not use much.

When mounting these coils, place them as far as possible from any solid, especially



A BLACKPRINT (Fig. 3) of Caldwell's Favorite Receiver. Note the plac The audio lead is shielded to prevent interaction of currents. L1 and L3 are All coils are basket-weave. This circuit, having but two controls and capable There are two untuned RFT stages, with an untuned RFT used for the detect a 200-ohm potentiometer. A C battery biases the audio stages only. Try from usually

a metal. If they must be placed close to the condensers, place them so that the plane of the coil is at right angles to the plates of the condenser.

The long wire from the first AF transformer to the crystal should be covered with a piece of spaghetti. A piece of Belden braid or copper tubing is slipped over this. It must not touch the wire. This shield is connected to the wire which ends at the mark C—. One side of a .002 mica fixed condenser is soldered to this shield and the other side is soldered to the wire which passes through the shield. A .001 mica condenser is soldered across the secondaries of each of the first two audio transformers.

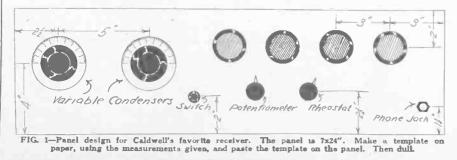
If the receiver oscillates the potentiometer may be used to stop the howling, but if this does not stop the howl it is due to feedback in the three audio transformers, poor batteries, high resistance connections, etc. It may be stopped by connecting a 50,000-ohm resistance across the secondary of the first AF transformer

the secondary of the first AF transformer. If you want a real satisfactory home receiver, one which is not prohibitive in price, one which gives wonderful distance on an indoor antenna—use an indoor antenna—one which is easy to operate, gives great volume if desired, good selectivity, and perfect tone, this is the one to build. The writer has tried this machine out against practically every type of receiver and unhesitatingly recommends it as the most all-around satisfactory set which one could hope to construct. A. Wire panel first. Do not fasten

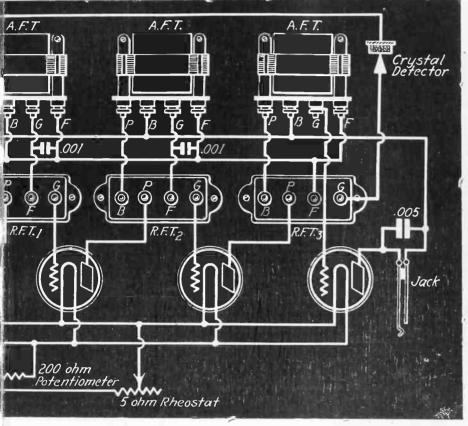
A. Wire panel first. Do not fasten panel to base yet.

1. Connect switch to left side of rheostat (looking at panel from front).

2. Connect left binding post of potentiometer to this wire.







of the instruments for shortleads and the careful arrangement of the wiring. odic primaries of 6 turns; L2 and L4 are the standard secondaries of 60 turns. eing logged, is extremely easy to tune. The two tuned radio stages are at left. oupling. The grid return of the two tuned radio stages is to the midpoint of to 9 volts. The crystal may be of the fixed type, but the adjustable crystals k better.

3. Connect middle of potentiometer to movable plates of both condensers. B. Wire base next.

1. Connect left-hand binding posts of all sockets together

2. Connect right-hand binding posts of all sockets together, and to A plus binding post. Connect A plus and B minus binding posts.

3. Connect the plates of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th tube sockets to the P binding posts of their respective RF transformers.

4: Connect G of RFT1 to G of 3rd socket G of RFT2 to G of 4th socket, and G of RFT3 to crystal

5. Connect other side of crystal to P of first AFT. (Over this wire, slide a piece of spaghetti, and over this a piece of Belden braid or copper tube, so that the braid or tube does not touch the wire)

6. Connect a long wire to B plus binding post, and have this long enough and so bent that the other end will reach one side of the jack when the panel is put in place. 7. Connect B of RFT1, and B of the 2nd

3rd AFT to this wire. and

8. Connect a long wire to F of the last AFT and have this long enough to reach over to the C— binding post.
9. Connect B and F of the 1st AFT, F

of the 2nd AFT, and F of RFT3 to this wire

10. Shunt a .001 micadon across the secondary of each of the first two AFTs. 11. Connect one side of a .002 micadon to

the coper tube shield over the long wire to the crystal, and the other side to the wire which is shielded. Connect the shield to the wire connected to the C- binding post.

Fasten base and panel together. Connect the other side of rheostat to

the wire which connects the left hand binding posts of the sockets together. 2. Connect the other binding post of the

potentiometer to the wire which connects the right hand binding posts of the sockets together.

3. Connect the other side of the switch to the A- binding post.

to the A- binding post. D. Put low-loss coils in place. I. Connect antenna binding post to be-ginning, and ground post to end of primary of first coil. (L1).

2. Connect beginning of second coil (L2) to fixed plates of first condenser, and to grid of first tube, the end going to the potentiometer midpoint.

3. Connect plate of first tube to beginning of primary of 2d coil (L3), and end of primary to B plus binding post.

4. Connect beginning of secondary of 2nd coil (LA) to fixed plates of 2nd condenser, and to grid of 2nd tube, end going to the potentiometer midpoint.

5. Connect the other end of the long wire from the B plus binding post to one side of the jack.

6. Connect P of last tube to other side bf jack.

7. Shunt a .005 micadon across the jack. This set will make an ideal holiday gift. It is easily tuned, produces a wonderful tone, and is absolutely foolproof.

LIST OF PARTS

One 4" block of wood.

Fifteen pegs. 36 lb. No. 20 DCC wire.

Three AF transformers, one 6-to-1 and two 31/2-to-1.

Three fixed (untuned) RF transformers. One crystal detector.

Two dials.

One single circuit jack.

One 200-ohm potentiometer.

One 5-ohm rheostat. Four sockets.

Two 17-plate variable condensers (.00035

mfd.) vernier not necessary. One push-pull filament switch.

Fixed condensers: two .001, one .005, one .002, one .005.

Five 201A tubes.

Two 45-volt B batteries.

One 6-volt A battery.

Two 4½-volt C batteries.

One 7x24" panel. One 6¹/₂x23" baseboard.

One length of Belden braid (1 ft.)

100 ft. 7-strand aerial wire, 50 ft. No. 14

insulated lead-in wire, binding posts, bus bar, spaghetti, screws, bolts, solder, hardware.

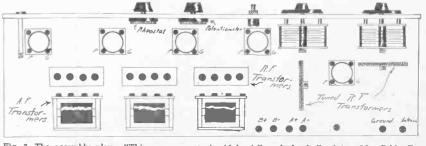


Fig. 2-The assembly plan. "This arrangement should be followed closely," advises Mr. Caldwell, "as it has much to do with the results obtained." The diagram shows top view, with the panel in back.



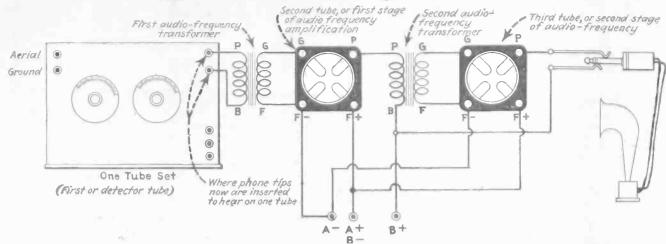


FIG. 1—A non-technical diagram for hooking up two stages of audio-frequency amplification. A separate B battery voltage must be used for the primary of the first stage of audio, as it is this voltage that supplies the plate current for the detector tube. For the sake of simplicity no rheostats are shown. If 199 tubes are used, no rheostats will be required if but two dry cells are placed in circuit. If type 11 or 12 tubes are used, two 1½-volt dry cells in parallel, with no rheostat, will work well. A switch should be used to turn the tubes on and off.

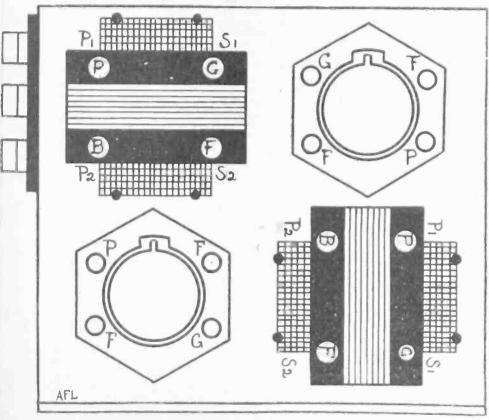


FIG. 2—The baseboard layout for the 2-stage amplifier: The sockets shown are for 199 tubes, but any standard amplifying tube may be used. Note that the cores of the audio transformers are at right angles to each other. This tends to prevent the interaction of currents, thus no howling. Keep leads short and to the point.

By Dennis J. O'Flaherty

THERE are two distinct types of frequencies in radio operation-radio and audio.

Radio frequency is the frequency above approximately 15,000 cycles per second; audio frequency is the frequency below 15,000 cycles per second. Now, the question arises, "Why just 15,000 cycles?" The ear is the basis of distinction between frequencies. The average ear cannot hear anything that vibrates faster than 15,000 times per second. Some can hear pitches still higher—some cannot hear quite sohigh.

Therefore, when we amplify at radio

frequencies, the incoming signal is yet too high a pitch for the ear to hear or the phones to operate—around a million cycles per second. Therefore, it isn't until the signal reaches the tube and the phones that it is reproduced at the original frequency.

When we amplify at audio frequencies, the current that comes out of the plate circuit is stepped up so that the original frequency coming through the primary of the audio transformer is not changed—it is the voltage only, of the incoming signal, that is being boosted.

Remember-Radio for Range; Audio for Audibility.

However, despite theory, audio fre-

quency amplification does increase the practical receiving range of the set. Signals that are too weak to ordinarily actuate the phones, may yet be powerful enough to actuate the transformer of the first stage so that by the time they emerge from the second stage they have enough power to operate a loudspeaker or at least earphones for far-off stations.

It is always best to add audio frequency before adding radio frequency.

Never add more than two stages of transformer-coupled audio frequency to a set. If you *must* have a third stage of audio amplification make it resistance coupled.

Fig. 1 shows the detector tube and tuning unit of the set. The primary of the first audio transformer is connected to the output of the detector. Merely take off the phones and connect the two posts of the primary of the audio transformer to the former telephone binding posts.

Fig. 2 is the baseboard layout of the two-stage audio-frequency amplifier if 199 or equal tubes are used. Note that the cores of the audio-frequency transformers are at right angles to each other. Any standard amplifying tube may be used, but the sockets would have to be turned. For the sake of simplicity in the dia-

For the sake of simplicity in the diagram, no rheostats are shown. However, reierring to Fig. 1, one rheostat may control both amplifying tubes. Merely insert the rheostat in series with the filament plus lead. Break the connection between the A+ posts on battery and F+ socket posts. Connect one side of the rheostat to each F+ socket binding post and the other side to the A+ battery. Fig. **3** shows how, schematically. At least 45 volts B battery should be used for the amplifier. The signals will grow stronger as the voltage is increased to 90 volts. after which volume degrasses

At least 45 volts B battery should be used for the amplifier. The signals will grow stronger as the voltage is increased to 90 volts, after which volume decreases. It is not advisable to apply more than 90 volts to the plate. There is always too great a possibility of the element support melting or of blowing out the primary of the transformer by a sudden turning on and off of the tube. For the best results use transformer of

For the best results use transformer of different turn ratios. For the average tube a 6-to-1 ratio for the first stage and a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -to-1 ratio for the second stage are about correct.

If the instruments are not properly placed the amplifier will howl, due to an interaction of currents between the transformers. Keep the transformers at right angles. Keep the grid leads short and straight, and the plate leads at right angles to the grid leads.









TRF-50

Magnavox Receiving Set TRF-5 A 5-tube tuned radio frequency receiver with Unit Control, in carved mahogany cabinet



Magnavox Receiving Set TRF-50 Identical with the above as to circuit and panel but encased in carved mahogany period cabinet with builtin Magnavox Reproducer: (shown large at top of page)



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EDITOR, Roland Burke Honnessy MANAGING EDITOR, Herman Bernard TECHNICAL EDITOR, Abner J. Gelula

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Fifteen cents a copr. \$0.00 a year. \$3.60 for siz montha. \$1.50 for three munths. Add \$1.00 a year atra for foreign publication. Adds for cents of RADIO WORLD malled to them after sending the for order. Chances of address should be received at this after wo weeks before date of publication. Always give old suddress also. State whether subscription is new or a renewal.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS Ten cents per word. Minimum, 10 words. Cash with order.

Entered as second-elass matter, Marvh 28, 1923, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under the act of March 8, 1879,

DECEMBER 6, 1924

The Pointed Program

8:30 P. M.-A man is no better than the best set he can make. 8:45-Reasonableness in expectations from receivers is too much to expect of human beings. 9-The best way to lose a stack of tubes is to let a kindly neighbor try to fix your set. 9:10-Better a bad set than no set at all. But sets are only as bad as you make 'em. 9:45-A grid that won't grid is worse than an oscillator that won't osc. 10-Most fans whose chief delight is to get quality reception wear the most disappointed faces when they can't "get" 3,000 miles every night. 10:12— Radio, without Coueism, every day in every way gets better and better. 10:20-Fans who make sets and rip 'em apart should always have a working set on hand, for even near and dear relatives are worthy of some consideration around the holiday season. 10:30-A Merry Radio Christmas is the slogan this year.

The Holiday Gift for Better Manhood



EAR the ash dumps in a Long Island community, lived six boys. One of them somehow got enough money to buy a rifle by mail. The boys went to the swampy dump to test it out on a hunting exhibition, and something happened. The explanation is that the rifle went off accidentally. One of the boys was killed. His companions hid his body behind bushes and placed an old derby hat over the face. For ten days the boys led the police to points other than the important one. Finally one lad, under sharp, secluded police questioning, broke down.

These were young lads, all of them, the eldest thirteen, others nine and ten. They used to shoot dice, sometimes at night, near the dump, for the refuse of the world was their playground. When they would grow up, say to be old enough to wear long trousers, they would still be shooting dice. The fascination of doing the forbidden thing, an obsession easily bred by evil companionship, would still thrill them as no honest endeavor could. They would not be bad boys, individually. Each one, taken by himself, would be good; but the product of competitive daring is a figure that resists even a mother's kindly authority, and easily descends into thuggery.

I N Brooklyn, N. Y., a blond-haired, red-cheeked boy sang in a choir. He was so good-looking that he suffered perhaps the superficial disadvantage of seeming to the eye effeminate. Soon he left the choir and trod other fields. His parents at this stage seemed to have lost interest in him. Watch the boy or girl in whom the parents have done that.

The angel-faced boy emerged from the mists of the forgotten one day in a police court in Brooklyn. He was accused of burglary! With such a winning face, which in itself seemed to contradict every suggestion of violence or thievery? Yes, and soon the face was looking from behind cold bars of steel, and thus they looked for three years. Then a short period elapsed—perhaps a few months—and then another period—but each time through the years there was always the interruption of a prison term. And now this man, still under thirty, is under a life sentence for his tenth proven burglary.

N OT all lads who lurk on city street corners or in gang headquarters in coves, lots and "bunks" by the hillside turn out to be criminals. Some just grow up to be do-nothings or good-for-nothings. A few make good. But it is risky for the boy—any boy, be he your son, brother, nephew—to be thrown upon his wits for a playground, natural yearning of the adolescent heart. That playground should be principally the home itself, the greatest institution for moral education. New playmates that the son is making are under parental vigilance. A parent, particularly a mother, has an uncanny knack of instantaneous discovery of unfitness of another lad to be the son's playmate.

N OT one of the homes of the six boys of the ash dump homicide, nor the home of the angel-faced boy, possessed that magnetic attraction which makes the home at once the study and the playground, that attraction which is the greatest entertaining and educational medium contrived by the partnership of Man and Nature.

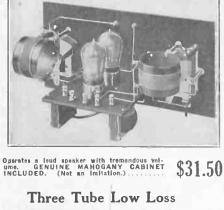


Even the few remaining bus bar connections are already shaped to the exact angles for you.

Just the turn of a few screws, the adjustment of a few small nuts and you will have completed the construction of a two, three or five tube radio receiver that, in workmanship and efficiency, will be the equal of sets costing several times the prices we ask.

The A. I. R. SERVICE COMBI-UNIT KITS include everything to make it easy for you. And the instructions are so simple that you cannot make a mistake.

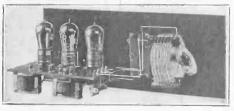




A WONDERFUL

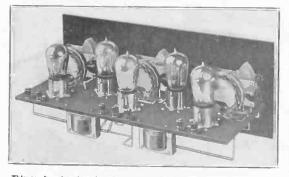
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RADIO WORLD

The Radio Trade

NAVAL OFFICERS APPEAL RULING ON UNDERSEA TRANSMISSION BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. JOHN A. WILLOUGHBY and Percival D. Lowell, naval officers, have filed suit against tames Harrie Rogers, of Hyatts, Md., claiming to be the original inventors of a patent making possible radio transmission on undersea craft, upon which Mr. Rogers holds a patent. Rogers ap-plied for the patent January 10, 1919, and it was granted in May of the same year. The two officers were then working on the invention, but were not then ready to file their claim. Upon applying for the patent they had found that Rogers had already obtained one. Rogers, against whom the Commissioner of Patents ruled, took the case to the Columbia district court of appeals. The court reversed the decision of the Commissioner and held that Rogers was the right-ful owner of the patent. The plaintiffs state that this decision was "erroneous and contrary to law." They ask the district court to adjudge them the lawful owners of the patent.

of the patent.

New Corporations

Bond Electric Mfg. Co., mfgr. radio apparatus, New York City, \$10,000; B. Miller, A. A. Badian, H. Reifel. (Atty., K. M. Marcus, 144 Rivington H. St.

Rentel (Atty., K. M. hartens, 144 Rivington St.)
People's Radio Stores, Albany, N. Y., \$10,000; D. and S. Markowitz, J. P. Lieberman. (Attys., Yaguda & Cohen, Albany.)
Diamond Radio Products Corp., New York City, \$10,000; M. Kaplan, C. Rothblatt, B. Maxwell. (Atty., M. E. Baron, 1475 B'way.)
Monarch Radio Corp., New York City, \$48,000; L. Modell, I. and D. Malzman. (Atty., H. Bergman, 210 B'way.)
Sherman, Wireless Corp., New York City, \$10,000; G. N. Sherman, M. Brooks, M. M. Gelman. (Atty., A. Dreyer, 1422 B'way.)

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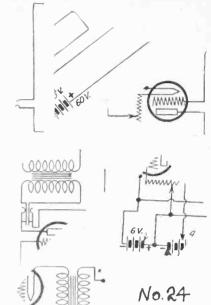
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The names of those sending the solution will be published.

SOLVERS OF THE REBUS Evelyn Reynolds, Crook, Colo. Chris. P. Stephens, 245 E. Pine St., Atlanta, Ga. Jos. Murphy, 62 Lexington Ave., Jersey City, Leo Witters N

Leo Mich. Witters, Jr., 1208 Race St., Kalamazoo,

Station

(The Japanese Government has decided to build a radio station on the Island of Yap next year).

- O^H gather 'round and you shall hear of the wonderful Island of Yap. A station there they'll build next year for the use of the innocent Jap.
- 'Twill cost about a million yen-
- Which is not quite so much as it sounds; It's something like a dollar-ten.
- Plus a couple of shillings and pounds. Then it's Yap, Yap, Yap!
- For the sap, sap, sap1 And also for the wiser ones as well. For the Jappy will be happy
- With his programs bright and snappy. And perhaps our fans will like 'em-who can tell? -H.

Literature Wanted



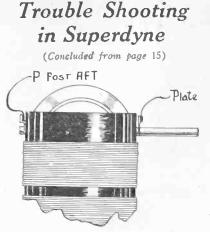


FIG. 1, right way to connect the tickler L4 if a standard 3-circuit coupler is used, with all wind-ings in the same direction. If a special Superdyne coupler is used the connections are just the oppo-site, for the Superdyne colls usually have a reverse wound tickler. If the rotor is of the 180° type, however, the connections may be made in either way, the reverse feedback being obtained by rotating the tickler to negative inductive rela-tionship.

rate a set. The 4-tube Superdyne will not usually give volume enough to fill an auditorium receiving a station 500 miles distant. However, it will give more than enough volume to comiortably hear in a large room. On 500-watt stations within a radius of 300 to 500 miles it is not too much to expect loudspeaker operation under good appropriate conditions and much to expect loudspeaker operation under good amospheric conditions and with a good aerial. With the Superdyne, it is advisable that a type 200 tube be used as detector. The hard tube will not func-tion quite as well as detector. Type 201A is suggested for the amplifying tubes. If you are located not nearer than 50 to 75 miles from the userset breadenting str miles from the nearest broadcasting station, volume may be increased considerably by adding turns to the semi-aperiodic primary.

Making Selectivity Better

No selectivity? Selectivity rests on two things mainly, viz., correct tuning and the proper number of turns on the coils. The Superdyne is a regenerative set. It is necessary that proper control be had of the regenerated currents or naturally neither best selectivity or sensitivity will be obtained. In tuning, set the rotor (stabilizer) as high as possible without having the set break into oscillation. The wavelength condenser (secondary) is then turned slowly, compensating on the regeneration by turning the rotor coil in the opposite direction. Remember, always set eration by turning the rotor coil in the opposite direction. Remember, always set the rotor coil as high as possible without allowing the set to break into oscillation. If you are tuning your set correctly, turn to the coils. Take off, one turn at a time, the winding from the aperiodic primary. Each turn that is taken off will increase ealerting. It is our possible to graph. selectivity. It is even possible to go as low as having only two turns left, getting approximately the same volume, but im-

proving in selectivity. Too much oscillation? No control of regeneration? See Fig. 1. It is necessary that the ends of the windings of L4 be reversed, i. e., the beginning of LA goes to the plate and the end of L2. If a standard 180° variocoupler is used, it is not ard 180° variocoupler is used, it is not necessary to worry about the reversal of the connections, as this automatically oc-curs after a 90° rotation is rached. The proper use of the detector rheostat helps

proper use of the detector rheostat helps to solve much of the problem of con-trolling the regeneration. Distortion? See Fig. 2. 'Not only does the C battery conserve the life of the B battery, but it gives maximum amplifica-tion with minimum distortion. In order to get the proper negative grid bias, it is well to experiment until the correct voltage is obtained. Always experiment on a weak signal, because there will be no on a weak signal, because there will be no noticeable difference when changing the voltage of the C battery on locals.



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Television a Fact, Says Inventor

BERLIN. A NNOUNCEMENT is made in German newspapers that the problem of longdistance sight—seeing events and scenes while miles away from them—has been



If Your Reut Won't "Heut" Ere's the missing link. Uses same pacel, ame layout, ame (but fewer) parts. Belevity, deep restrict the same (but fewer) parts. Belevity, deep restricted to the same the same same same repaid the carly estimated by the same same wire, lithographed circuit and complete, simple hastractions, with unlimited privilege of mail consultation. Nothing else to buy, fastifraction generated antesd, but a about circuit - 16. 49 page redo malesd, bar a but the same as asame.

Kladag Radio Laboratories KENT, OHIO



definitely solved by a Leipsic scientist, and that machines are now being built by a big German company producing technical apparatus to put this new invention on a practical business basis. Inventions of long-distance sight machines

Inventions of long-distance sight machines have been claimed repeatedly by both English and German inventors, but heretofore there was always one link missing to make this machine a success in practice. The Leipsic scientist now claims to have found this connecting link which makes long-distance sight a reality.

Names Kept Secret

To further this work as rapidly as possible, and to avoid being hampered by curious inquiries, the inventor as well as the pro ducing company are keeping their names a secret.

The principle of this invention, it is explained, is the same as in the telegraphing of pictures, except that here the problem is not to telegraph a single picture, but a whole moving picture film which will unroll before the eyes of the audience as rapidly as it is "shot" by the camera miles away.

Great Speed Needed

A single picture can be telegraphed in five or ten minutes. To produce a moving picture, at least ten pictures must be flashed on the screen each second. The Leipsic scientist claims to have found a way to send pictures at the rate of one-tenth of a second and also to reproduce and synchronize them at the receiving end at the same rate, so that a complete film is reproduced.

The transmission is by radio. A connection between the new invention, transmitting the picture, and the radio as already used, transmitting the sound, the inventor believes, can be easily accomplished on the principle of the "speaking film." If true, therefore, the "world stage" will indeed have become a reality, and the events

If true, therefore, the "world stage" will indeed have become a reality, and the events of distant climes and countries will be seen and heard by people lolling comfortably in their seats at home.

Complicated Apparatus

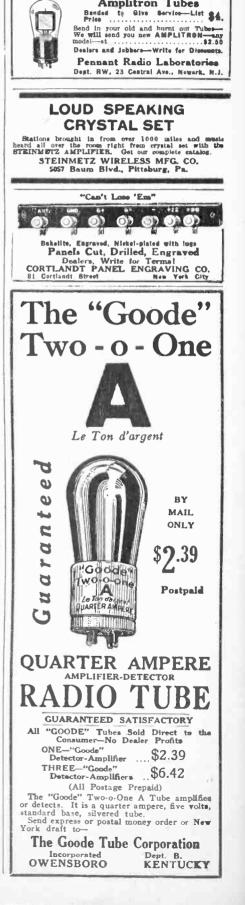
For the present, however, the husband whose wife is in the country and the messenger boy with the urgent telegram who is loitering before the show windows will



Address City and State

be safe from unpleasant surprises. The problem of the "telegraphic film" is so complicated that it requires elaborate machinery

> Families for Quality and Service Amplitron Tubes



Broadcast Movies Claimed

which few private persons will be able to afford. The present method also still re quires an actual cameraman to "shoot" the picture first.

If, however, this invention can be con-nected with another invention reported from England, which is said to eliminate not only time and distance but also night and sheltering walls for the scrutinizing eye-well, picture the consequences for yourself. But for seeing distant sport, political, festive or other events, the invention opens up enticing vistas.

Details of Operation

In order to be transmitted by radio, a picture must be "screened;" that is, it must be cut up into dots or lines. But, even the smallest pictures and the coarsest screen require at least 10,000 individual dots or lines for reproduction. At the rate of ten pic-tures per second, this means that 100,000 dots or lines must be sent each second, and rearranged or synchronized at the receiving end before the picture can be flashed on the screen.

The necessary apparatus for a "tele-graphic film" consists of the following machines :

A combination camera and screening apparatus, which divides each picture taken within one-tenth of one second into dots or lines and sends each dot or line consecutively, beginning at the top left and ending at the bottom right.

A photo-electric cell, which transforms

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the 100,000 dots or lines of varying size or thickness it receives each second as light waves into electric waves of corresponding strength or weakness.

A standard radio sending apparatus which transmits these electric waves in the same fashion that the common radio transmits the waves it receives from a microphone. A standard radio receiving apparatus with an amplifier.

An electro-photographic apparatus which retransforms the electric waves into light waves of a projection lamp.

A synchronizing apparatus, which directs the ray of the projection lamp over the screen, in zig-zag fashion, from top left to bottom right, within one-tenth of one sec-ond, and which thereby reproduces dot for dot, and line for line, as they come from the screening apparatus at the other end.



If not obtainable at your nearest Radio Shop, we will fill your order direct upon receipt of money order covering regular retail price-\$12.

"A Loop Eventually-Why not the Best?"

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December 6, 1924



The coil is then worked off the form and is self-supporting.

LIST OF PARTS

14 lb. of No. 22 double cotton covered wire.

One cylindrical cardboard form, 3" diameter, 4" high.

One 23-plate low-loss variable con-denser with vernier (General Radio).

One 11 or 12 type tube.

One socket to match tube (Premier). One 7x7" panel (N. Y. Hard Rubber).

One cabinet to match.

One 61/2x61/2" baseboard.

One Filkostat with switch (for rheostat).

One pair of earphones (Towers).

One 221/2-volt B battery (Eveready). One .00025 mfd. grid condenser (Hal-

cyon). One variable grid leak (Turnit).

One single-circuit jack.

One-jack plug. 100 feet 7-strand aerial wire, 50 feet No. 14 insulated lead-in wire, one dozen Fahnestock clips. No soldering will be necessary.

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RADIO WORLD

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ROSLEY, Teirdyn, SR3	5	140106	65.00	61.50	103.54
No. 52	8	140107	30.00	61.50	72.04
No. 51	2		18.50	37.00	
No. 50	1	140109	14.50	14.40	
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Cabinet, Dry Cells.	4	140110	166.50	24.75	166.80
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31

Ch longe

Non-Radiating Regeneration audio transformer and to one side of the fixed condenser C^{*}. This condenser may be mounted directly across the secondary of the AFT. The F post of the AFT goes

(Continued from page 11) in Fig. 4. The aerial lead goes also to the stator plates of the C^a and to the grid of the tube. The ground lead goes to the rotor plates of C^a, to the G post of the



tery is connected to one side of the fixed resistance, which may be a balanced selfadjusting rheostat or a wire-wound re-sistance strip. The other side of this resistance goes to the F+ post on the socket.

The plate of the tube goes to one side of C⁴ and to the spring of the jack, J. The other side of the jack goes to the other side of C⁴, to the stator plates of C³ and the beginning of L⁴. The begin-ning of L⁴ emerges from under the wind-ing. The end which is on too goes The end, which is on top, goes to ing. the remaining unconnected side of C' and to the lower end of L' (marked "plate" in Fig. 4). The upper end of L (marked plate in Fig. 4). The upper end of L² (marked B+ in Fig. 4) goes to the beginning of L⁴, whose end connects with B+. Try from 45 to 90 volts here. The beginning from 45 to 90 voits here. The beginning of L^s goes to the stator plates of C^s and to one side of the adjustable crystal de-tector. The other side of L^s goes to the remaining unconnected side of C^s and on to the P post of the AFT. The B post of the AFT is connected to the remaining open side of the crystal. This completes

open side of the crystal. And complete all the wiring. Some doubt may arise as to which is the beginning of L⁴. Take the end of L⁶, duclateral coil, as your guide. See in which direction this points. Look inside, where L⁴ is, and select the terminal thereof that points in the same direction. These two are the ends of the respective coils, the other terminals being the beginnings. (Terminals that mark the beginning of things are one of the many phenomena of radio!)

If the set tunes in by the whistle, widen the distance between L^1 and L^2 . If this does not cure the trouble, remove a few turns, one at a time, from L³, and test after each turn is removed. Another resort is to remove the connection made from the coil L³ to the jack and test for possibly better results with this connection made instead to the end of L⁴. If this does not improve things, carry the



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RADIO WORLD

(Concluded from preceding page) connection instead direct to B+. As may be seen from Fig. 1 this connection is made in any instance to B+, the only difference being how much, if any, of the colls y difference being how much, if any, of the colls L^{\bullet} , L° and L° are to be included in one of the phone leads. C^{\bullet} may be moved correspondingly, so that it will be at the end of L° or the end of L° or of L^{\bullet} , but never moved so that it does not bridge the phones.

Some persons not familiar with reflexes run into trouble over the grid return. It is made to the F minus. Follow the line from the grid through L^1 to the G post



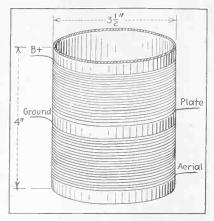


FIG. 4, showing how connections are made to L1L2. The top winding on the form is L2 and the bottom one is L1. The beginning of L2 (top coil) goes to the beginning of L4, which is the lead to B+. The end of L2 goes to the end of L3, which is the lead to the plate.

of the AFT. Thus the grid goes to G as in a straight audio stage. The radio-frequency grid return is by-passed by C⁶ to the F—, whereas the audio grid return is made conductively, instead of capac-itatively, i.e., it goes from the end of L¹ through the secondary of the AFT direct to F—. Audio currents do not pass across condensers. The P and B posts accommodate the crystal output, i.e., the leads that otherwise would go to the phones.

LIST OF PARTS

- One 7x14" panel (radion). One 6½x13" baseboard. One tubing, 3½" diameter, 4" high.
- 12-lb. No. 22 double cotton covered wire.
- One audio-frequency transformer, 5-to-1 ratio. (Emco) Three .0005 mfd. low-less variable con-
- densers, normally 23 plates. Vernier not necessary. (U. S. Laboratories).
- Three 4" dials. One fixed resistance.
- One A battery switch, toggle or push-pull. (Carter)
- Two .001 mfd. fixed condensers. (Freshman.)
- One single-circuit jack (Tri-Jack). One tube. (12 type).

One socket to match.

One A battery, 1½ volts. (Columbia). Two 45-volt B batteries. (Eveready). One adjustable crystal detector. (Ambrose Vernier)





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RADIO WORLD

Making Tuned Plate Oscilliate

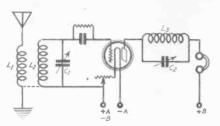
By Neal Fitzalan

TUNING the plate circuit either by in-troducing a variometer or a coil shunted by a variable condenser is an ex-cellent method of obtaining regeneration, although it does not actually produce regenera-tion in every instance. Indeed, judging by questions and complaints based on platetuned hook-ups, I should say that in one case out of every ten there must be a failure of this method to produce any effect. That is, regeneration does not take place. Why? That In the first place this is sometimes caused

by improper combination of coil and con-

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VARIOMETER in the plate circuit produces re-generation through the capacities of the tube elements. The resonant plate circuit current is returned to the grid within the tube. A con-denser-tuned coil (above) does the same.

denser, if this type is used. The inductance is of too low a value or too high. A change in the inductance value, taking off turns if in the inductance value, taking on turns in that value is too high, or putting more on if it is too low, will cure the ill in such a case. Otherwise the substitution of a larger trick, or a small fixed condenser may be placed in series with the coil condenser to cut down variable condenser's capacity. In that event one side of the fixed condenser would go to the end of the plate coil and the remaining side of the fixed condenser to where the coil terminal formerly went on the variable condenser. To add to the capacity of the variable condenser, place the fixed condenser instead across the variable, i.e., one side of the fixed condenser to one side of the variable, the remaining sides of both being connected, too. In this way the coil connections are not disturbed.

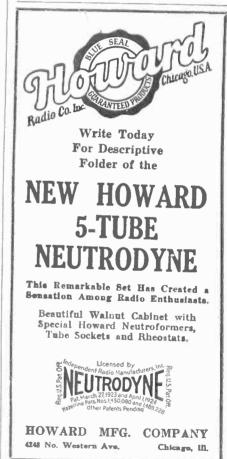
A tube is losing its pep when it does not oscillate as freely as it used to when it was young and fresh. Indeed, even newly bought tubes may be short of this oscillating quality. Unless a tube oscillates it will not regenerate. Detection without oscillation is possible, of course, but regen-eration-never. Hence if you get a tube that oscillates and then introduce your tuned inductance or LC combination in the plate, you will get what you seek.

Sometimes a tube that will not oscillate mow be made to do so, evidently through compulsion. If you have made up your mind that a tube that has oscillated on previous

RADIO 1c SALE

class and as good as useless unless remedied. then you may try tapping the tube base on a table. You strike the contact points against the table, not too forcibly, yet not quite gently. You are running the risk of losing a tube, but as it is not a good tube you may be willing to run the risk on the chance of transforming the tube into a really serviceable one. The tapping has really serviceable one. The tapping has the effect of dislodging the elements from their accustomed position, and this change of position may so alter the capacity relationship of these elements that an oscillating tube will emerge from a "dead soldier. tube will emerge from a "dead soldier." Another method is to connect one side of the filament to B_{+} 16½ volts and then for just a fraction of a second touch the B— with a wire connected to the other side of the filament. The tube may be shocked into usefulness. This operation involves a risk of about 10 to 1 in favor of a tube as of about 10 to 1 in favor of a tube not being blown out and the chance is about 25 to 1 that, if not blown out, it will oscillate where it didn't before. As to the tapping method, the chance of ruining the tube com-

occasions, but which is out of that cherished



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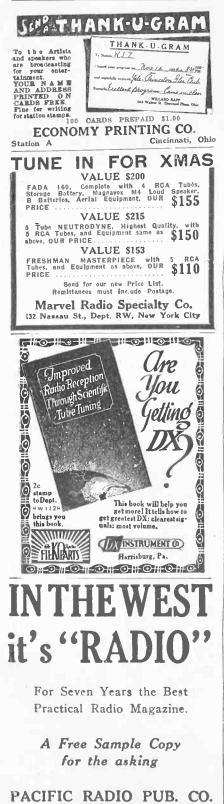
December 6, 1924

RADIO WORLD

Bringing a Dying Tube to Life

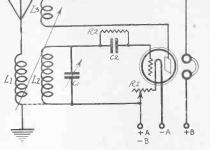
pletely is about 15 to 1 in favor of survival, with a possible 5-to-1 chance that, if it outlives the operation, it will oscillate at least some more than it did before. If a coil and condenser combination is

If a coil and condenser combination is used in the plate circuit it may be a 47-turn coil of No. 22 double cotton covered wire,



Pacific Bldg.

San Francisco



TICKLER method of feedback. L3 is the tickler, a coil on a rotatable form.

bridged by a 23-plate variable condenser. If a variometer is used be sure that it is a large one, in the sense that it will cover from about 200 to 600 meters. Get as near to 600 as possible, as the chance is that the variometer will reach low enough and the danger is that it will not reach high enough.

The failure to obtain regeneration from a non-oscillating tube is very often blamed by whose directions he is following.

Another good thing to try is a .001 fixed condenser from the beginning or end of the plate coil to B+.

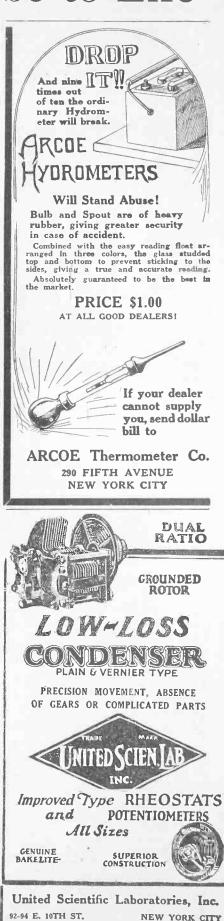
International Tests Prove Difficult

I N accordance with prearrangements large broadcasting stations kept off the air during the trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific tests held as a feature of International Radio Week.

The first night brought no response from either side, although WEAF used 1,500 watts and WJZ 750, British broadcasting stations using about 500 watts.

LCM, Stavenger, Norway, was the only station reporting any trans-Atlantic reception, having heard KDKA "loud and clear on 326 meters."





address to A. B. C. Editor, RADIO WORLD.

1493 Broadway, New York City. Lloyd M. Donald, Frontier, Wyo. H. M. Sutterfield, Among the Cactus, Buchanan, N. M.

December 6, 1924



B. C. stands for the American Broad-A. B. C. stands for the American very line of the American Stands and no no dues or payment of any kind, and no World simply to unite the broadcast listeners and radio fans in general in a common bond to promote their welfare as occasion requires. Send your name and





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in the United States and Canada was published complete in the November 29 issue of RADIO WORLD.

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2AB-Alberte S. Bustamente, Habana 2CX-Frederick W. Borton, Habana	24
2CX-Frederick W. Borton, Hahana	32
2DW-Pedro Zavas, Habana	. 300
2DW-Pedro Zayas, Habana 2DY-Frederick W. Borton, Habana.	. 260
2EV-Westinghouse Electric Co., Habana	220
2HS-Julio Power, Habana	180
2JQ-Raul Perez Falcon, Habana	150
ZND-E, Sanchez Puentes, Habana	250
2KP-Alvaro Daza, Habana.	200
2MG-Manuel G. Salas, Habana.	. 280
2MN-Fausto Simon, Habana.	270
2MG-Manuel G. Salas, Habana. 2MN-Fausto Simon, Habana. 20K-Maria Garcia Velez, Habana.	360
LW-KODETI E Kamirez Habana	020
SEV-Leopoldo V. Figuerca, Colon	360
SEV-Leopoldo V. Figuerca, Colon	200
6BY-Jose Ganduxe, Cienfuegos. 6CX-Antonio T. Figuerca, Cienfuegos.	300
6CX-Antonio T. Figuerca, Cienfuegos	. 170
6DW-Eduardo Terry, Cienfuegos. 6EV-Josefa Alvarez, Caibarien.	225
6EV-Josefa Alvarez, Caibarien	225
W W FIANK H. LOTES, Thinney,	240
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8BY-Alberto Ravelo, Santiago	250
8DW-Pedro C. Andus, Santiago.	275
SDW —Pedro C. Andus, Santiago SEV —Eduardo Mateo, Santiago SEU —Eduardo Mateo, Santiago	190
sGT-Juan F. Chilbas, Santiago.	260
CYB-El Buen Tono, Mexico City	260
CYB-El Buen Tono, Mexico City CYL-El Universal, Mexico City Colegio Atarace Fuente	360
Rositer & Co., Mazatlan	-130



RADIO WORLD

G. B. S. Enjoys Broadcasting

LONDON.

G EORGE BERNARD SHAW made his first appearance as a broadcaster. He went down to a London radio station and, shutting himself up in a room with an operator, read his play "Flaherty, V. C.," to an audience that probably numbered 4,000.000. His reading was broadcast all over

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Ulster. Mr. Shaw thoroughly enjoyed himself. He sat before a little table with a transmitter upon it. His book was in his hands and this alone prevented him from breaking out into gestures.

His face worked as he passed from the English Colonel to the Irish soldier and from the old peasant woman back again, and he let himself go as he crooned a few words of an Irish ballad or imitated Flaherty's mother's weeping. Yet in spite of quick changes of pronunciation and tone his voice carried extraordinarily well, and what seemed strangest to those listening in was the absence of applause or pause in reading as they saw their companions break into broad smiles at Mr. Shaw's shrewd hits.

Mr. Shaw began by explaining that he was about to show exactly what happened when he read a new pay to actors and then he uttered a warning as to the proper pronunciation of the title of his play. It was not O'Flaherty, he said, but Flaherty, and as he shouted his version of it he remarked genially: "Got it? That's all right!"

Then he gave a brief explanation of the scene where the action of the play takes place and described how the last bars of "God Save the King" and three cheers are heard as the curtain goes up. He sang a snatch of "Tipperary" with

He sang a snatch of "Tipperary" with great gusto and settled down to the opening dialogue between the General and Flaherty. The contrast between the English accent and the Irish brogue was carefully marked, and then when Mrs. Flaherty was introduced—the old woman who thought her V. C. son was fighting against the English—the way in which Mr. Shaw made her blarney the General and then turn and rend her son made the difficulty of applauding the hidden reader absolutefy exasperating.



COMMERCIAL TYPE RADIO APPARATUS, by M. B. Sleeper. Mailed on receipt of 75c. The Columbia Print, 1493 Broadway, N. Y. C.



Globe Radio Equipment Co.

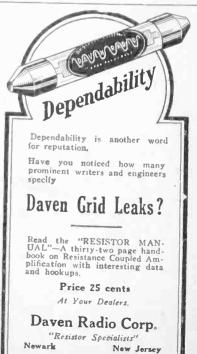
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RADIO WORLD

December 6, 1924



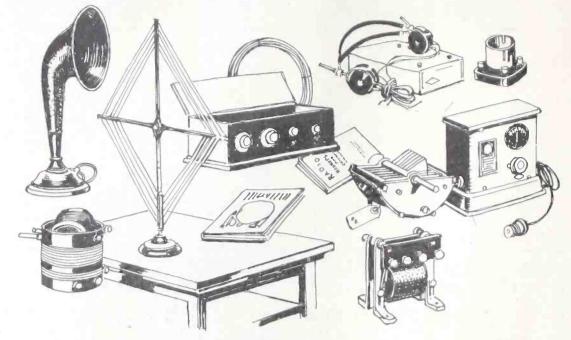




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