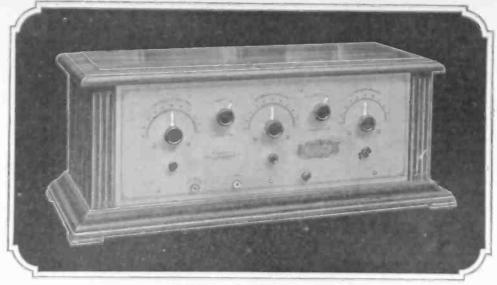


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VOLUME SIX OF

[Entered as second-class matter, March 28, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March J. 1879]

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The 4-Tube Superdyne

As Perfected by J. E. Anderson on Low-Loss Lines

Gets Clear-Toned Signals

One Stage of Reverse Feedback RF, Tube Detector and Two Stages of Transformer-Coupled AF

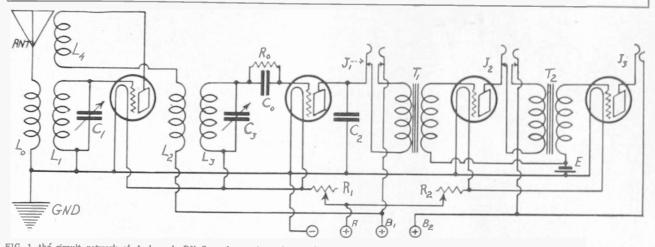


FIG. 1, the circuit network of Anderson's DX Superdyne. A semi-aperiodic primary is used in the serial circuit. L&L1 is a continuous basket-weave winding, with one tap for connection common to ground and both coils. The main tuning is done by the LLL1 combination. L4 is the ticklew or rotary coil, with the reversed feedback taking place from that coil to L1. L2L3 is a radio-frequency transformer, the secondary tuned by C3, which combination is in the detector circuit. The rhesetat R1 is common to the RF and the detector tubes, while R2 controls both AF stages. The set has three controls, L4, C1 and C3. A C battery, marked E, is used in the audio stages to conserve B bettery consumption and to safeguard against distortion. The detector, the first AF stage or the second AF stage may be plugged in.

By J. E. Anderson Consulting Engineer

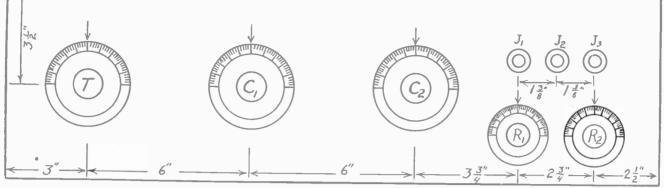
PART I

T HE Superdyne, recognized from its first appearance as a very sensitive and selective receiver, may be made much more selective and sensitive by the application of the lowloss idea in its construction. Stations never heard before may be coaxed in on the loud speaker. This circuit is a great DX getter.

The circuit (Fig. 1) has the reversed tickler on the first tube or radio-frequency amplifier whereby oscillations in that tube are controlled. The tickler may be used to control regeneration. The circuit has fixed coupling between the antenna coil and the secondary of the first tuner. It also employs fixed coupling between the primary and the tuned secondary of the interstage coupler (L2 L3). The detector is standard and so is the two-stage audio-frequency amplifier for loud-speaker operation. Special attention has been paid to making the radio-frequency part of the receiver really low-loss and efficient.

Those who do not wish to construct their own tuners may obtain the commercial products. There are several efficient makes. Some of the tuners are so arranged that no change is necessary to reverse the tickler, as this coil may be rotated through an angle of 180 degrees. Others only require that the flexible leads be reversed. There are also excellent coils on the market which may be used between the radio-frequency amplifier and the detector. These, of course, may be of simpler construction than the first tuner since there is no tickler. If coils are purchased, however, they must be truly low-loss. The coil should be wound with a heavy conductor. The wire should not be excessively heavy, however, because for high frequencies the eddy currents set up would introduce losses which would more than offset the gain attained by the low resistance of the wire. The turns of the coil should be spaced so that the distributed capacity will be low and the insulating material between and around the turns should be the least possible. The coil should be self-supporting as nearly as possible. The primary and the tickler coil need not be

Coils for Anderson's Superdyne



PANEL layout for Anderson's 4-tube DX Superdyne that works a speaker.

wound with heavy wire because the signal strength is not greatly dependent on it, and if heavy they will introduce eddy current losses into the main tuning coil, the second-ary (L1).

A type of coil which has proved satisfactory is the socalled basket-weave coil. On a hard piece of wood about 4" square and 3/4" thick, or preferably on a metal slab of the same dimensions, describe a circle of exactly 3" diameter. (Fig. 2). Then with a pair of dividers divide exactly the circumference of this circle into 15 equal arcs. This may also be done with a protractor by dividing the entire circle into 15 equal angles of 24 degrees each. If the dividers are used set these so that the distance between the points is 5%". This is very nearly equal to the length of the chord subtended by a 24 degree angle on a 3" circle. When the points have been located centerpunch carefully and then drill holes nearly through the board. This drilling cannot be done with a hand drill very well because the holes will not be at right angles to the board, and a neat job cannot be turned out unless they are. The drill used should be of such size that either a 3/16'' or a $\frac{1}{4''}$ dowel or rod will fit close without forcing. When the drilling has been completed, cut fifteen rods or dowels from 3" to 4" long and insert these in the holes. These rods should be quite stiff so that they will not bend greatly when the wire is put on, because if they do the coil will be of the shape of a truncated cone rather than a cylinder. The rods will be at right angles to the base.

With the rods in place proceed with the winding. There are several ways in which a basket-weave coil may be wound, but for self-supporting coils the method of "under two, over two" is probably the most satisfactory. (Fig. 2) The solid line represents the first turn, the dash represents the second, and the dotted line the third. The winding is continued in this manner until the required number of turns have been put on. In starting the winding of the terminal of the wire may be anchored by wrapping it around one of the rods, or it may be tied to a tack in the board.

A satisfactory size of wire for this diameter is No. 20 double cotton covered. This has a low direct current resistance and is not so heavy that eddy currents will be serious for broadcast frequencies. Its insulation is bulky so that the turns will be separated, yet it does not introduce a lot of solid dielectric. No. 18 DCC copper wire is also satisfactory, but the coil wound with it will be bulkier, and it would require a turn or two more for the same inductance because of its greater length of winding, or because of its lower diameter to length ratio. The coils will be described wound with wire of the same size.

The antenna coil Lo and the secondary L1 of the first tuner are put on the form in one continuous winding of 65 turns. A tap is brought out at the 15th turn for the ground connection, the 15-turn end of the coil being used in the antenna circuit and the 50 turn end in the grid circuit. The tuning condenser is connected across the 50-turn section only.

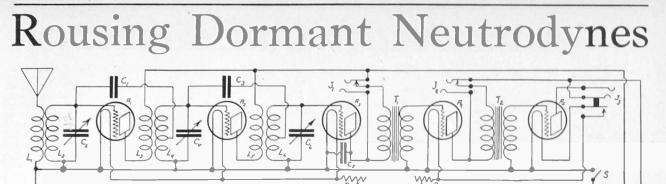
When the requisite number of turns have been put on it remains to bind the coil together so that the rods may be removed without danger of the coil collapsing. The coil may either be worked up the rods gradually and temporarily tied together with cotton twine, then slipped up clear of the rods and sewed permanently; or the rods with the coil on them may be worked out of the board, and then the coil sewed as the rods are removed one by one. The coil is sewed with cotton twine. Use a crocheting needle, running it through one of the meshes, the twins hooked over the point, and then pulled through the mesh with the needle. In this sewing the triangular meshes rather than the diamond-shaped are used, and the twine is run through each triangular mesh twice, in opposite directions, until the sewing has progressed around the coil twice on the outside circumference and twice on the inside.

The interstage radio-frequency coupler L2L3 is prepared in the same manner. The primary L2 is put on the form first and it should contain eighteen turns. When these turns have been put on the wire is cut, allowing several inches slack for the terminal. Then the secondary L3 is put on, with $\frac{1}{4}$ " space between coils. It is wound in the same direction as the primary, and the number of turns should be 50, the same as L1. The terminals of this coupler should be numbered from 1 to 4 in the order in which they are put on, for reference in wiring up the circuit.

The tickler coil L4 may be wound in a similar way except that its diameter should be 2" and that much finer wire may be used for the winding. No. 24 or No. 26 double cotton or double silk covered wire will give satisfaction. About 40 turns should be used. This coil may also be wound in the spider-web fashion, and in that case the outside diameter may be nearly as large as the inside diameter of the tuning coil. The average radius of the spiderweb coil should be 2" and the number of turns forty. The tickler may also be made by winding forty turns of No. 26 DCC wire on a 2" bakelite tubing.

26 DCC wire on a 2" bakelite tubing. The tickler coil is mounted near the grid end of the tuning coil, not inside but close enough so that part of the tickler sweeps out an arc inside as it is turned. The mounting of the tickler should be by means of a non-metallic shaft, such as a ¼" wooden dowel, a rod of bakelite or hard rubber. If it is desirable to have metal at the bearings of the shaft, the non-conductor may simply be an extension of the strong magnetic field of the tuning coil. If the spider-web or the basket-weave forms of tickler be selected it is not necessary to have a support at each side of it because either is very light and the bearings at the panel will suffice. The other form of tickler may require support.

[Part II, the conclusion of J. E. Anderson's article, will be published next week, issue of November 29, out Wednesday, November 26].



THE CIRCUIT DIAGRAM of the Neutrodyne, convenient to have handy on a trouble-shooting expedition. The Neutroformers, or RF coils, are L1L2, L3L4 and L5L5. The tubes are Al, A2, A3, A4 and A5. CI and C3 are neutralizing condensers. C2, C4 and C6 are the tuning controls, all variable condensers. R1 and R2 are rhecostats. No grid leak or grid condenser is shown in the detector circuit as the grid return is to the A-, the 200 type tube being used. With a different tube there would be a grid leak and condenser, with grid return to A+.

By Charles H. M. White Consulting Engineer.

T HE Neutrodyne receiver is a tuned radio-frequency receiver using small capacity condensers known as Neutrodons, as stabilizers for the radio-frequency amplifying tubes. Almost any experienced operator can make repairs or adjustments.

Many Neutrodyne sets are not giving all possible DX reception and there are many more that lack the correct amount of pep. This condition can be traced. Owing to the extreme and delicate balance at which a good Neutrodyne must work to give peppy results, a very good radio-frequency amplifying tube must be used. A tube may give splendid results in a regenerative circuit and still when used in a tuned radio-frequency circuit it will fall flat, and, when the operator happens not to have a spare tube around this condition is not readily detected, except by changing tubes around. Therefore the first thing to do with your weak Neutrodyne is to shift tubes. It will be generally discovered that the poor radio-frequency tube may be perfectly satisfactory in the audi-frequency amplifier, unless the tube is inherently defective. As far as I have ever tried and experimented the best results are obtained with the 201A type tubes throughout, although if this type be used for the detector a grid leak from 3 to 5 megohms must be used. Do not replace a 200 soft detector with a 201A without reducing the resistance of the grid leak. Never attempt to operate a Neutrodyne with the WD type of tubes and expert to get more than fair results. Various experimenters have reported that the 199 works fairly well if care is taken to insert the proper amount of C battery, yer, I have tried it and the results obtained could not compare favorably with the 201A tubes.

The proper functioning of a Neutrodyne or any tuned radio-frequency receiver depends upon the employment of at least 90 volts of B battery, and many work better with 135 volts. With such high plate voltages and dry cell B batteries the consumption of battery energy is quite rapid unless a C battery is used. Yet few manufacturers of Neutrodynes have provided terminal connections for C batteries. Such can be made, however, by any experienced radio fan who has played around with circuit connections. A separate C battery had better be used for the radio-frequency and the audio-frequency tubes, respectively. This is done to keep the grid leads as short as possible, although electrically, it is perfectly feasible to use one common battery. Do not place a C battery bias on the detector. To insert C battery in the radio-frequency circuit, trace the grid return wire from the grid to the negative side of the filaments of the first two tubes (the radio-frequency amplifying tubes) of the set. At the

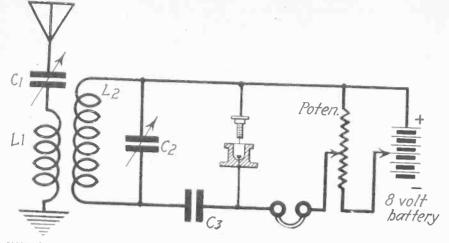
filament junction break the two grid return wires and joint and solder them together. Between this soldered junction of the first two tube grid returns and the negative filament side of the A battery insert the little C battery, joining the positive terminal of the C battery to the negative leg of the A battery, and, connecting the negative terminal to the two grid return wires. By a similar operation on the fourth and fifth tubes of the set, the C battery can be inserted in the audio-frequency amplifier. This operation only holds good for a straight 5-tube receiver. If you have a reflexed 4tube receiver of the tuned RF type do not attempt to place a C battery bias unless you have the expert advice of the manufacturer as to how best to do it. After the insertion of a C battery it will be found

that the stability of the circuit will be altered and that the receiver will oscillate if the tubes are turned up on the radio-frequency stages. This can be altered by a readjustment of the Neutrodons or by the insertion of variable neutralizing condensers, which I believe are the best. There are several variable types that can be mounted on the panel and adjusted from the outside of the cabinet while the receiver is in operation. Turn the tubes up to normal brilliancy, not too bright, and then adjust the stabilizing condensers so that the receiver is just about to oscillate when the dials are tuned to a certain station. This adjustment may not be easy, and should always be attempted when a fairly distant station is on the dials. A local station will make very little difference in a fine adjustment, as far as volume is concerned. If you can not at any adjustment of the Neutrodons stop oscillations and whistling, then resort to this stunt: Place a single turn of short circuited wire on the second Neutroformer. This will add sta-bility to the most jumpy circuit. It should be noted that the position of this wire will greatly affect the amount of stability, therefore try this wire in several places on the Neutroformer. Generally, the end of the coil tubing will give the best condition.

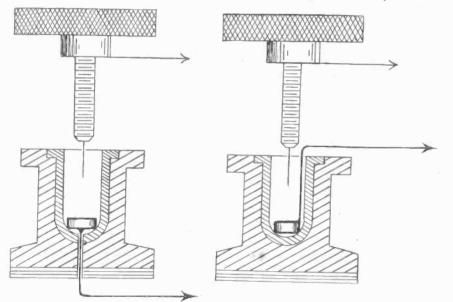
If your panel layout permits, the sensitivity of your Neutrodyne can be increased by adding a variometer in the plate circuit of the third or detector tube. Electrically this is done by breaking the detector plate circuit at the plate terminal of the tube socket, and inserting the variometer in the opening. In tuning, leave this variometer at the zero dial position and tune in as usual, and then increase volume by means of the variometer dial control.

In general there are many benefits to be reaped by making these improvements if your Neutrodyne is not giving you the correct results. As yet there has been developed no good way of operating a Neutrodyne on a loop aerial, but I understand some such improvement is in the air.

An Electrolytic Detector



HOW the electrolytic detector is placed in a circuit. It is important that the positive pole of the battery be connected to the platinum wire, the negative pole to the platinum or zinc or carbon electrode. If a zinc or carbon electrode is used no local current is required and the electrolyte is connected as any standard crystal detector. Platinum is advised as it is more sensitive to weak pulsations.



AT LEFT is the electrolytic detector showing how the lead-out wire from the platinum or zinc electrode is accomplished. At the right is the same detector, but the electrode lead-out wire is brought up through the cup. The system at the left is far better. The two connections are made from the fine wire and the large electrode.

By Brewster Lee

I N the early stages of radio development, before the days of the carborundum, the electrolytic detector was acknowledged to be without a peer. I believe the electrolytic is absolutely the second best detector. The tube comes first. For the experimenter here is a field

For the experimenter here is a field whose surface has hardly been scratched. It presents an oscillating detector which has been practically forgotten since the advent of the vacuum tube.

Of late, the electrolytic cell or detector has fallen into almost complete disuse, even though its reliability is generally admitted, perhaps because from a commercial viewpoint its first adjustment is rather troublesome. However, this should be no drawback for the experimenter looking for new fields to conquer.

Materials You Need

The materials needed are: a test-tube melted to half-size, a thin piece of platinum about $\frac{1}{2}$ " square (cost, about \$2), a platinum wire, about .0001 inch diameter, a 20% solution of nitric acid.

The platinum wire is generally coated with silver, which is dissolved by careful dipping of the TIP only in the nitric acid solution. It is exceedingly important that only the extreme tip be inserted in the acid, as the detector will not operate efficiently, if at all, if the fine wire is placed too far in the acid. The silver tip is dissolved by the action of the nitric acid and a fairly strong local current sent through the wire. The point then is adjusted so that it just touches the solution. If the detector is placed in the circuit (Fig. 1) it will be found very sensitive, provided that the fine-wire electrode just touches the surface of the solution.

Quite often, the fine wire is coated with glass and broken at the extreme tip. This insures continuous adjustment, as it will make little difference as to the depth of immersion of the platinum wire.

make inthe unference as to the upper of immersion of the platinum wire. Several theories have been advanced to account for the action of the electrolytic detector, one being that the response in the headset is caused by changes in resistance of the small platinum wire during the passage of the radio-frequency currents.

Adjustment of Detector

The electrolytic detector is adjusted for maximum signal strength by careful variation of the external current. If the current is too strong, a hissing sound will be heard in the receivers that will exclude signals. If the local current is too weak the detector will barely respond. A difference of opinion exists regarding the direction of the flow of current through the detector, but it is often conceded that the fine wire electrode is connected to the positive side of the cell or battery.

It has been discovered that the large electrode may be of zinc and the smaller electrode of platinum wire, as above described. If the zinc is used as an electrode, no battery will be required in the set, as it generates its own current. Carbon also may be used for the large electrode.

Do not connect the large electrode to a copper wire so that the copper wire is also immersed in the solution. The acid eats into the copper, thus spoiling the solution and the action of the detector.

As indicated in Fig. 1, approximately 8 volts should be used as local current, in connection with 'a potentiometer.

connection with a potentiometer. L1 and L2 are the primary and secondary, respectively, of a standard variocoupler. C1 is a 43-plate variable condenser, C2, a 17 to 23-plate condenser, C3 a .001 mica fixed condenser.

Results Are Excellent

It is well to have good control of the platinum point, therefore it is advisable to have the adjustment of the screw type. You may be assured that, if care is given the construction of this instrument, the result will be truly a detector that is surpassed only by the vacuum tube, and then only slightly. Its tone is better than the vacuum tube. In a reflex circuit, or as a detector with just two stages of audio-amplification, its tone quality is nearly perfect. The electrolytic, properly hooked up, gives volume, wonderful tone, no circuit noises, is exceedingly staple and a distance-getter.

[Those who construct any part or circuit published in RADIO WORLD are requested to write the Results Editor, RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway, New York City, and state how they fared. When possible give the trade names of the parts used, or the manufacturers' names. Results letters will be published, including trouble-shooting letters. Readers may include questions in the same letter. The questions will be answered in the University Department.]

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The Weekly Rebus

W HAT does this rebus represent? Send answer to Rebus Editor, RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway, New York City.



The names of those sending the solution will be published.

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B. J. Killeen, 34 Indiana St., Wheeling, W. Va.



MOST persons, at least at one stage of their radio development, are fervently interested in distance recep-tion, and all their tales of logging are punctuated with reference to DX. However, many persons, especially those living within 100 miles. of several excellent broadcasting stations, are satisfied to hear these alone. Such stations are classed as "locals." For DX reception, unless multi-stages of cascaded radio-frequency amplification be used, a tube must be the detector. But for locals a crystal may be em-ployed, the quality of speech and music increased out of all proportion to the reduc-tion in volume. The "local fans" are likely to be strong for quality, and although on a percentage basis they are indeed a minority, radio should be conducted on the principle of a respectable regard for the rights of minorities. Hence this article about a set that works locals on a loudspeaker, although employing only two tubes. There are one stage of tuned transformer-coupled radiofrequency amplification, crystal detector, one stage of audio-frequency amplifi-cation reflexed in the RF stage, and one straight stage of audio, this being the second audio. This is a mighty fine set indeed and is selective enough to meet nearly all needs of to-day, except to solve the problem of those living within five miles of two or more broadcasting stations.

The coils are wound spider

web fashion, on a form hav-ing a $5\frac{1}{2}$ " outside diameter. The hub is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, leaving 2" for the length of each spoke or arm (Fig. 2). Using tracing paper, copy the form twice, then paste the tracing paper on two pieces of stiff cardboard, 6x6". Cut the form with shears. Using No. 22 double cotton covered wire throughout, wind the two coils, L1 L2

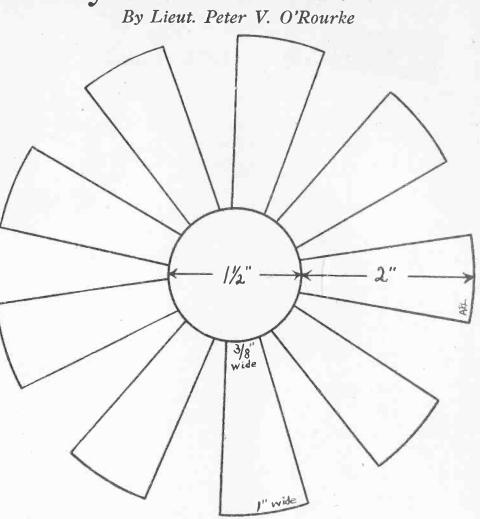


FIG. 2, form for winding spider-web RF transformers.

and L3 L4 identically. Measure off 12 feet and L3 L4 identically. Measure off 12 feet for the primary of each and 45 feet for the secondary. You now have four lengths of wire. To make the first RFT, wind ten turns of the larger stretch in and out of succeeding arms of the form, leaving 5" at each terminal now and later for connections.

The ten turns put on, now pick up one of the short lengths of wire and wind it simultaneously with the continuation of the other winding, until within 5" of the end of the shorter length, which is looped around one of the spokes for permanency. These two (Concluded on page 28)

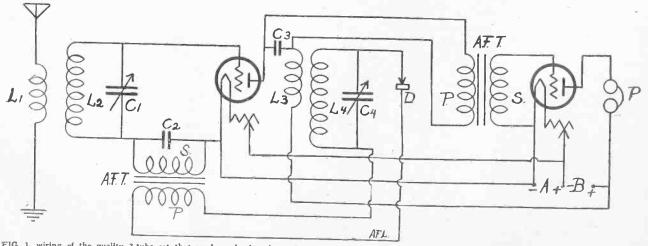
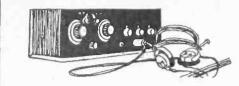


FIG. 1, wiring of the quality 2-tube set that works a loudspeaker. Connections are as follows: aerial to beginning of L1, primary of one of the two RFT transformers; ground to end of primary; beginning of secondary of this RFT (L2) to grid of first tube and to stator plates of C1. Rotor plates to end of L2 and to G post of the first AFT. Plate of tube to one side of fixed condenser C3, other side of C3 to beginning of L3, primary of the second RFT. End of L3 to B+90 volts. Beginning of L4, secondary of second RFT, to stator of C4 and to one side of crystal detector. Other side of L4 to post on socket, to P post of first AFT. Other side of crystal to B post of this AFT. F post of Second AFT, B post to B+90 volts, through L3. G post of second AFT to grid of second tube, F post direct to F-. Plate A- goes direct from battery to F- socket posts. Connect B- and A+. Put fixed condenser C2 across secondary (between G and F posts) of first AFT.

Why the Aerial Is a Detector



RADIO PRIMER Information and Instruction

The

for the Beginner

Tubes, Crystals and Other Forms of Rectifiers Explained—How to Make a 1-Tube DX Set

A Course in Construction for Beginners

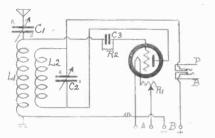


FIG. 1—A single-circuit regenerative circuit. L1 a 50-turn honeycomb coil, L2 a 35-turn honeycomb coil, C1 and C2 are 23-plate variable condensers. C3 a .00025 mica grid condenser. R2 a 2 megohm grid-leak. L1 and L2 may be a variocoupler, L2 being the rotor. Switch the leads of the tickler coil (L2) to find out if better control of regeneration will result.

PART IV

O NE of the first terms that the radio novice learns is "detector." When mention is made of the detector, the usual impression is of a lighted bulb or a piece of galena or silicon. But, would you think of a piece of coal as a detector? Carbon is also a detector of radiofrequency currents. Nearly every mineral is, more or less. However, whether it be a vacuum tube or a piece of coal, the action for the "detection" of the signal is the same.

When the action of the detector is clearly understood, you will have good reason to wonder why the term was ever

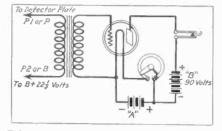


FIG. 2—A one-step audio-frequency amplifier. This amplifier gives volume, not distance. It will only increase the volume of the signal that is rectified by the first tube. A voltage of 45 to 90 should be fed to the plate (B battery).

applied to the mineral or vacuum tube. The aerial and ground in reality constitute the detector. The phones may also be appropriately included in the detector class. But the mineral or vacuum tube—how come?

What Ear Can Hear

When the radio-frequency currents are absorbed by the aerial they are yet in the originally transmitted form—high-frequency alternating currents. The human ear can only respond to frequencies within the band of approprimately 100 to 15,-000 cycles per second. Radio currents, of broadcast wavelengths, have frequencies anywhere from 800,000 cycles to 1,200,000 cyc'eg per second—far too high for any ear to hear. Also, due to the fact that the incoming alternating current cannot

By DAVID SARNOFF

Vice-President, Radio Corporation of America

Super-Power Aids Listeners

THE broadcast station of the present one-kilowatt type located within the city emits a signal more powerful in its neighborhood than a signal received in the same neighborhood from a station fifty times as powerful located twenty-five to fifty miles from that city.

Electrical devices in the home and power transmission lines may on occasion give rise to electrical disturbances which interfere with the reception of weak radio signals. It is not feasible nor desirable to disrupt the entire electrical field in order to get such minor electrical disturbances out of the air, and some other method of avoiding the trouble must be found.

It will be noticed that in every one of the cases of interference with reception just mentioned the crux of the situation lies in the feebleness of the signal, particularly the signals from distant stations. The problem, in brief, is to produce a strong signal from distant stations, and that means superpower broadcasting. At once the detrimental effects of natural and artificial electrical disturbances are largely eliminated. The remedy is, obviously, superpower broadcasting. In rendering a service to the public it is desirable that this shall be a steady and dependable thing. If good signals are clearly heard in the Winter, the transmitting station should similarly produce an acceptable signal in the Summer. Daytime and night time service should be acceptable even for considerable distances from the broadcasting station.

In order that this may be achieved, sufficient power has to be provided at the transmitting station to meet the more difficult conditions of daytime Summer reception as well as the comparatively easy conditions of nightime Winter reception. Higher power broadcasting provides the ready means of doing just this and introduces into broadcasting a hitherto unobtainable degree of stability and all-year-'round evenness of reception.

By doing this, super-broadcasting will carry the best of the programs originating in the great cities of the United States into practically every home, Winter and Summer, and day and night. Once a reasonable number of super-broadcasting stations are in successful operation, every listener will get reliable service at any time from one or more of them. actuate the phones, it is necessary to rectify it to direct current.

Thus we see that the so-called detector is not a detector at all, but a rectifier.

Types of Rectifiers

There are various types of "detectors" on the market today. Let us consider the better known of the many.

The Perikon detector was developed by Dr. G. W. Pickard. It consists of two crystals—copper pyrites and zincite held firmly against each other. Zincits metals are usually mounted in Wood's metal because of its extremely low melting point. Its action is similar to the above described—allowing current to pass in one direction only thus rectifying the incoming high-frequency alternating currents. This type of detector works best with a local current passing through it. The positive pole must be connected to copper pyrites side. The electrolytic detector described

The electrolytic detector, described elsewhere in this issue, operates primarily in a manner as all other detectors, rectifying the incoming currents.

Other Rectifiers

The tikker is used in the reception of undamped (continuous wave) signals. It was devised by Poulsen, and employes a small vibrator or rotary contact vibrator. No detector of the ordinary kind is used. It operates similarly to vibrating battery chargers that are in many homes. No detector of the ordinary kind is used in conjunction with it. The Marconi Magnetic Detector is a

The Marconi Magnetic Detector is a batteryless type much used on shipboard. This instrument operates on the theory that, according to C. Maurain, any hysteresis effect occurring in an iron core, when subjected to a radio wave, is reduced. The complete detector is so arranged that a band of fine insulated iron wire revolves about two rotary drums, driven by a spring or electric motor. A magnetic frictional effect is produced in that section of the traveling iron band directly under the poles of a set of steel magnets.

Use of Tube in a Set

The detector tube, because of its extreme sensitivity, is the most popular detector. The vacuum tube may, according to its degree of evacuation, comprise either a detector or amplifying unit. It is stable in operation, cannot be jarred out of adjustment, operates equally well under all atmospheric conditions and results in far greater selectivity.

Fig. 1 shows a single-circuit regenerative set of very simple tuning and of great sensitivity. L1 is a 50-turn honeycomb coil, L2 a 35 turn honeycomb coil. C1, the aerial tuning condenser, should be 23 plates. C2 is also a 23-plate condenser. Selectivity may be increased by placing C1 across L1 rather in series with it. C3 is the standard .00025 mica grid condenser shunted by R2, a $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 megohm grid leak. R1 is a rheostat. The tube may be either type 200, 201A, 199, 11 or 12. The two coils need not be near each other. Fig. 2 is a one-step audio-frequency amplifier that may be added to this or

Fig. 2 is a one-step audio-frequency amplifier that may be added to this or any other circuit for increasing volume. If you desire to have the amplifier used permanently, that is, without switching back to detector, the jack on the detector circuit may be eliminated. Connect the two leads that would ordinarily go to the phones to the primary of the transformer (P and B). It is best to have a fairly high fatio transformer for the first stage of amplification, approximately 6 to 1. Either a 201A, 199, 11 or 12 type tube may be used.

6 to 1. Either a 201A, 199, 11 or 12 type tube may be used. For the 199 tubes, a rheostat of a higher resistance will give better control of the tube—20 to 30 ohms. The 11 and 12 tubes take 6-ohm rheostats.

By Herman Bernard

T HE greatest volume I ever heard from a straight 1-tube set was obtained from one constructed as shown in Fig. 1. Some local stations were operated on the loudspeaker on this solitary tube. These stations were WNYC, using 1,000 watts, and WEAF, 500 watts, both five miles distant from the point of reception. With a greater distance between station and receiver, or with less power and the same distance, the result probably would not be duplicated. On all stations, however, the volume in the earphones alone was so great that when the phones were laid on a table on a quiet night the signals could be heard all over a large room.

The set is not very selective, although sufficiently selective for eighty per cent. of the inhabitants of the United States. In areas like New York City, if one lives within three or four miles of two or more stations, interference might be expected. But outside the cities the set should prove excellent. It is not a DX set, its range being probably 150 miles, normally. Volume is its chief asset, and of that there is bounty.

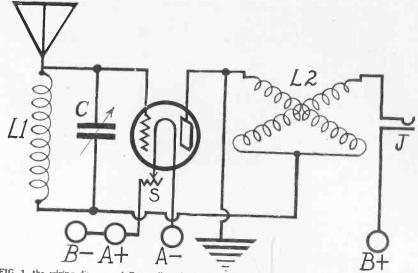
Few Parts Needed

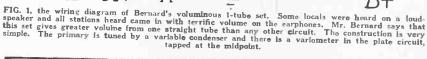
One of the attractive features of the set is that it may be constructed of parts that most experimenters already have. The tuning items are a variometer, a variable condenser and a singie coil. The variometer is standard. Any type that covers from 200 to 600 meters will work. The low-loss type of variometer is usually better than the other kind, but the volume was still there when a variometer not strictly in the low-loss class was tried. As for the condenser-coil combination, it may be any kind that will cover the broadcast band that the experimenter desires to receive. If the whole band is to be comprehended, 200 to 545 meters, it is usually impossible to do this with anything less than a 17-plate condenser in conjunction with an untapped coil. In fact, one effect of instituting the new wave band, which it now appears will not be in effect until about January 1, is to put the 23-plate condenser to the fore. This has a maximum capacity of .0005 mfd, while the maximum capacity of the 17-plate condenser usually is .00035 mfd. A 50-turn duolateral or honeycomb coil used in conjunction with a 23-plate low-loss condenser will do the trick. No vernier is necessary. If a 17-plate condenser is at hand, use a 75-turn duolateral coil or honeycomb.

12 Type Tube Worked Well

The set may be made on a $7 \times 12^{"}$ panel (Fig. 2), with a baseboard $6\frac{1}{2}\times7^{"}$ 11" (Fig. 3). Besides the two 4" dials the only parts that show on the panel are the rheostat knob R and the jack S. The rheostat is not critical. Used in conjunction with a 12 or 11 type tube it should be 6 ohms. If a 201A or 301A type tube is used the rheostat should be 20 ohms and if the 199 or 199 tube is used it should be 30 ohms. In this circuit the 199 and equal produced less volume than the others. The 12 tube works about as well as any in this hook-up. That was the tube I used, with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -volt dry cell. The set is, about 15 cents a week to run.

Therefore, inexpensive to make. It costs about 15 cents a week to run. It will be noticed (Fig. 1) that the variometer is tapped at the midpoint. In most types of variometers this is an exceedingly simple operation. You will find that there are two flexible leads emerging from the windings. These two leads, in the variometer as you bought it, are connected, thus joining the stator and rotor windings of the instrument. A wire is connected from the end of the primary coil L1 to this flexible connecting wire of the variometer. The insulation will have to be scraped off the variometer connecting wire just sufficiently





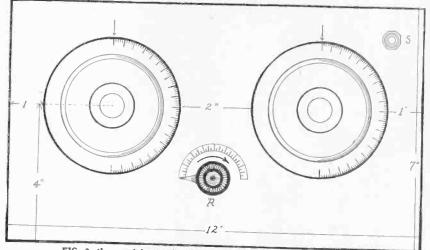


FIG. 2, the panel layout for the 1-tube set that gives terrific volume.

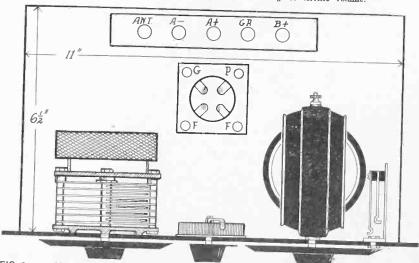


FIG. 3, assembly plan. The honeycomb or duolateral coil may be mounted on the back of the variable condenser, using bus bar, but the coil should be kept more than 1" away from the condenser, to avoid possibility of currents interplaying. The terminal strip, shown at the back of the basehoard, is marked for Antenna, A-, A+ (to which B- also is connected), Ground and B+.

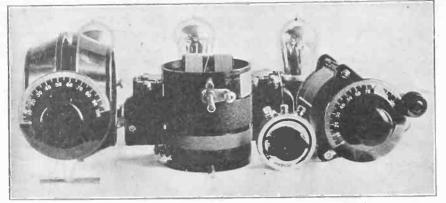
to enable you to solder the lead from the in primary L1.

How Circuits Are Tuned

The tuning accomplished in this circuit is

interesting. The aerial goes to the grid and the grid return is both to the plate, through the mid-point of the variometer, and to the (Concluded on page 24) 9

How to Select Parts for a Set



AT LEFT, a variometer, with insulated housing. In the center is a variocoupler, with the cylindrical rotor. This kind of rotor is preferred by the author. This instrument would be still better if the primary form were removed. At right is a mechanically fine rheostat and low-loss geared vernier variable condenser.

By Abner J. Gelula

O NE of the most interesting topics to the experimenter is the selection of parts and equipment for his set.

Aerials

Aerial wire is very important. Various types of aerial wires are on the market. The solid copper and the stranded copper aerial wire, as well as the braided, are about equal, so far as increased volume and distance are concerned. However, the solid copper hasn't the tensile strength of the stranded or braided wire. But it will bring in signals just as well. Braided and stranded wire present a greater surface and may pick up the signals a little better in some cases. Braided wire that is enameled is very good, both theoretically and practically. The enamel insulation prevents the corrosion of the copper. Therefore, as to aerials, we pick the 8-strand, enameled copper wire.

Condensers

Variable condensers are peculiar things. A condenser may be built according to low-loss principles, yet faulty insulation may make it actually highloss.

loss. The variable condenser has two separate sets of plates, stationary and rotary. The rotary plates vary between the stationary. It is important that the spacing beween the plates should not vary. The best condensers are made of comparatively thick, small plates, rather than large thin plates. The reason for this is purely from a mechanical point of view. However, an instrument that is well made mechanically has an excellent chance of being good electrically. Many condenser plates are "polka-dotted" so as to give a greater surface for a given amount of space. This is very good practice. The less actual insulating material there is on a condenser, the better it is. Really, the only insulation necessary on a variable condenser is the two points of contact at the end-plates. The plates of the variable condenser should be made of a metal of low resistance, such as aluminum or brass. Naturally copper, having a lower resistance than either, would be better electrically; but due to the inability to temper copper it is impossible to use it. As to the variable condenser, our ideal would be one composed of aluminum or brass plates, cast aluminum ends, insulated only at point of contact by small, round pieces of approved insulating material, large shaft, with plates would be best, but of course this would be financially out of the question.

Fixed condensers should have mica as an insulating material, completed under high pressure, so that the value will remain constant, regardless of temperature. Condensers with paper insulation have very high losses and are likely to be unstable.

Inductances

In variometers and varicouplers, as well as any other inductance, there will be lower losses and more efficient operation if no form is used. I believe that there is no noticeable difference between a well-made coil of cylindrical proportions and the well-known spider-web coil. According to theory, the spider-web has a lower distributed capacity. That may be true, but practical results count. You can't receive signals on a theoretical set. Wire should be as large as possible without occasioning harmful eddy currents. No. 18 usually is not too large. The resistance lowers with the increase in size of the wire, which should be enameled and double silk covered.

enameled and double silk covered. If a rotary coil is necessary, a wellseasoned, unpregnated form will cause no appreciable change in results. It should be wound carefully and with a fairly large wire. I have found that the straight cylindrical rotor tunes more sharply than rotors which are formed. However, this should be a secondary consideratno. Do not apply anything to the winding to keep it in place. A well-made coil does not require it and it tends to increase distributed capacity, which means another outlet for the minute energy contained in the coil.

Resistances

In resistance units, such as rheostats and potentiometers, it is best that the sliding arm press firmly, yet turn easily on the resistance proper. It should be wound so that it presents a large surface for ready cooling. A very good type of rheostate operates by variable pressure upon a column of graphite disks. This enables extremely fine regulation.

Sockets

The importance of the socket is too often under-estimated. It is important that just as much attention be paid to the socket as to the coil, for it is in the socket that many weak impulses that have passed through the coils are lost. The socket should be made similar to the condenser, in that insulation should be placed only at point of contact with the shell or base of the socket. The entire instrument may be made of cast aluminum, with as much cut away as possible, so that practically only the shell is left. Prongs should be of a low-

resistance, springy metal so as to insure good contact.

Audio Transformers

Audio-frequency transformers must give as much amplification as possible without distortion. Moreover, this emplification must remain constant and uniform over the voice and musical range of frequencies, which is about 100 to 10,000 cycles per second. Transformers must be able to respond to sudden changes of frequency and voltage. Of course, such factors may be determined only by trial. No transformer should be chosen without due consideration of its amplification curve and degree of amplification. As an average, the turns ratio should be generally about 4-to-1. It is well to have transformers of succeeding stages of different ratios. The first stage may be 6-to-1, second stage $3\frac{1}{2}$ -to-1. This will keep distortion at a minimum at maximum amplification. The wire of the transformer is usually anywhere from No. 40 to 44 enamelled copper.

Phones

Phones are one of the most important instruments in the entire receiving outfit, for you hear only that to which the phones respond. When the phones are used for loud-speaking use it is best to have mica rather than metal diaphragms, for under high power the metal will rattle against the magnets, causing a chattering. The fact that one pair of phones is of a resistance of 2,00 ohms and another of 3,000 doesn't necessarily mean that the phones of higher resistance are more sensitive. The value of higher resistance in a telephone receiver is questionable. Phones and loud speakers can be gauged only by individual test.

Radio Transformers

Radio-frequency transformers are divided into two classes, thec losed and open core. The tendency is toward the use of the open or air-core type. This is used notedly in the Neutrodyne, and other tuned radio-frequency amplifiers. In selecting transformers of this type the same general precautions should be observed as in the case of any inductance coil, as to winding, losses, etc. The same number of turns may be employed for each succeeding stage. The secondary of the transformer is tuned by a variable condenser.

TELLS OF BATTERYLESS TUBES

C ONRAD SCHICKERLING, of Newark, N. J., has invented a vacuum tube that he says completely eliminates both the A and B battery utilizing either alternating or direct current directly into the tube without the use of any extra apparatus. The device is really a tube within a tube, which acts as a rectifier. The connections for this tube are quite unusual. The grid returns to the A minus as usual, but the plate returns to the filament plus.

The tube is not on the market. Experiments are still being conducted.

Receivers may now be built without providing space for cumbersome storage and B batteries, thus aiding compactness and general portability.

Mr. Schickerling gives much of the credit to his daughter Hortense, who is said to be one of the most expert feminine tube constructors in the United States.

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.

Wonders of Radio Stressed at Third National Show

A BOUT 100,000 persons visited the Third National Radio Exposition at Grand Central Palace, New York City. The show lasted a week and proved decidedly interesting. The achievements of radio were stressed by concrete examples, such as sending the letter S around the world in six minutes. A glimpse into the future was given by Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

There were two miles of exhibits and There were two miles of exhibits and 175 manufacturers had products on dis-play. There was a ball on Election night and a beauty prize winner chosen. Roxy (S. A. Rothafel) got a loving cup, Governor Smith made a speech, Maj. J. Andrew White did some smooth an-nouncing, Eddie Cantor drew laughs, RADIO WORLD booth attracted crowds-were some of the week's features. were some of the week's features.

were some of the week's features. The show was opened when Guglielmo Marconi pressed a key at Carnavon, Wales, and dispatched the signal re-ceived at the show. Another DX feature was the explosion of a photo flashlight at the show by an impulse from Eng-land. The resulting photo is a memento. Radio and the phonograph were closely allied at the show. Many manufacturers had combination radio-phonograph cabi-nets on display. Every type of receiver from a crystal detector to the latest su-per-heterodyne built into a phonograph cabinet was on exhibit. cabinet was on exhibit.

There were no revolutionary or en-tirely new circuits, but a trip through the Grand Central Palace clearly showed the refinements made since the exposition last year. The new types of apparatus re-yeal that standards of design have been developed.

A transocean radio display consisted of a complete transmitting and receiving apparatus, including the perforator, high-Operators, including the periorator, high-speed transmitter and syphon receiver. Operators were on duty punching the tape at high speed and recording incom-ing messages on typewriters. It showed the contrast between receiving commercial messages and receiving music from broadcasting stations. The marine dis-play included a continuous wave-sending apparatus, a spark set with tube attach-ment and a radio compass or direction forder

finder. Various types of current-supply de-vices, designed to replace A and B bat-teries were interesting, if the crowds around the booths could be taken as an indication. The instruments can be at-tended to the light socket and permit use tached to the light socket and permit use of the house lighting current in place of batteries.

Datteries. The De Forest exhibit contained an os-cillograph, by which broadcast listeners visualized the Hertzian waves. The visualization of the individual vibrations of waves resembled monlight on the Visualization of the individual vibrations or waves resembled moonlight on the water. The demonstrating device spread out the vibrations on a ground glass screen so that they could be seen just as if they were stopped in their motion. The changing patterns of the voice waves, which determine the character and gual which determine the character and qual-ity of the transmitted sound, were clearly noticeable.

There were many different types of A and B batteries at the exposition. The displays indicated that manufacturers have directed their attention during the



past year to the development of wet B batteries to meet the demand of multitube sets, which consume considerable battery current. Battery power plans il-lustrated how to charge A and B storage batteries.

A new type of vacuum tube detector and amplifier was introduced. It is called the "True Blue Tube," because the glass is colored cobalt blue to distinguish the tube from all others now on the market. The prongs are tipped with silver to pre-vent corrosion and poor contact when the tube is placed in the standard socket. The base is mahogany bakelite. The tubes are non-microphonic, in that they will not produce a ringing sound when mechanical vibrations jar the set. The flament operates on three to six volts giving maximum volume when the six volts are used. The B battery require-ments vary from 40 to 150 volts. Variable condensers have been much

improved in regard to strength of mechanical construction, precision of ad-justment and low loss in efficiency. Gen. Harbord said in his speech:

"It is not too much to say that we are on the eve of developments whereby it will be within the realm of possibility to transmit a complete newspaper page from London to New York by means of radio and in a fraction of the time of radio and in a traction of the time it would take to transmit the entire text of the page either by radio or cable telegraph signals." General Harbord then gave a summary of the developments which may be ex-pected in the art of radio. "Transoceanic broadcasting—in short, the realization of international broad

"transoceanic broadcasting—in short, the realization of international broad-casting," he said, "for purposes of en-tertainment is not yet in regular opera-tion, but proposals for increasing the power of sending stations so that pro-(Concluded on page 21)

A Sensitive 1-Tube Circuit with **Phones Across Batteries**

The Radio University

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

CAN YOU PLEASE tell me if it is all light to connect the negative side of the B battery to the phones? Kindly print a circuit that will regen-erate using one coil.— Ambrose Powers, 506 N. Western Ave., Neverns, Neb. Neb

The circuit is shown in Fig. 51.

6 6 6

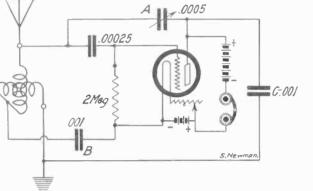
A VERY sensitive and fairly selective circuit may be built around a variometer. Standard parts are used through-out. The variable con-denser .0005 mfd. has 23 plates (Fig. 51).

CAN you give me the circuit of the Tuska Superdyne? (2) Should the volume of the Super-dyne equal that of the Neutrodyne? (3) If not, what would you suggest to increase it? (4) Should there be an overlapping of local stations when they are 25 meters apart? (5) Why won't a VT1 tube work as detector?-S. P. Scantlin, 709 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, II. (1) The Tuska Company is not giving out the circuit. (2) The Superdyne volume compares very well with that of the 5-tube Neutrodyne. (3) Add a stage of resistance-coupled audio, if you wish. (4) That is hard to say. Many of the stations operating on a certain stated wavelength are tuned so broadly that they take up more than their share of the air. It is not the fault of the set at least half the time. (5) The VT1 is a "hard" tube, i.e., it is exhausted to a very high degree, therefore acts better as an amplifier.

I CANNOT get any stations any higher than 380 meters. Can you tell me how to get higher? I've used as much as a 100-turn coil without raising the wave a bit. (2) I used a tapped coupler. Is my aerial tuned or untuned?—Chas. L. Porter, Norton, Va. Place a 43-plate condenser across the primary. Lengthen the aerial to 125 to 150 feet. (2) Tuned.

WHAT would my wavelength range be with an Atwater-Kent coupler in connection with a 100-foot aerial?--R. D. Oldham, Croft, Kan. Approximately 235 to 600 meters.

Approximatery 25 to 600 meters. IN THE ISSUE of Oct. 11 there appears a radio-frequency circuit by N. N. Bernstein. He shows a coil of 60 turns tuned by a 17-plate condenser. I always thought that a radio-fre-quency coil had to have a primary and secondary. Is the circuit as published O. K.?-M. A. Rich-ardson, Conklingville, N. Y. The circuit as published is all right. Radio-fre-quency transformers may consist of a single coil yet be transformers. The two-coil transformer operates through induction, while the one coil



theoretically induces itself. The single coil is known as the impedance type. It causes more volume but less selectivity than the others.

DO storage A and B batteries give off fumes that are injurious to draperies or fabrics in the room with them?-A. L. Clarke, 132 Pearl St., Little Rock, Ark. No. When charging the battery does give off fumes of hydrogen, but they are not injurious.

1S the Sleeper Monotrol 54 as good as is claimed? What is there to the Sidbenel Hetro Magnetic and the Freshman Masterpiece?—J. S. Morrison, Odell, Texas. (1) Yes. (2) Both are excellent tuned RF circuits.

A A 8

I RECEIVE WTAS (275 meters) on 11 on the dial; KSD (546 meters) at 93 on the dial. Can you tell me how to rewind the coils to conform with the new wave-bands? I have an aperiodic primary and a 60-turn plate coil.--C. J. Loomis, 341 Washington Ave., Pierre, S. D. From your present coil remove 10 turns from the grid coil, 3 turns from the antenna coil. Instead of the plate coil being 60 turns, it will have to be 50. The .00025 variable condenser in shunt with the grid coil should be 23 plates.

I HAVE a Paragon 3-tube regenerative set. I get locals fine, but I find it practically impossible to get distance. I have an aerial 65 feet long including lead-in. Another person has the same type of set and operating under practically the same conditions gets wonderful distance. Can you help me?-Chas. W. Press, 1008 Summit Ave, Jersey City, N. J. You do not know how to tune your set. Also, your aerial should be longer. It should be approximately 150 fet including lead-in. In tuning, the grid variometer is the main tuning instrument. The plate variometer controls the selectivity and sensitivity of the set, while the coupler and taps act as vernier and wavelength-jumps, respectively.

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Telegraph queries will be answered collect the same day as received. Be sure to direct in your query that the answer be sent collect.

When you hear a station, regardless of how weak, regeneration must be brought into play by care-fully tuning the plate variometer until it is just below the oscillating point. This may be recognized by a low "rushing" sound in the phones. The taps are very important and should be cut in one or two points away, compensating the grid variometer, as well as on the plate variometer. It is necessary that an elementary understanding of operation theory be had for the proper operation of a set of this type.

WE HAVE an 8-tube Ultradyne using indoor aerial. Our neighbor (possibly 30 feet away) has a 3-tube set, outdoor aerial. We have noticed that when he charges his battery we have terrific noises. Can you tell us how this may be elim-inated?-Rufug A. Church, 17 Roosevelt Ave., Warren, Ohio.

Warren, Ohio' No doubt your neighbor charges his battery while hooked up to his set. If he will disconnect the battery from the set while he charges it we doubt that you will receive any noises from this source. Your aerials may be parallel. Better reception will be had all around if you could arrange to have the aerials at a 45 to 90 degree angle in respect to each other.

. . .

IN REFERENCE to the Superflex circuit, do you consider it a good reflex circuit?—Francis M. Cole, 526 Sangamon Ave., Rantoul, III. We do not recognize the circuit by that name. Please send the diagram and we will answer you. IN THE "4-tube RF receiver" by Byrt C. Caldweli, can I use type 11 tubes?—Ralph A. Bennett, 1515 Burton St., Rockford, III. Yes, but type 201A tubes will be better.

CAN you tell me how to build a good loop for the Acmedyne?-H. C. Moore, 602 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. See the issue of July 19 RADIO WORLD.

IN REFERENCE to the 2-tube reflex by Byrt C. Caldwell in the issue of Oct. 11: (1) Are both RF coils wound in the same direction? (2) Will an R. C. A. 1714 RFT be better in this circuit? (3) What terminals on the primary of the AFT are connected to the secondary on the RFT? (4) Will two Acme AFT, 4/2-to-1 ratio, work as well as a 6-to-1 and 3/2-to-1? Will 199 tubes give excellent results? (5) Will this set be selective within 3 miles of WCAP or WRC?-Geo. W. Lyon, 4200 Chesapeake St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (1) Yes. (2) No. (3) P on RFT to constant with

(1) Ves. (2) No. (3) P on RFT to crystal, other side of crystal to F of AFT. B+ of RFT to G of AFT. (4) No. (5) This set is not selective enough for you.

WHAT can I do to cut down the wavelength of my set? I reach 535 meters, but cannot get any lower than 265 meters.—Fred H. Butters, 133 Griggs St., Waterbury, Conn. Place a 43-plate variable condenser in series with the ground lead. If you have a secondary condenser in circuit, see that all the plates are out when you desire to lower the wavelength of the set. Leave the ground condenser plates half way out always. It is not necessary to tune with this condenser until you desire to go on lower waves. lower waves.

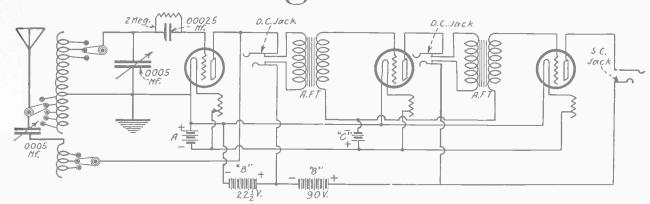
I HAVE a single-circuit regenerative set with two stages of audio amplification. Will a third stage of resistance-coupled amplification increase the volume to any great extent, or would trans-former AF be better? Please give ratio or re-sistance of the type you think best.-W. J. Hubler, 535 Arausa Ave., San Antonio, Tex. For volume, to a very high degree, you may use the third stage of transformer-coupled ampli-fication, but you will get distortion. Resistance AF would be better in the third stage. Use a 100,000-ohm resistance for resistance-coupling.

CAN YOU please send me a blue-print of the 2-tube Reflex in the issue of Oct. 25?—H. F. Yanornik, 6661 Mack Ave., Detroit, Mich. We have no blue-prints of that circuit.

I INTEND building the 4-tube Super-Hetero-dyne as explained by B. J. Bongart in the issue of June 28 RADIO WORLD. I do not figure out the oscillator circuit. I intend building this set for "permanent use, if you so advise, placing it in a fine walnut cabinet.—Jas. N. Neville, Blenheim, Ont. This is an experimental set and not for per-manent use. Build the 4-tube Superdyne, by J. E. Anderson.

Anderson,

I BUILT the 1-tube Superdyne as described by Herman Bernard in the Nov. 15 issue of RADIO WORLD. I live two miles from two powerful broadcasting stations and the set does not tune them out. What can I do? Tone quality of what I do get is wonderful.--J. Englander, 16 West 8th St., New York City. The author stated in his article that the set was not selective enough, for exceptional cases like yours and advised that nobody living within four



THE REINARTZ. Care in the construction of this set is required if maximum efficiency is to be attained. Under capable hands this set will produce marvelous results. The grid return tap is taken off at the 25th turn, the entire secondary being shunted by a 23-plate variable condenser. (Fig. 53).

or five miles of two stations of 500 watts or more should build the set. You may use a tunable radio-frequency transformer, instead of the fixed type, in the crystal side of the circuit for greater selectivity, but undoubtedly you will not be able to tune out those two close stations. . . .

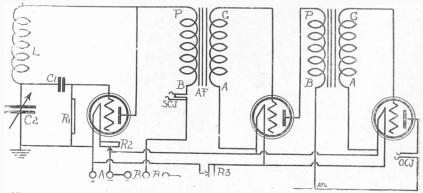
CAN YOU give the Reinartz circuit with two aulio stages?—Arthur Copeland, 57 W. 75th St., New York City. On a spider web form, wind 45 turns of No. 20 D.C.C. wire thus: The first 15 turns tapped every fifth turn. Wind untapped until the 25th turn, after which the coil is tapped every fifth turn other 45th turn. On the same form the plate coil is wound, 25 turns, tapped every fifth turn after whiching for 10 turns untapped. The circuit is shown in Fig. 53.

I LIVE 150 miles from the nearest broadcasting station. Kindly give me a 3-tube circuit, as sim-ple as possible, but fairly sensitive. I don't believe that I will be troubled with interference. —Ethel Epstein, San Juno, Neb. The circuit you request is Fig. 52. L is a 75-turn honeycomb coil.

turn honeycomb coil. WHISTLES are heard in the phones of the 1-tube Bernard Superdyne, issue of Nov. 15, when I get a station's wave. What is the cause and remedy 2-Al Michel, 654 Beck St., New York City. You have made connections the wrong way, else L1 and L2 are too tightly coupled. The top of the primary coil (L1) should go to the ground and you may have been misled, although the con-nections were plainly diagramed on the first page of the article. However, proceed in this order: First reverse the connections as they were and reverse the connections of the single coil L3 in the plate circuit. If that doesn't remedy your trouble, replace these connections in the aerial circuit. If whistles still continue to accompany the tuning in of a station, widen the space between the aerial and feedback coils L1L2. If your connec-tions are made according to the author's instruc-tions and the spacing is wide enough the whistles will not be present when you tune. They are caused by over-regeneration. INSTEAD of using a cylinder in the Bernard

INSTEAD of using a cylinder in the Bernard 1-tube Superdyne, can I use duolateral coils for L1L2 so as to take up less room or the aerial-feeihack combination? I have made the set as described by the author and it works wonderfully well. I never heard so much volume from a stage of RF ahead of a crystal detector and the quality of the received signal is indeed "something for room.—R. Malvia, 233 West 76th St., New York City. If your set is working so well is incent

York City. If your set is working so well it is scarcely a good move to make any change just for conserva-tion of space, for if you follow the author's assem-bly plan you will have enough room. However, if you must use a duolateral or honeycomb primary and feedback coil, mount a 5 x 1' strip of hard "ubber on the back of the variable con-denser C1, using bus bar or brass angles, a 50-



A SIMPLE but fairly selective 1-dial circuit. Volume is great and control of wavelength is very simple. C1 is a .00025 mfd. condenser (15 plates); C2 is a 17-plate variable condenser (Fig. 52).

turn honeycomb and a 35-turn honeycomb first being slid onto the strip. Use the 50-turn coil for L1 and the other for L2, varying the coupling until the set operates without whistles. Once that point is reached, secure the two coils to their positions with tie-string.

IF I CUT down the wavelength of my set I get greater selectivity, but less volume. Can you tell me how to keep the wavelength more stable? I use the Haynes circuit.—Gerold Lefkowitz, 8202 Wade Park Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Take off about ten turns from the grid coil, and place a 13-plate variable condenser across the plate coil.

. .

IN THE ISSUE of Aug. 23 RADIO WORLD, in the directions for wiring the 2-tube Inverse Du-plex, you fail to state what should be done with the G posts of the AFT, also one B post?-Wm. Keck, Corpus Christi, Tex. The G posts go to the grid of the following tubes: The B post of the first stage of AF goes to the detector B battery, the second stage to the high voltage B battery.

IS IT possible, by changing the size of the honeycomb coils, to get wavelengths from 50 to 1,500 meters?—F. A. Seaman, 370 7th Ave., New York City. Honeycombs, as manufactured, will not go lower than 175 meters, as an average. However, you may use the honeycomb mounting, winding your own set of coils for these short waves: 8 turns for primary, 12 turns for secondary and 10 turns for tickler. Use a 43-plate variable con-denser in the aerial. These coils work very effi-ciently on waves of 1,500 meters by a mere change of coils. of coils.

I HAVE a 5-tube Atwater-Kent receiving outfit, fully charged A battery, new B batteries and all new tubes. The greatest distance that 1 have

received thus far has been WOR, Newark. Cam you possibly suggest a remedy?—Michael Mo-rales, 334 1st Ave., New York City. Maybe a bad tube or poor aerial.

I CAN'T GET a sound on the split variometer set by Neal Fitzalan-not even the hum of the B batteries. Can I buy a ready split variometer? -J. E. Armstrong, 228 N. Delaware Ave., Phila-delphia.

delphia. Your variometer is not split correctly. The rotor is not completely insulated from the stator. We would advise that you have some experienced radio man, or any radio store, split it for you, or rather, ascertain that it is split correctly. Yous must determine for yourself whether or not a grid condenser is necessary. Every tube has different requirements. If you haven't the polarity of your batteries correct, it is natural that you don't get a sound.

THE DADDY OF THEM ALL!

Great DX, Wonderful Volume. Beautiful Signals!

A very inexpensive circuit, based on the Radiola III.

"A DANDY 1-TUBE DX SET" By Herbert E. Hayden

in Radio World, issue of October 4. Send cents or start your subscription with that number.

RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway New York City

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF STATIONS, revised and corrected up to the minute, will be published in RADIO WORLD next week, issue of November 29, on sale Wednesday, November 26. The last list was published October 18.

13

The time given in programs is Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific, depending on the station's location.

Wednesday, November 19

Wednicsbady, AUVernited to Kyr, Chicago, 536 (C. S. 1. --6:30 A. M. calis-markets. 6:35, children's bedime story by Walter Wisson 7, Joska DeBabary's orch. 7:10, Coon-Sander Sighthawks. 7:20, Joska DeBabary's orch, 7:30, program from KYW's studio. 8, Ann Kelly, sornao; George D. Horne, baritone; Harold Quartetto, 8:30, stage review. 8:45, musical pro-meters of the stage review. 8:45, musical pro-stage review. 8:45, stockman reports. 12:15 P. M. Paugherty's Orch. 3:30, quotations on hay, grain fasture stage. 8:46, musical pro-fasture stage. 8:46, musical pro-stage review. 8:46, musical pro-meters of the stage and the red thy: "Gen-report of the stage and the red thy: "Gen-meters of the stage and the red thy: "Gen-meters of the stage and the red thy: "Gen-stage review. 8:46, musical pro-meters of the stage and the red thy: "Gen-meters of the stage and the red thy: "Gen-meters of the stage and the stage and the stage stage review. 8:46, musical pro-stage review. 8:46, musical pro-meters of the stage and the stage and the stage stage review. 8:46, musical pro-stage review. 8:46, musical pro-stage review. 8:46, musical pro-meters of the stage and the stage and the stage stage review. 8:46, musical pro-meters of the stage and the stage and the stage stage review. 8:46, musical pro-meters of the stage and the stage and the stage stage review. 8:46, musical pro-meters of the stage and pro-met

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Thursday, November 20

KYW, Chicago, 536 (E. S. T.)-6:30 A. M., calis-thenics, also at 7 and 8. 9:30, news and comment of the financial and commercial markets. 10:30, farm and home service. 11:35, table talk by Mrs, Anna J. Peterson. 2:35 P. M., "Afternoon Frolic." 6:02, news, financial, and final markets. 6:35, chil-dren's bedtime story. 7, Joska DeBabary's orch. 7:10, Coon-Sanders Nighthawks; 7:20, Joska De Babary's orch. 8, "Twenty Minutes of Good Reading," by Rev. C. J. Pernin, S. J. 8:20, artists and program announced. 9:20, "Safety First" by Mr. Z. C. Elkin. 10, "At Home"; Coon-Sanders Nighthawks, KDKA, E. Pittsburgh, 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., concert by Scalzo's stockman reports. 12:15 P. M., concert by Scalzo's Orch. 3:30, quotations on hay, grain and feed from the Stockman Studio. 6:30, KDKA Little Symphony Orch, Victor Saudek, conductor. 7:15. Uncle Ed. 7:30, address by a representative of the Pittsburgh Automobile Club. 7:40, stockman and Farmer. 8:30, KDKA. Little Symphony Orch., direction of Victor Saudek. 9:55, time; weather. 11. Pittsburgh Post Studio. KSD, St. Louis, S46 (C. S. T.)-4 P. M., The Home Hour.

II. F.

KSD, St. Louis, 546 (C. S. T.)-4 P. M., The Home Hour.
WEAF, New York City, 492 (E. S. T.)-11 A. M., talks to housewives; musical program, 4 P. M., musical program; lecture direct from Colum-bia University, 6, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Orch.; services New York Federation of Churches; Melo Club Dance Orch.; talk by Bank of America; "Touring"; Hohner Harmony Hour; Mariorie Candee, soprano; Mary Lackland, violinist; The Three Peasants; Milton Rettenberg and Edgar Russell, piano duets; Vincent Lopez and His 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. 5:15, organ and trumpets. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather.

ports. 10:02.

ports. 5:15, organ and trumpets. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather. WQJ. Chicago, 448 (C. S. T.)-11 A. M., Miss Erna Bertrams, "Tempting Thanksgiving Pies." Miss Eleanor Chalmers, "Advice to Home Sew-ers." 3 P. M., Cora Beeman, "Planning Thanks-giving Menus and Marketing List"; Agnes May Allen, Dietitian, "Some Unusual Thanksgiving Suggestions"; Charles T. Wolf, "Colors." 7, Wil-liams and Rainbo Garden Orch.; Sheppard Levine, tenor; Kathryn Snyder, reader; Manual Rodri-guez, Spanish tenor; Mrs. Lydia Lochner con-tralto; Marion Henry, accompanist. 10, Williams

and Rainbo Skylarks; Axel Christensen, piano-logues; Hill, Hirsch and Gorny, Harmony Sing-ers; Rosemary Hughes, soprano; Gail Bandell, contralto; Grace Wilson, contralto; Edna Solo-mon, soprano; Will Rossiter, "The Daddy of mon, soprano; Will Rossiter, "The Daddy o Them All"; Fred Hughes and Bill Axtman, rec

ord artists. CKAC, Montreal, 425 (E. S. T.)-4 P. M., weather and stock reports. 8:30, Canadian National Rail-

and stock reports. 0:30, Canadan ways concert. WOC, Davenport, Ia, 484 (E. S. T.)-10 A. M., market quotations. 10:05, household hints. 10:55, market quotations. 11:10, agricultural bulletins. 12, chimes concert. 12:15 P. M., weather. 2, clos-ing stocks and markets; weekly report of wood market. 6:45, sport news and weather. 7, sand-man's visit. 9, orch. program; Ralph W. Fuller, baritone soloist.

man's visit, 9, orch. program; Kalph W. Fuller, baritone soloist.
WJY, New York City, 405 (E. S. T.)-7:30 P. M., Berlitz French lesson. 8, Mildred Emerson, so-prano. 8:15, Time Pop Question game. 8:30, Wanamaker organ recital. 9:30, Outlook literary talk. 9:45, "Illiteracy Day," Prof. Geo. E. Payne, American Education Week. 10, Al Reiser's Cor-instiane.

taik. 9:45, "litteracy Day," Prot. Geo. E. Payne, American Education Week. 10, Al Reiser's Corinthians.
WDAR, Philadelphia, 385 (E. S. T.)-11:45 A. M., almanac. 12:02 P. M., organ; features; Arcadia Concert Orch.; Feri Sarkozi, director. 2, Arcadia Orch.; artist recital. 4:30, artist recital. 5, question period in the educational talks. 5:45, sporting results and special announcements. 7:30, Dream Daddy.
WJZ, New York City, 455 (E. S. T.)-10 A. M., Housewives Menu, Mrs. Julian Heath. 10:20, The Progress of the World. 10:30, Household Equipment, Ethel R. Peyser. 10:40, Dress Embroideries, by Editor of Needle Art. 10:50, Eleanor Gunn's fashion talk. 1 P. M., Nathan Abas' Hotel Penn-sylvania Orch. 4, Madam Gisela Amati, soprano. 4:15, Albert R. Esche, tenor. 4:30, Bernhard Levitow's Hotel Commodore Tea Music. 5:30, State and Federal agricultural reports; farm and home reports; New York Stock Exchange; foreign exchange; News. 7, Bernhard Levitow's Hotel Commodore Orchestra. 7:35, Collier's Weekly, John B. Kennedy. 8, Wall Street Journal review. 8:10, N. Y. U. Air College; "Geology," Prot. J. Edund Woodman. 8:30, Geology, "Prot. J. Edund Woodman. 8:30, Geology, "Prot. J. Edund Woodman. 8:30, Geology," Collier's Meekly, John B. Kennedy. 8, Wall Street Journal review. 8:10, N. Y. U. Air College; "Geology," Prot. J. Edund Woodman. 8:30, Geology, "Prot. J. Edund Woodman. 8:30, Geology, "Prot. J. Edund Woodman. 8:30, Geology," Prot. J. Edund Moodman. 8:30, Geology, "Prot. J. Edund Moodman. 8:30, Geology, "Prot. J. Edund Moodman. 8:30, Geology, "Prot. J. Edund Moodman. 8:30, Geology," Prot. J. Edund Moodman. 8:30, Geology, "Prot. J. Edund Moo

Waldori-Astoria Dance Orch. **KFI**, Los Angeleas, 469 (P. S. T.)-5 P. M., Her-ald news. 5:30, Examiner news. 6:45, Y. M. C. A. lecture. 7, Don's Melody Makers. 8, Hotel Ambassador Concert Orch. 9, program from Ex-aminer Studio. 10, light opera program; Eileen Hutton, lyric soprano; Wilfrid Cushing, baritone; othere

A. lecture. Y. Don's Melody Makers. 8, Hotel Aminer Studio. 10, light opera program from Examiner Studio. 10, light opera program; Eilee Johns.
 WGBS, New York City, 316 (E. S. T.)–10 A. fing program. 10:20, Ruth Mason Rice, "Is your program. 10:40, Humorous Household readings, by program. 1:30 P. M., Bob Schafer, composer and singer; Mrs. Bob Schafer, soprano; Peter de Rose, by Terses Rose Nagel with Louis John Bartels, by trosses Rose Nagel with Louis John Bartels, "Is your of the Show Off." 3:10, Nanette Marchand Stevenson, so prano. 3:20, Bella N. Zilberman, "Playette". 3:30, Nanette Marchand Stevenson, so prano. 3:20, Bella N. Zilberman, "Gran. 10:40, Humorous Household revenson, so prano. 3:20, Bella N. Zilberman, "Gran, 6:40, Wilf Henius, in "German Movie stars." 3:50, Nanette Marchand Stevenson, so prano. 3:20, Bella N. Zilberman, "Playette". 3:30, Nanette Marchand Stevenson, so prano. 3:40, Wolf Henius, in "German Movie stars." 3:50, Nanette Marchand Stevenson, so prano. 3:40, Wolf Henius, in "German Movie stars." 3:50, Nanette Marchand Stevenson, so prano. 4:40, Wolf Henius, in "German Movie stars." 3:50, Nanette Marchand Stevenson, so prano. 4:40, Wolf Henius, in "German Movie stars." 3:50, Nanette Marchand Stevenson, so prano. 4:40, Will Henius, in "German Movie stars." As an one of the stars of the section of th

1.00

star, Madge Kennedy. 3:30, Bessie Etkin, violinist. 3:45, Winifred Moses, talk, "Making of Fondant." 6:15, Albert E. Sonn, Newark, N. J., Sunday Call, in "Radio for the Layman." 6:30, Tom Cooper's Country Club orch. 7:15, the day's sports by "Jolly Bill" tSeinke.
WHN, New York City, 360 (E. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., Chas. Strickland's Palais D'Or orch. 6:30, Vincent Catanese's Alamac orch. 7:10, WHN employment broadcasting. 9:30, news. 9:37, Harry Harris, tenor. 9:45, Vladimir Tobachnik, baritone; Harry Moody, accompanist. 10, Spear's dance orch. 10:30, Harry Fox and Club Madrid orch. 10:45, Healey and Camp, piano and song. 11, Judith Roth and Al. Wilson, popular songs. 12:15, Bob Schaefer, songwriter and composer. 11:30, Lou Gold's orch., with Loretto McDermott, Herman, Adler and Weil. 12, Ted Lewis and his symphonic Clowns, Revue Intime.

Friday, November 21

Friday, November 21 WEE, Boston, 303 (E. S. T.)–6:30 P. M., Dok-Sisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7, Big Brother (Jub. 7:30, musicale. 8, musicale. 8:30, musicale. WGY, Schenettady, N. Y., 389 (E. S. T.)–11:55 Minor 12:30 P. M., stock market. 12:40, produce market. 12:45, weather. 2, music and lake: "Lighting Fixtures Giving Best Service." Walter A. Bowe. 6, produce and stock market. 2:40, stories. 7, International Sunday School Lesson. 7:45, health talk; selection, "Mel-ody.", farce. "Thirty Days." The adjustment of the store of the store of the store of the market review and agricultural items. 11:55, timely adjustment of the store store of the store of the store of the store of the store store of the store of the store of the store of the store store of the store of the store of the store of the store with U. S. Infantry Bar. Wong reased program and talk on "The Uses of hight Instrumental Trio; children's stories, 6, store of the store of the

The Happiness Candy Boys; United Gates Band. 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 and police reports; A. Candelori and Hotel Adelphia Orch. 8:30, program from Fox Theater. 9:10, Josephine McCulloh, soprano; Harry Snel-son, tenor; Evelyn White, pianist; Kathryn Corey, pianist; Alma Wilson, accompanist. 9:55, time. 10:02, weather. 10:03, organ, Harriette G. Ridley. 10:30, Vincent Rizzo and his Hotel Syl-vania Orch.

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THREE STARS OF WLW—At the left and cen-ter are the well-known Henry J. Lange and Marion MCKay, of Lange-McKay Castle Farm Or-chestra fame. Fred Smith, at the right, is show-ing them a letter from an enthusiastic admirer. WLW is the Crosley station at Cincinnati.

10, Swartz Sisters Trio. 11, Ambassador Hotel

10. Swartz Sisters Trio. 11, Ambassador Hotel Orch.
WGBS, New York City, 316 (E. S. T.)—10 A. M., fimely talks by Terese. 10:10, Estelle Liebling program. 10:20, Real Romance of America, "Gery Trude B. Tucker," 10:30, Estelle Liebling program, Parodi's Orch. 3, interview by Terese Rose Richard Dix, movie star. 3:10, Dorothy Virginia Sutton, soprano. 3:20, Maybelle A. Burbridge, in "Beauty Talk." 3:30, Dorothy Virginia Sutton, soprano. 4:20, Maybelle A. Burbridge, in "Beauty Talk." 3:30, Dorothy Virginia Sutton, soprano. 6, Uncle Geebee, 6:30, Nat. Martin's "H'll Say She Is" Orch.
Women's Wear." 3:10, song recital. 3:20, "Beauty and Personality," by Elsie Pierce. 3:25, urrent topics. 3:35, piano recital. 3:30, thagang of the America, 6:30, Nat. May and Personality," by Elsie Pierce. 3:26, urrent topics. 3:35, piano recital. 3:30, thagang of news items and music. 2:30, matines of the Art. Hickman's dance orch. 6:30, Nat. May and Personal. 8, Los Angeles Flute Club. Cat. Art. Hickman's dance orch. 6:30, with and provide and song. 3:15, Richard May, on "The Conquest of Happines." 3:30, Sar Ches. 7. J.-7. A. M. Wom chas, Arthur E. Bagley. 2:30 P. M., Sar Make, Donahu, and song. 3:15, Richard May, on "The Conquest of Happines." 3:30, Sar Mexar, Mark, May and Street, 7, Log e orch. 7:45, days of the Sar Mark, "Sar Mark, "The Mark, Manne, Sar Mark, "The Mark, Manne, Sar Mark, "The Mark, Sar Mark, Sar Mark, "The Mark, Mark, "Sar Mark, "The Mark, Mark, "Sar Mark, "The Mark, Sar Mark, "The Mark, Mark, "Mark, "M

Saturday, November 22

Saturday, November 22 KDKA, E. Pittsburgh, 326 (E. S. T.)–9:45 A. M., stockman reports. 11:55, time; weather. 12, stockman reports. 1:30 P. M., concert by Daugh-erty' Orch. 2:30, Carnegie Tech-Quantico Ma-rines football game from Forbes Field, Pittsburgh. 6, Westinghouse Band, under the direction of T. J. Vastine. 7, Wimble, the Wanderer. 7:30, sport review by James J. Lorg. 7:45, features. 8:30, Westinghouse Band. 9:55, time; weather. KSD, St. Louis, 546 (C. S. T.)–4 P. M., For the housewice. 8, St. Louis Symphony Orch, Rudolph Gaz. conductor; 11, Varsity Club Orch. Westing ame, direct from the Yale Bowl at New Haven, Graham McNamee announcing. 4:00, Clif-football game, direct from the Yale Bowl at New Haven, Graham McNamee announcing. 4:00, Clif-foot Lodge Orch. 6, music Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; boys' stories by Fred J. Turner; Genevieve Mc-kenna, dramatic soprano; Anna Daly, violinist, and Anita Fontaine, pianist; Waldorf-Astoria Orch, Silo P. M., sports results and police re-orts. 5:16, grand organ, trumpets, J. W. C. I. Band, Arthur A. Rosander, director. 9:55, time. WO, Chicago, 448 (C. S. T.)–11 A. M., Mrs.

Band, Arthur A. Rosander, uncert, uncert, J. S. Hunder, 10:02, weather.
 WOJ, Chicago, 448 (C. S. T.)-11 A. M., Mis. Frank Nichols, talk; H. F. West, "Pressure Cookers." 7 P. M., Williams and His Rainbo Garden Orch.; Mme. Johanna Young, soprano;

Carl G. Linner, pianist. 10, Williams and His Rainbo Skylarks; Jerry Sullivan, song writer; Sandy Meek, Scotch tenor; Clarence Theders, tenor; Lew Butler, the Giant of Radio; The Melodians, Laurie, Eddie and Bennie; other radio artists to be announced.
CKAC, Montreal, 425 (E. S. T.)-7 P. M., Kiddies' stories in French and English. 7:30, Rex Battle and his Mount Royal Hotel Orch. 8:30, La Presse Studio concert. 10:30, Joseph C. Smith and his Mount Royal Hotel Dance Orch.
WGBS, New York City, 316 (E. S. T.)-10 A. M., timely talks by Terese. 10:10, Helen Carner, pianist. 10:20, Bella N. Zilberman, "Education of Children." 10:30, Helen Carner, pianist. 1:30 P. M., Gertrude Casriel, pianist; Charles C. Hohmann, bass. 3, club woman's period. 3:10, Richard Brown, pianist. 3:40, shopping talk. 3:50, Richard Brown, pianist. 3:40, shopping talk. 3:50, Richard Brown, pianist. 3:40, shopping talk. 3:50, Richard Brown, pianist. 3:40, Song movie chats, by Sam Comly. 9:40, Yaughn DeLeath, original Radio Girl. 10:10, Hotel Empire, Concert Trio. 11, special musical program.
WOC, Davenport, Ia, 484 (E. S. T.)-10 A. M.,

Empire, Concert Trio. 11, special musical pro-gram. WOC, Davenport, Ia., 484 (E. S. T.)-10 A. M., market. 10:05, household hints. 10:55, time. 11, weather and river forecast. 11:05, market quota-tions. 11:10, agricultural bulletins. 12, chimes concert. 12:15 P. M., weather. 12:17, closing mar-kets. 6:45, sport news and weather. 7, sandman's visit. 7:30, discussion of the International Sun-day School Lesson. 9, The Palmer School Radio Orch., Ralph W. Fuller, baritome soloist. WDAR, Philadelphia, 395 (E. S. T.)-11:45 A. M., almanac. 12:02 P. M., organ; features from the Studio; Arcadia Concert Orch. 2, Arcadia Orch.; artist recifal. 4:30, dance program by the Cotton pickers. 5:45, sporting results. 7:30, Dream Daddy.

Index to Radio World Issues from Jan. 5 to Sept. 20, 1924, thor-oughly indexed and cross-indexed. Send 15 cents for copy of Oct. 18 issue to Radio World, 1493 Broadway, New York City.

Studio on Broad Highway



B R O A DCASTING done right before the public gaze has its fascination, but when the business of having one's plcture taken is before the house, even exploited broadcasting is relegated to the background. W J Z, whose aerial towers atop the A eolian Building in E as t Forty - second Street are one of the sights of New York City, utilized the showwindow on the street floor to exhibit their latest style of broadcasters. Arthur Kraft, lyric tenor, and Frank La Forge, planist, are pictured. (Kvdel & Herbert)

AT RIGHT, the joy of getting a DX station, say 2,000 miles away, is one of the radio thrills bound to bring a smile to any fan's face. Hence the beaming countenance.





UP IN THE ATTIC, Edward Davidson, 396 Friendship Street, Providence, R. 1., armed with a jimmy pipe, is engaged on a DX hunting expedition, aided by RADIO WORLD, whose accurate list of stations enables him to identify distant announcers who seem to have a sore throat. An alarm clock before him serves to remind him when breakfast time arrives. On the wall hangs a map.



EARL SANDE, famous jockey, badly injured in a spill when the Saratoga racing season opened last Summer, is back home from the hospital, his convalescence speeded up by the joy of radio. He is shown at his home with his wife. Sande, who rode Zev to victory against Papyrus, says he'll be back in the saddle next Spring, if he can spare the time from his set. (United).

Elected



WM. HOWARD TAFT, only living ex-President, now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was photographed just after being elected Chief Judge of DX receivers. He carried all States (to his cars) except Wisconsin and the Southern Tier, where the Static Party won an unpopular majority. (Henry Miller).



THE RECORD for the farthest reception is claimed by William Choat, operator of the S.S. Arctic (Canadian). Anybody who desires to challenge his claim-and the challenge is perilous-may write him at P. O. Box 390, Montreal, Canada.

Ches



THE CITY COLL campaign. This cities, the comp ether. Photo she reception over d merry time of it radio apparatus. discussed at reg as work but as p notion that



THE RETURNS moment's delay. then only on Sur Here we see a s lective agency a The signals came

Match Radioed



RADIO CLUB is preparing for an active winter thes chess matches between contestants in distant flashing their moves to their opponents via the test match. Besides code, phone transmission and east is undertaken and, all told, the boys have a eir quarters are coupled with the latest and best o experiments are conducted and reports read and meetings. This the student members do not figure And some of the fathers of to-day have the mistaken the boys would rather play than work. Nev-er!

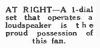


a the thing and they must be obtained without a F thall results come second only to S.O.S. calls, and a and holidays, in the estimation of the football fans. A god up in the street, with a loop used as the cold no loudspeaker erected on the top of an automobile. Instrong and clear and assembled fans were overjoyed.

Crystals Tested as Oscillators



CRYSTALS as radiofrequency amplifiers are being tested by the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D, C. H. DeGroot is shown engaged in research work. At left is the quartz oscillator, next the Heterodyne and at right the wavemeter to be calibrated. The arrangement is used for frequency standardization. (Henry Miller).





WHEN there's a radio show in town you may be sure that the younger element can't he kept away from it. And why should they?

RADIO WORLD

Programs Saturday, November 22 (Concluded from page 15)

liams radio trio. 10:45, George Natanson, popular songs with piano and ukulele accompaniment. 1, Jimmy Clarke and entertainers. 11:30, Sam Lan-nin and his Roseland dance orch.

Sunday, November 23

WEEI, Boston, 303 (E. S. T.)-3:45 P. M., pro-gram from New York Studio. 7:20, Mark Strand Theatre program, N. Y. City. WCAE, Pittsburgh, 462 (E. S. T.)-10:45 A. M., services from Rodef Shalom temple. 3, People's Radio church services. 4, piano recital by Prof. Otto Kalteis. 6:30, concert from William Penn hotel.

hotel.
WHO, Des Moines, Ia., 526 (E. S. T.)-7:30 P.
M., The Bankers' Life Radio artists.
WOO, Philadelphia, 509 (E. S. T.)-10:30 A. M., morning services from Bethany Presbyterian Church; Rev. A. Gordon MacLennan, pastor.
2:30 P. M., musical exercises opening Sunday school. 6, old-time hymns and melodies and sacred chimes recital.
CKAC, Montreal, 425 (E. S. T.)-4:30 P. M., sacred concert.

sacred concert. WDAF, Kansas City, Mo., 411 (C. S. T.)-4 P. M., program by the Mu Phi Epsilon Musical

Society. WLW, Cincinnati, 423 (C. S. T.)-9:30 A. M., school by staff of Sunday school publications. II, services of Church of Covenant, Dr. Frank Stev-enson, minister. 7:45 P. M., services of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Frederick McMillan, minister. 8:45, concert by the Western and Southern orch., William Kopp, director; soloist, Dan Beddoe. tenor.

Southern orch., William Kopp, director; soloist, Dan Beddoe, tenor. WCBD, Zion, III, 345 (C. S. T.)-8 P. M., Mrs. Mayfield and Mrs. Faassen, soprano and alto; Miss Ida Peterson and Mrs. Evelyn Uhlik Depew, soprano and alto; Mrs. Mayfield, soprano; Mr. M. P. Barton, tenor; Mr. E. B. Paxton, baritone; Miss Edith Teeple, reader; Mrs. Lillis Albrant Leech, piano; Mr. Herman Becker, cello. WIP, Philadelphai, 509 (E. S. T.)-4 P. M., serv-ices under the auspices of the Germantown Y. M. C. A. 7:15, evening service, broadcast direct from Holy Trinity Church. 9:30, Ben Stad and his WIP Symphony orch.

Election Returns Heard Aboard a Train

R ADIO election returns were served to passengers aboard speeding passenger trains successfully for the first time in history the night of the Presidential election, marking an epoch in the progress wireless transmission. Approximately 1,000 passengers traveling between New York and Chicago aboard the Twentieth York and Chicago aboard the Twentieth Century Limited on the New York Con-tral Railroad heard the news reports of the counting of the national voting con-tinuously from 7:15 p. m. until 1 o'clock next morning. The receiving sets were placed on the book-case shelves at the forward and of the observation care at placed on the boox-case shelves at the forward end of the observation cars at the rear of the trains, each one manned by an engineer of the Western Electric.

Literature Wanted

THE names of readers of RADIO WORLD who deaire literature from radio jobbers and dealers, are published in RADIO WORLD, on request of the reader. The blank below may be used, or a post card or letter will do instead. or letter will do instead. Service Editor, Radio World, 1493 Broadway, New York City. I desire to receive radio literature. Name City or town..... State Dealer ?

Willis Lee, 539 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Iran M. Carlson, New York City. W. C. W. Haslam, 1313 Earl St., Philadelphia,

- Pa. 9HP; R. A. Gerrard, 308 Birchwood Ave., Louis-
- Ville, Ky. O. M. Burrows, Exeter, N. H. Joseph D. Mirault, 168 Sargent St., Holyoke,
- Mass. Fred Zimmerman, 205 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. Jno. A. Rose, 32 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. Edw. Carman. 514 W. 168th St., N. Y. C. Clifton Andrews, Syracuse, Neb. Joe W. Smith, Box 12, Rockport, Ind.



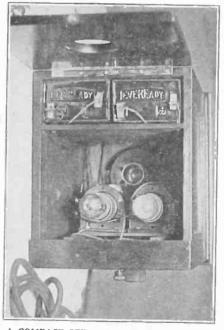
KATHERINE SPENCER, noted stage beauty, who broadcast from WOR, discussing consorship.

WBZ, Springfield, Mass., 337 (E. S. T.)--10:45 A. M., church services transmitted from Church of the Unity, Reverend Charles A. Wing, pastor. 8 P. M., "The Larger Americanism," by James T. Williams, Jr., editor in chief of the Boston Tran-script. 8:30, Estey organ, E. Rupert Sicrom, or-ganist. 9:30, Ethel Cury, soprano; Alma Ger-rish, accompanist; Matthew J. Dickinson, bari-tone; C. Edward Eaton, accompanist.

Monday, November 24

WCBD, Zion, Ill., 345 (C. S. T.)-8 P. M., Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Larose and Barton, mixed quartet; Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Barton and Mr. Thomas, trio; J. D. Thomas, baritone; Grace Windle, contralto; L. J. Hire, viola; Miriam Hol-lingshead, flute; Mrs. Mary Oakes Bagg, reader; Bessie Wiedman, piano.

KGO, Oakland, Cal., 312 (P. S. T.)--1:30 P. M., Y. stock reports. 1:40, S. F. stock reports. 45, weather. 3, studio musical program. 4, 1:45,



A COMPACT SET is this 2-tube reflex, the two B hatteries side by side, the two 4½-volt A bat-teries underneath.



WHAT Results Did You Obtain from Constructing Sets or Parts Following Data Published in Radio World? Write to Results Editor, Radio World, 1493 Broadway, New York City

Henry Halstead and dance orch. 5:30, Aunt Betty stories. 6:45, N. Y. stock reports. 6:55, S. F. stock reports. 7, weather. 7:05, S. F. produce. 7:10, baseball scores. 7:15, news items. 8, educa-

stock reports. /, weather the state of the second reports. /, weather the state of the second reports. /, weather the second reports. /, weather the second reports. /, News orch. 3:50, weather. 3:55, market reports. 7, News orch. 3:50, weather. 3:50, market reports. 7, News orch. 3:50, weather. 3:50, market reports. 7, News orch. 3:50, weather. 3:30, news; library news. 4:30, stock market reports. 6:30, dinner concert from William Penn Hotel. 7:30, Uncle Kaybee. 7:45, special feature. 8, music chat by Mrs. Ethely Davis. 8:15, radio dancing lesson by Arthur Murary. 8:30, concert by artist-pupils. 9, concert by the A. & P. Gypsy string ensemble. 10:30, Flight of The Mythical Dirigible; Miller's Original orch.
WHO. Des Moines, Ia., 526 (E. S. T.)-7:30 P.

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Tuesday, November 25

WLW, Cincinnati, 423 (E. S. T.)-10:45 A. M., forecast and business reports. 4, lesson in "llon", mankagiving dinner talk by Miss Eleanor Ahearn; recital by pupils of William Kyle. 9, Wendell Hall, concert by the Ohio Rubber quar-tet; entertainment from Goodwin's Palm Gardens. 11, program continued. CKAC, Montreal, 425 (E. S. T.)-4 P. M., weath-er and stock reports. 7, kidies' stories in French and English. 7:30, Rex Battle and his Mount Royal orch. 8:30, La Presse variety entertain-ment. 10:30, Joseph C. Smith and Mount Royal orch.

orch. WCAE, Pittsburgh, 462 (E. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., news; weather. 3:30, news. 4:30, stock market. 6:30, concert from William Penn Hotel, 7:30, Uncle Kaybee. 7:45, concert by the Mellow Moon serenaders. 9, concert by Eveready entertainers. 10:30, entertainment by "Sid" and Loew's Aldine theatre yang.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 (E. S. T.)-12:30 P. M., music by the Red-head Girl and Count Rubinoff-sky, Russian pianist. 8:30, Mrs. D. A. Little and Mrs. Sam R. Harwell, solo and duet, and Victoria Howard, pianist. 11, organ recital by Dwight Brown.

Mrs. Sam K. Harwell, Sold and Gall by Dwight Brown.
WBZ, Springfield, Mass., 337 (E. S. T.)-11:55
M. A., time, weather, Springfield market report. 7.05, bed-time story. 7:15, world market report. 7:05, bed-time story. 7:15, world market survey. 7:30, Leo Reisman and Hotel Brunswick orch. 8:30, John A. Scott, tenor and cornetist, and mixed quartet. 9:30, Marjorie Posselt, violinist and soprano. 9:55, time, weather. 10, special inter-national radio week program in the international language, "Esperanto."
WMAQ, Chicago, 447.5 (C. S. T.)-12 M., pro-gram under Illinois Manufacturers' Association. 4.P. M., American Red Cross nursing talk, Estelle Weitman. 4:30, musical program by pupils of Chicago Philharmonic conservatory. 6, Chicago heatre organ. 6:30, Hotel LaSalle orch. 8. The Daily News' book review. 8:20, travel talk, by Clara E. Laughlin. 8:40, talk from Chicago semi-weekly lecture. 9:15, program by the Gunn school.

RADIO WORLD

Storm Raised Over Hayden's Set

RESULTS EDITOR:

THE illustrated description of the supposedly Radiola III circuit by Herbert E. Hayden in the Oct. 4 issue of RADIO WORLD will not work as shown, be-cause the most important feature of this alleged 1-tube DX circuit is omitted, pos-sibly purposely; as I have never seen a correct published diagram of this circuit. correct published diagram of this circuit. The circuit as shown will be correct if the plate rotor is wound in a reverse direction from all the other windings. The writer uses this circuit with two stages of audio, with an inside antenna and hears most of the 500-watt stations in the United States and Canada all the

and hears most of the 500-watt stations in the United States and Canada, all the 1000-watt stations and many others. I use 199 tubes and Type E Baldwin phones. After trying numerous circuits this was selected as the best for distance, volume, selectivity and quality. The antenna is composed of 6 wires (No. 14), 42 feet long, spaced $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and connected together at both ends. The wires are supported by porcelain insula-tors on the under side of the roof, which is covered with slate. H. B. Ĥ. В. is covered with slate.

RESULTS EDITOR:

I HOOKED up the 1-tube DX set de-scribed by Herbert E. Hayden in RADIO WORLD, issue of October 4, and the results were far greater than what you promised. I have four good sets on hand, giving entire satisfaction, but from now your Lethe DX set will be my calculated your 1-tube DX set will be my exclusive pet. My coil for the set was a homemade affair, wound on a cardboard tube as per your specifications. Fixed con-densers are of Freshman and Dulilier make. The set is very easy to assemble, inexpensive and gives excellent results on Inexpensive and gives excellent results on local and DX reception. It is selective and very sensitive, which qualities give such remarkable long-distance results. Please accept my sincere thanks for pub-lishing the 1-tube DX set, and in the future RADIO WORLD will be my weekly companion.

WM. A. GODLEWSKI, St. Louis, Mo. 449 Wallace Ave.,

Sta. B, R-1, Columbus, O., Oct. 11, 1924

RESULTS EDITOR:

THE 1-tube set by Herbert E. Hayden, Oct. 4 issue, is great. I have been using this set with 201A tubes, 30 ohm rheostat in detector, and a 6 ohm rheostat in amplifier. Instead of the fixed con-densers in aerial I use a good 23-plate variable, with a Freshman verner dial. I use a few turns less on the stationary coils AB, P & L, and a few more turns on the rotors. The substitution of the variable condenser will make it the best 3-tube set I know of. My AFT are highratio Acme.

ELMER R. COE.

RESULTS EDITOR: **T** NOTE that you invite correspondence from makers of any of the circuits described in RADIO WORLD. It might interest your readers to know how I made a coil for the 1-tube set described by Herbert E. Hayden in the Oct. 4 issue. Not having a tubing of the right size at hand and being too busy to make one I wound the coils, both stator and rotor, in basket weave fashion by drawing circles on a 1" board, putting in 15 dowels 3/16" for stator and 13 for rotor. I

cemented the wire at crossings between dowels with collodion. Then I cut a piece of 3/16 hard rubber panel to $1'' \times 8''$ and clamped it to panel and drilled two 3/16 holes where the rotor shafts would come and a hole in each end for No. s brass machine screws, then remove the strip from panel and enlarge the rotor holes in panel to $\frac{1}{4}$ ". I then drilled $\frac{1}{4}$ " holes in the 1" x 8" strip exactly where the coils would come and countersunk these holes on the side next to panel. I then melted up some composition from top of an old dry cell and, holding the coils exactly in place, I poured enough of the composition through the countersunk holes in the panel strip to hold the coils firmly in place. I further reinforced the coils by running a piece of 3/16 rubber rod through the dowel holes in the coils at the fifth hole from where they were cemented to the strip and another in the 10th series of holes.

I then turned down two pieces of $\frac{1}{4''}$ rubber rod to 3/16 just far enough to make a shoulder at the 1" x 8" strip, strip, drilled a small pin hole through the 3/16 part of rod 3/16 from the shoulder and threaded the end. I then cut two pieces of the 3/16 in. panel stuff 34'' wide and as long as the rotor coils were wide. In exact center I drilled and tapped hole for rotor shaft and cach side of this hole drilled and counter sunk ¼" holes. The rotor coils were now mounted on these pieces, pigtail connections-soldered on and other connections of coil soldered.

The coil was then mounted on panel with No. 8 machine screws and 1" rubber tubing for bushings, the rotor shaft run in the holes and pinned and then screwed into the tapped holes in the rotor mountings. The set was then completed along the lines as given by Mr. Hayden, except that I mounted the panel upright and used a larger cabinet. It is, without ex-ception, the most powerful 1-tube set I ever tested. I tried it out last night and could bring in about every station on the map within 1,500 miles with a volume and quality of tone that is surprising. CHAS. W. GRAY, Brisben, N. Y.

RESULTS EDITOR: HAVE been a reader of your wonderful magazine for about two years and have often wished information concerning the circuit you publish in Oct. 4 issue and now I have it the 1-tube DX 4 Issue and now I have it the I-tube DA set. I am anxious to tell you and the readers of RADIO WORLD how I appreciate this information. I have constructed this circuit as per Herbert E. Hayden's instructions and it is a perfect receiver. constructed this circuit at a cost of \$8.90. winding and making the tuner myself. I completed it Oct. 9 and have heard all the stations I am used to hearing, ranging in distance up to 1,500 miles, with more volumn than ever before.

JOE BOYD, Box 167, Wyona, Okla.~

USE 125 FEET FOR AERIAL

OR an aerial use a single copper wire F F OK an aerial use a single copper with about 125 feet long, including the lead-in. The higher the wire the better will be the results. If you wish to favor reception from the west, point the antenna toward the west and take the lead-in off the western end of the wire. Keep the antenna and lead-in free from touching any objects such as trees, wires or the house.



Patented in U. S. A. and Foreign Countries

Receivers

THE Magnavox circuit is L a highly perfected form of tuned radio frequency with Unit Tuner, characterized by exceptional selectivity, clearness and volume.



TRF-50 (as illustrated)—is a 5-tube tuned radio frequency receiver with built-in Magnavor Reproducer unit \$150.00



TRF-5 (as illustrated)—is identical with the above but encased in smaller cabinet without built-in Reproducer . . \$125.00

With the development of these Magnavox Receivers, radio has entered the stage of permanent design.

From simplicity of control to reliability of performance, the Magnavox cabinet sets offer the utmost value in their field.

Magnavox Radio Products are sold by good dealers everywhere. Catalog on request. THE AGNAVOX COMPANY New York: 350 West 31st Street San Francisco: 274 Brannan St. Canadian Distributors: Perkins Electric Limited, Toronto, Montreal, Winning

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A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK LECTIONS may come and elections E may go but Radio will run on forever





TELEPHONE: LACKAWANNA 6976, 2063 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY (Dated Saurday of same sweet) FROM PUBLICATION OFFICE HENNESSY BADIO PUBLICATIONS CORPORATION ROLAND BURKE HENNESSY, Fresident M. B. HENNESSY, Fresident FRED 8, CLARK, Seving and Manager 1493 RROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. (Putnam Bidg., Times Square and 43rd Street) Buropan Representative: The International News Co., Breams Bidgs., Chencery Lane, London, Eng. Paris, France, Brensent, 38 Arenue de l'Opers.

EDITOR, Roland Burke Hennessy MANAGING EDITOR, Herman Bernard TECHNICAL EDITOR, Abnor J. Gelula

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ADVERTISING RATES

BATES-Page, 7 Val1", S100.00; half page, 3% D. C. or 5%13" cl., \$100.00; quarter page, 4% D. C., \$50.00; one col., 2%11", \$66.56, \$7.00 per inch. Per scate line, 50c. Times Discount: 53 Confecentive Issues, 20%; 26 Times Consecutively, or E. O. W. One Year, 15%; 4 Consecutive Issues, 10%.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten cents per word. Minimum, 10 words. Cash with Entered as second-class matter, March 28, 1923, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under the act of March 3, 1879.

NOVEMBER 22, 1924

The Pointed Program

FELLOW who had little jack and who wanted to open a broadcasting station found out that it required a pair of jacks or better.

O determine the efficiency of your set, divided the distance of the farthest station you have received by the number of tubes and add one stage of audio-frequency.

B ODY capacity is often deter-mined at the dinner table.

S OME democratic persons with Super-Heterodynes even bid the time of the day to crystal set owners. * *

GOOD way to cut out interfer-A ence is to turn the rheostat knob until the indicator points to the "off" side. * *

S TRONG signals burden the an-tenna so much that it is a common sight to see aerial masts at the Neutrodyne angle-57.3 degrees.

Too Much DX for Fido



November 22, 1924



The Ignorant Treachery of Some Dealers Hurts Radio

YOU would not expect to have electric washing machine salesmen going from house to house saying : "Madam, these machines are an awful nuisance; they do no good; won't you please buy one?" Perhaps some feminine humorist, with money to spare, would buy one-and, lo and behold, she would find it excellent. She would tell her neighbors about its wonders. And meanwhile the salesman would still be making the rounds, telling the good women of the community that his wares were next to worthless, while the comparatively few customers, all of them well satisfied, were doing their philanthropic best to live down the salesman's strange assertions.

It would indeed be a topsy-turvy world in which such things happened. Yet they are happening in the radio trade, every day, every week, year in, year out. Dealers permit fierce barking and heinous noises to be emitted from distorting amplifying devices attached to demonstration receivers. Everybody is familiar with this capital offense against the ear. One walks faster, to get out of hearing of the program as it is being butchered with the dealer's delighted sanction.

Meanwhile thousands on thousands of persons who would have radio sets do not buy any because they think that quality reception is something not yet attained by radio and that the offending dealer's example of audible savagery is all one can get for one's money. And you may tell these folks that their verdict is based on perjured evidence and promise to prove to them in your own home that their verdict is wrong, but it is an enormous task. Besides, the fans of the nation can not undertake any such socialized salesmanship to atone for the crimes of dealers who are foisting this fallacy upon untold thousands. Of 21,000,000 homes in the United States, only 3,500,000 are equipped with radio. While we may be proud of the great growth in three short years we must not forget that radio is now a well-perfected industry, that it is a science of such popular possibilities as are without parallel in history, and that IT IS NOT ENOUGH that only one-third of the homes should have radios. Today, right now, two-thirds should be on the favorable side, with the other third ready and willing to participate in this great source of inexpensive enjoyment and education.

Why let offending dealers with their distorting devices keep up their pinchpenny yet unintentional propaganda against radio? Make them do radio a good turn. If they have not the brains to do so, lend them your brains. If there is a dealer whose offenses have come to your ears, report him. Write to Trade Editor, RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway, New York City, and steps will be taken at once to remedy the deplorable condition.

He must use a non-distorting amplifier or get out of the game.

THE RADIO SHOW

(Concluded from page 11)

grams from London, Paris and Berlin grams from London, raris and Berlin may be easily heard in America are be-ing carefully considered. When such a plan is put into practice the value of broadcasting will be greatly increased and one more link of friendship and un-derstanding will be forward between the derstanding will be forged between the Old World and the New."

He pointed out that it will soon be possible to carry on two-way telephone conversation between a passenger on board a ship in midocean and any point board a snip in midocean and any point on land where an ordinary telephone is available. "At present," he went on, "transoceanic as well as marine radio messages are dispatched by means of telegraph code signals, but the transtelegraph code signals, but the trans-oceanic radio telephone, now under de-velopment, through the joint efforts of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America, bids us to expect that before many years it will be possible and con-venient for any one of us to pick up his telephone and in a short time be con-nected with his party in Europe or with his stateroom on some liner in midhis stateroom on some liner in mid-ocean."

RADIO SETS FOR THE BLIND

T HE American Radio Association has I started a campaign for funds for equipping all homes of blind persons with radio. Radio fans are asked to conwith radio. Radio tans are asked to ton-tribute toward the fund through local newspapers or directly to the American Foundation for the Blind, 41 Union Square, New York City. Old sets and spare parts are not desired, as it is be-livered heat to purchase the set of the set lieved best to purchase new equipment, which will be done with the approval of an advisory committee on which gov-ernment radio experts will be represented.



RADIO TELEG. & TELEPHONE RECEIVERS FOR BEGINNERS-Mailed on receipt of 75c. The Columbia Print, 1493 Broadway, N. Y. C.

RADIO WORLD

"ADDING ONE STACE OF AF" explained in Radio World, issue of Oct. 18. Send 15 cents. Radio World, 1493 Broadway, N. Y. C.



MR. DX HOUND

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A Character Created by RADIO WORLD Artist

RADIO WORLD

November 22, 1924





The Radio Trade

\$67,000 Summer Export Drop Explained WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. WHILE it is acknowledged that the manufac-ture and sale of radio apparatus this summer far exceeded that of any previous similar period, it is a curious fact that exports of radio apparatus during the summer months this year were around \$67,000 less than those of last year. However, the fact that radio exports were larger last summer than this was due to a large ship-ment to Sweden, amounting to \$443,599, during July, 1923. This figure established a high record for shipments of radio apparatus to any one country during a single month which has never been beaten. been beaten.

Here are the exports for the summer months of 1924 compared to those of 1923:

1924 Pounds	Value	1923 Pounds	Value
June164,589	\$307,884	June102,660	\$223,589
July160,993	297,586	July618,512	682,885
Aug291,229	541,238	Aug141,564	307,127
Total616,811	\$1,146.708	Total 862 736	\$1 213 601





Wisconsin Dealers Adopt Rules MILWAUKEE

THE following is an extract of the rules adopted by the Wisconsin Radio Association, applicable to dealers:

 to dealers: 1. No radio receiver sent out on approval except on payment of a delivery charge of \$10 and purchase of antenna equipment if needed. Delivery charge will be refunded if receiver is purchased.
 2. Sets on approval will be considered sold if and returned within three days. Antenna equipment is not returnable.
 3. Any material on trial not returned in good condition must be paid for.
 4. A charge of 1 per cent. per month is made on altime payment sales. One-third of the total price must be paid in cash.
 5. No free instruction service on receivers after thirty days. Any service after that period will be charged for at \$1.50 per hour and expenses; minimum charge 75 cents.
 6. All batteries and tubes are tested before delivery. No exchange will be made except or manufacturing defects and after factory in- spection.
 7. Extra charge of angeight testing of tubes to and tubes are tested before to and the payment sales and after factory in- spection.
 All batteries of angeight testing of tubes to and the same and after factory in- spection.
 A charge of angeight testing of tubes to
 A charge of angeight testing of tubes
 A charge of tubes
 A charge of tubes testing t No radio receiver sent out on approval except 1.

ection. Extra charge of special testing of tubes to

7. Daria charge of special testing of tubes to meet exacting specifications, \$1 per tube.
 Don't ask us for discounts. Our goods and our service are worth the price we ask.
 No radio merchandise is returnable for credit

credit.

Co-operative Corporation Formed in New York

FORMED IN INEW YOFK RADIO OWNERS, INC., has been formed as "The Fans' Own Company," incorporated in New York with \$2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, to be issued to the customers by the Liberty National Bank. Clarence Worden, vice-president of the company, said: "We have an organization which will ultimately be owned by the radio fans themselves. We decided that the great need of the potential fans was a company which would share its profits with its customers. Accordingly we worked out a plan whereby each customer of Radio Owners, Inc., will receive one share of preferred, non-assessable dividend-paying stock in the company



with every ten-dollar purchase. We interested the Liberty National Bank of New York in the proposition and that organization made a con-tract with us whereby they will issue our stock to our customers upon the payment by us of \$1 in eash for every share issued. This payment is kept in a segregated fund by the Liberty Natioral Bank, and is not available to Radio Owners, Inc., for promotion. The \$1 payment against every share of stock issued belongs to the stock and gives it a par value of \$1 at once. Any standard receiver on the market can be purchased at standard prices. The stock offer applies to any purchase. A \$100 purchase entitles the purchaser to 10 shares of stock." Most of the business is being done through the mails, but a showroom has been equipped for the New York fans, at the company's offices, 331 Madison Avenue. The officers are: E. Lester Barnes, president; Frederick R. Mather, vice-president; Clarence Worden, vice-president; Ed-ward B. Kelly, treasurer; Harry R. Perley, secre-tary; E. Lester Barnes, Jacob I. Goodstein, Ed-ward B. Kelly, Edward Staats Luther, Frederick R. Mather, Ralph K. Wadsworth, Clarence Word-en, directors.

Coming Events

NOV. 17-22-Buffalo Radio Show.

NOV. 18-23-Chicago Radio Fair. They advertise

NOV. 24 TO 20, INCLUSIVE - International Radio Week.

DEC. 1-7-Newark Radio Fair. DEC. 1 TO 8, INCLUSIVE-Boston Radio Expe-sition, Mechanica Building, Boston.



Business Opportunities Radio and Electrical

Rates: 40c a line; Minimum, 3 lines.

SALES RIGHTS on radio log can be purchased. Box Al, Radio World.

ELECTRICAL AND MACHINE work wanted; models and special machines completely construct-ed; also light drilling, assembling. Leo F. Robert-son, Inc., 540 West 22nd St., N. Y. C. Watkins 8563.

RADIO MANUFACTURER-Low-loss con-denser, seeking national distribution, desires to communicate with reputable jobbers or distrib-uters. Box A2, Radio World.

INVENTORS-Have your models made at Her-man's. 64 Laíayette St., N. Y. C. Phone Franklin 1485.

RADIO-Established business, located on Broad-way, Washington Heights, for sale; low for cash. Address Gatens, 290 Broadway, N. Y. C.

CRAM'S LATEST SHEET MAP in 3 colors, flat in tube, 35c, with log 40c. The Columbia Print, 1493 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Arcoe Hydrometer

Arcoe Hydromter is marketed by the Arcoe Thermometer is marketed by the Arcoe Thermometer Co., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, manufacturers and importers of technical instruments of precision. An outstand-ing feature of this hydrometer is the three-colored, easily-read float, reading half charge, full charge and dead battery, making it as easy for the novice to get accurate battery reading as for the professional. This float also has four prongs on top and four prongs or feet on bottom to prevent its sticking to sides of the glass tube, which insures absolute accuracy. Tested



Canadian Dist., De Forest Radio Corp., Ltd., Toronto

for durability, this hydrometer stood the severest tests for rough usage as the bulb and spout are of the heaviest reinforced rubber, the glass tube also being protected by a casing of rubber. (Tested and approved by RADIO'WORLD)

WM. N. CLEVERLY GOES INTO BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF WILLIAM N. CLEVERLY, formerly sales man-ager of Electrad, Inc., and Gerson R. Cross, sales manager of the Burton Specialites Co., have organized a factory sales agency with offices at 321 organized a factory sales agency with offices at 32 Broadway, New York City, to cover the Metro-

The New Type 54

Reg. U. S. Pat.

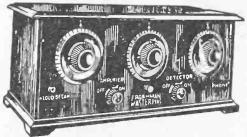
434 Washington Street

tubes.

1995

New





No Distortion—No Squealing

Real enjoyable radio with plenty of volume and great distance.

The Greatest Value Ever Offered

A 5-tube tuned radio frequency set, costing only sixty dollars,

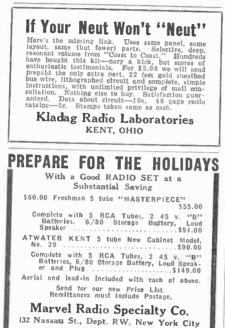
that is the equal, if not the superior, to any 5-tube set in existence, regardless of price. Not only the simplest set in the world to operate, but so selective that stations once logged can be brought in night after night at the same dial settings.

genuine Freahman Masterplece Sets have a serial number and trade-rk riveted on the sub-panel. The Receiver is not guaranteed if number been removed or tampered with. CHAS. FRESHMAN CO., INC., 106 Seventh Ave., New York

How the Volume Set Is Tu

(Continued from page 9) ground, which goes direct to the plate. If the connections are reversed, so that the ground goes to the mid-point of the variometer and the grid return is direct to the plate, the set will not work. The variable condenser in Fig. 1 therefore

tunes the aerial in conjunction with the plate and the ground. The grid return shortcircuits the radio-frequency currents in half



ADIO LDING SAVE ON TUBES! Buy Direct from Manufacturers! All Tubes Repaired (Detectors or Amplifiere) Guaranteed Like New SZ.25 1 Amp. 6 Volt Tubes Changed to 1/4 Amp. Tubes. Send for Circular on New and Refilled Tubes.

LIST OF PARTS One 7x12 in. radion panel. One cabinet to match. One 6½x11 in. baseboard. Two 4 in. dials. One 12 type tube. One socket to match. One 11/2-volt dry cell. One 6-ohm rheostat. One 45-volt B battery One single-circuit jack. One terminal strip. One .0005 mfd. variable condenser. One 50-turn honeycomb coil. 100 feet of braided enamelled aerial wire, 50 feet of No. 14 insulated lead-in

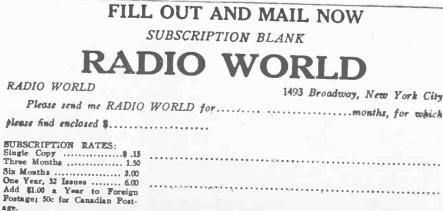
wire, woodscrews, solder, hardware.

the variometer, hence the regeneration is howling or whistles will be heard. The set virtually does not radiate at all. The vario-meter, too, is tuning the ground and aerial in conjunction with the plate. As the aerial goes direct to grid, the best system for getting strongest signals, and the grid return is to the plate, the best return for greatest volume, the net result is wonderful volume.

Wiring Directions

Connect the A+direct from battery to 1. Connect the A+direct from bartery to post of the battery to one side of the rheo-stat, the other side of the rheostat going to the F-post of the socket. Connect the A+ and B-. That completes the battery wiring. 2. Connect the aerial (a) to the beginning of the primary coil, L1, (b) to the stator plates of the variable condenser C1 and (c) to the grid condenser, the other side of which goes to the grid post of the socket. If a honeycomb or duolateral coil is used the beginning may be distinguished as that lead which emerges from under the winding. Connect the end of L1 (a) to the vinding. Connect the end of L1 (a) to the rotor plates of Cl, and (b) to the tap on the variometer. The ground is connected directly to the plate. The remaining unconnected lead of the variometer goes to one side of the jack S and the other side of the jack S and the other side of the jack S and the other side of the jack grows to $B+22\frac{1}{2}$ volts. Higher B battery voltage should be tried. The part of the variometer to which ground is connected is beginning of the stator. That part between





the grid return and the phone is the rotor. Either by examining your variometer or by reversing these end connections of the variometer you will arrive at the correct order.



CHICAGO, ILL

24

AMERICAN RADIO TUBE WORKS 23 Central Avenue Newark, N. J. Big Money for Agents Everywhere

3 Big Cities Prove Obstacles to Wavelength Solution

Boston Wants Two Exclusive Waves WASHINGTON.

IN the big cities the radio supervisors of the Department of Commerce are having their chief wavelength troubles with stations, exclusive wavelengths being demanded for the city as a whole. This adds a new complication to the settlement of the wavelength difficulty. Boston, for instance, wants two exclusive channels, and Secretary Hoover has received 3,000 telegrams from Boston fans backing up the idea. They want to make Boston safe for non-interference.

Boston is in the First District, comprising New England, and it has two stations, both in Class B. They are WNAC, operated by Shepard Stores, and now 278 meters, and WEEI, operated by the Boston Edison Co., now 303 meters. But there are Class B stations also in South Dartmouth, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I., the last named having two. That makes seven Class B stations for the district. Another difficulty exists in the Second District, which includes New York City and its environs. where eleven B sta-

Another difficulty exists in the Second District, which includes New York City and its environs, where eleven B stations are situated. Two more are proposed in New York; one for the Freed-Eisemann Co., the other a hotel. Now the second district has five wavelenths, and may get six. But the distribution on a basis of equity and efficient service is a problem which is vexing Supervisor E. A. Beane as well as the department. Chicago has nearly as many Class B stations as New York, and a satisfactory distribution there, with the necessary time splitting is causing delays. On the Pacific Coast fewer difficulties are arising. The Northwest is satisfied



CRAM'S LATEST POCKET MAP in 3 colors, with 16-page log, 40e. The Columbia Print, 1493 Broadway, N. Y. C.



26

\$25 FOR THE BEST JOKE

WHAT is the best radio joke you ever heard? For the one best joke sub-mitted RADIO WORLD will pay \$25. The test closes November 25. Your sub-

mission must be received at our office by that time. The judges will be S. A. Roth-afel, (Roxy), WEAF, New York City; Ben Garetson, station director, WGN, Chicago; N. T. Granlund, station director, WHN, New York City; Arthur T. Nel-son, Commissioner, State Marketing Bureau, WOS, Jefferson City, Mo., and George D. Hay, assistant station director, WLS, Chicago.

Send in your jokes NOW! Send in as many as you want. Be sure to write only on one side of the paper and to give your name and address. Send jokes to Best Joke Editor, RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway,

New York City. The judges will decide the winner. As it is possible several readers will submit



RADIO WORLD'S QUICK-ACTION CLASSIFIED ADS.

10 CENTS A WORD. 10 WORDS MINIMUM

FOR SALE-DeForest Reflex set \$50.00, with bulbs. Cost \$140.00. Raymond Schlegel, 1118 N. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOW LOSS INDUCTANCE FORMS-Linen Im-pregnated Bakelite. 50c each. The Kehler Radio Laboratories, Abilene, Kansas.

DINING & SLEEPING CAR CONDUCTORS (White), Exp. unnecessary. We train you. Send for book of Rules and application. Supt. Railway Exchange, Sta. C, Los Angeles.

IMPORTED FIELD GLASSES with carrying case. \$1.00 postpaid. Creston Supply Co., 169 Cook Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RADIO FANS-We furnish Blue Prints and Complete details on Receivers and Transmitters. Also repair and rebuild Sets, and analyze your troubles. All work guaranteed. Radio Research Laboratory, Box 306, Joplin, Missouri.

CRAM'S LATEST SHEET MAP in 3 colors, flat in tube, 35c, with log 40c. The Columbia Print, 1493 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ELIMINATE B BATTERY TROUBLE and ex-pense forever. I show you how to build cheap unit that replaces them entirely. Send stamp for more information. Radio Mack, 4557 Carroll, Distributed The State of t Pittsburgh, Pa

ZINC CUTS 80c. Made to order. Write for information. Lampe, 423 West 42nd, New York.

8-TUBE SUPER-HETERODYNE in cabinet 8-TUBE SUPER-HETERODYNE in cabinet built of ex-Inf. service parts with Como push-pull amplification. This includes 8 201A bulbs, loop and phones. Parts cost \$135.00. Yours for \$150.00; guaranteed. Fada 5-tube assembled Neutrodyne in cabinet, parts cost \$75.00, yours for \$75.00; guaranteed. The above sets are as good as new. A letter will convince you. I also guarantee to answer your letters promptly. J. R. Whitehead, Box 456, Albany, Georgia.

AGENTS-Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer di-rect to wearer. No expiral or experience required. Many carra \$100 weekly and bonus. MADISON MILLS, 564 Broadway, New York.

EARN \$110 TO \$259 monthly, expenses paid, as Railway Traffic Inspector. Positoin guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-16L Standard Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

\$2.00

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Oorang Airedale watch dogs, awto-mobile dogs, farm dogs, children's companions, hunters and retrievers. Also big game hounds, coonhounds, foxhounds, rabbithounds and thor-oughbred puppy stock. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to say point in the United States. Large Illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free. OORANG KENNELS, Box 139, La Rue, Ohio.

M. B. SLEEPER'S DESIGN DATA FOR RADIO TRANSMITTERS AND RECEIVERS-Sent post-paid on receipt of 75c. The Columbia Print, 1493 Broadway, N. Y. C.

GENUINE "RADIOTRON" TUBES \$3.40 post-paid. Masclaren, Dept. RW-1, Onset, Mass.

the same joke, the one having his joke published first will be entitled to it as his or her entry.

Keep Your Set Clean

CLEAN joint isn't always a good A CLEAN joint isn't always a good connection. A ground connection, for instance, on a freshly painted water-pipe is certainly clean, but far from a good electrical connection. The pipe must be scraped until the metal shines, and a firm connection made by means of a ground

Always solder the lead-in connection from the aerial. If this isn't done the weather will soon corrode it, placing a film of insulation over it that chokes the feeble energies that the aerial collects. If soldering is impossible the next best thing is to tin-foil the connection well, then taping, so that the air is excluded.

Cleanliness is synonymous with satis-faction in radio reception. Keep your set clean, and the results will be as efficient as the circuit allows.

MARVELOUS

IF there is only one pair of ear phones for the crystal set and the family is large, keep the key in your vest pocket.

F a neighbor's aerial is so close to yours as to impair your re-

SUPPERTRON A GOOD TUBE ALL TYPES—\$4.00 BE SURE IT'S A GENUINE SUPERTRON VICTOR RADIO MFG. CO. 32 Union Square New York City

The One Best Circuit

FOR Super Selective-DX-Great Volume 2 Controls-Simple to operate-Easy to build. Operates on low spars' work-TUBES cuit properly balanced for 199 tubes. \$1.00 Complete Blueprints and details for ADVANCE CIRCUIT CO., Lab. RW-1 1038 W. Chicago Ave. Chicago, Illinols



Right of the Landlord to Prohibit Aerial Puzzles Court

M RS. GRACE W. PARKS, owner of the apartment house at 28 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., in Flathush Court answered a complaint by one of her tenants, Maurice B. Lieberman, who charged her with destroying his radio aerial, which he had erected on the roof of the house. Mrs. Parks had announced to Lieberman that she would remove any other aerial fixture he may put up on the roof of her property.

The question of the right of tenants to put up aerials against the wishes of landlords may carry this case to the higher courts for a final decision, as Magistrate O'Neill pronounced it without precedent.

Lieberman, who got a summons for Mrs. Parks after he had consulted District Attorney Dodd, said there were thirty-seven aerials on the roof of Mrs. Parks's house which she had left undisturbed when she chopped his down. Lieberman contended that a decision he got in a Municipal Court to prevent Mrs. Parks raising his rent may account for the fate of his aerial. Milton Herz, attorney for Mrs. Parks, said he had advised her to remove all the aerials of tenants.

ception, do not cut down his aerial with any shears less than number

14 B. & S. gauge, in case he should happen to catch you.

F your set won't work, denounce it for the lazy thing it is.

 $S^{\,\rm HE'LL}_{\,-in\ platinum.}$ a crystal set

PERFECTION RADIO CORP.

119 West 23rd Street, N. Y. C.

SPECIAL VALUES

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\$10.00 Brandes Table Talker	8.45
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Caldwell 23 Pl. Condensers	4.25
General Radio 23 Pl. Ver. Cond	4.25
Murdock 5-tube Neutrodyne Set, Factory Built	69.50
General Radio Transformer	4.25
Amertran Transformer	5.45
Thordarson Transformer 3-1	3.25
Freshman Masterpiece Set	49.50
Freshman Masterpiece Kit	14.50
\$12.00 Baldwin Phones	8.90
Jewell Voltmeter 0, 50	2.25
Morrison Units	4.25

Mail orders filled promptly.



DECEMBER 6th, 1924 Is the Date of RADIO WORLD'S Annual RADIO GIFTS NUMBER This Will Be a Radio Christmas

This Will Be a Radio Christmas

REGULAR ADVERTISING RATES AS FOLLOWS: ADVERTISING RATES

Pare 520.00 Haif Pare 5100.00 Quarter Fase 50.00 One Column, 3 % 110'. 50.00 Per Lieh 87.00 Per Agate Line 50.00 Per Agate Lin

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS Ten conts per word. Minimum, 10 words. Cash with order. LAST ADVERTISING FORM CLOSES NOVEMBER 26, A. M. Issued at a time when the American Radio Buying Public is spending its money lavishly for radio gifts. RADIO WORLD'S HOLIDAY GIFTS NUMBER will have a list of notable contributors, a special Holiday Cover in colors, and many special features, and will have a larger sale than usual, as there will be no advance in the price per copy.

A really great advertising medium for those having anything to sell to RADIO WORLD'S tremendous army of readers throughout the North American continent. For Special Positions, Wire or Phone Immediately

Advertising Manager, Radio World, 1493 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phones: Lackawanna 6976-2063

How Set Is Reflexed for A (Concluded from page 7) windings for this distance are side by side

LIST OF PARTS

1/2 lb. No. 22 double cotton covered wire.

Two low-loss D. X. L. variable con-densers, each .0005 mfd., normally 23 plates. Vernier not necessary. (Cl and Ċ4.) Two

- audio frequency transformers. Federal No. 65. (AFT.)
- Two 12 type tubes.
- Two sockets to match.
- Two 6-ohm rheostats.

Two 11/2-volt dry cells, to be connected minus to minus and plus to plus. Two Freshman fixed condensers, each

.001 mfd (C2 and C3).

- Two 45-volt Eveready B batteries, to be connected minus to plus.
- One single-circuit jack. One Ambrose Vernier crystal detector.
- (D). One 7x18" panel.
- One cabinet to match.
- One 7x16" baseboard.
- One loud speaker.

100 feet Talking Tape for aerial, 50 feet No. 14 insulated lead-in wire, solder, screws, hardware.

thread, cut 18 lengths, 5" long. Thread two lengths through the winding, where a spoke is, one length to be looped around the winding to one side and the other looped to the other side. Tighten each of the two tie-strings and knot at the circumference of the winding. The reason for using two pieces of string at each of the nine points where the arms are will become obvious as you make the coil. After all the tie-strings are attached the form may be cut away, leaving the coil a low-loss, self-supporting inductance.

Repeat the operation to make the second RFT. The terminals of the primaries are RFT. The terminals of the primaries are readily distinguishable from those of the secondaries, for the beginning of the prim-ary is about 3/4" from the inside of the coil and the end is about in the middle of the coil, whereas the secondary terminals are at the external circumference. at the external circumference. Also, the beginnings are those terminals of both coils nearer the center, the ends being nearer the outer circumference.

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This circuit may be logged. Tuning is very simple,





READING

and are wound with one motion, in and out

of succeeding arms. Continue winding the secondary alone until within 5" of the end, then loop as before. Now, using linen

FRESHMAN MASTERPIECE

RECEIVERS and **TUNING** KITS

Send 4¢ for catalog. State if you are dealer.

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The Ultimate Radio Receiver

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New York, N. Y.

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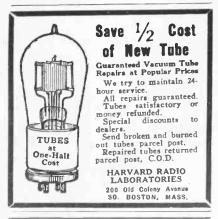
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MICHIGAN

New Station Soon in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY. **R** ADIO fans soon will be tuning in a new 500-watt station from Oklahoma the Etherical Radio Company, of Bristow, announced. The station is expected to be on the air sometime in December, E. H. Rollestone, president of the company stated. The exact location of the station is yet unsettled.



The "Goode"



AN ALL-AROUND PORTABLE for Home or Outdoor Use, by Herbert E. Hayden. Three tubes. Send 15 cents for copy of Aug. 16 lesue. Radio World, 1493 Broadway, New York City.

RADIO WORLD New York has 12 Stations;

Philadelphia Second With Total of 11

WASHINGTON. NEW YORK CITY has the largest number of broadcasting stations with a total of 12, records of the Department of Commerce show. Philadelphia is second with 11 stations and Los Angeles third with 10 stations. Here are the number of stations for the principal cities of the country divided into classes:

the country divi	ueu me	U Class	63.	
City	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total
New York	3	7	2	12
Philadelphia	4	4	3	11
Los Angeles		3	2	10
Chicago		4	1	9
Seattle		1	2	8
St. Louis		1	2	8
New Orleans		0	0	8
Denver		0	0	7
Minneapolis		1	0	5
Cincinnati		3	1	5
Pittsburgh		2	0	4
Cleveland		2	0	4
Salt Lake City		0	1	4
Boston		1	Ô	4
San Francisco .		1	1	4
Washington, D.		2	0	4
Detroit		2	0	3
Kansas City		1	0	3

INCOGNITO PROGRAM TRIED

A N experiment was recently made by broadcasting an incognito program from the Crosley WLW station. The entire program was broadcast for over two hours without announcing the call letters, city or owner of the station. Recognition was given to those who wrote letters and postal cards from places outside of a radius of one hundred miles.

ERECTING TOWERS FOR WLW 5,000-WATT STATION

T HE task of erecting the two 200-foot aerial towers for the new 5-kilowatt super-power broadcasting station WLW of The Crosley Radio Corporation at Harrison, Ohio, is nearly completed.



RADIO WORLD'S CLASSIFIED DEPART. MENT. If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, use RADIO WORLD'S Quick-Action Classified Department, 10 cents per word, 10 words minimum. RADIO WORLD, 1493 Broadway, N. Y.

A Marvelous New Invention The

PARAMOUNT LOOP

Latest master-product of the Paramount Radio Corporation.

Spider-web wound with silk over phosphorbronze wire, mounted on a genuine Bakelite frame (lowest in dielectric losses) the PARA-MOUNT LOOP gathers and sends direct to the receiver every electron of current, giving, to a surprising extent:

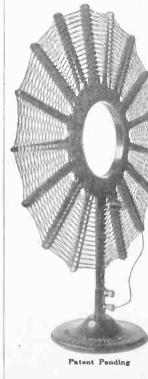
Greater Volume! Greater Clarity! Greater Receivability! Greater Directional Effect!

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?"

PARAMOUNT RADIO CORPORATION 23 CENTRAL AVENUE NEWARK, N. J.

Jobbers and Dealers, Get In On This!





LIST OF PARTS

1/2 lb. No. 22 double cotton covered wire.

Two low-loss D. X. L. variable con-densers, each .0005 mfd., normally 23 plates. Vernier not necessary. (CI and C4.)

- Ťwo audio - frequency transformers. Federal No. 65. (AFT.)
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Two 11/2-volt dry cells, to be connected minus to minus and plus to plus. Two Freshman fixed condensers, each

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- Two 45-volt Eveready B batteries, to be connected minus to plus.
- One single-circuit jack. One Ambrose Vernier crystal detector. (D).
 - One 7x18" panel.
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- One loud speaker.

100 feet Talking Tape for aerial, 50 feet No. 14 insulated lead-in wire, solder, screws, hardware.

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READING

and are wound with one motion, in and out

of succeeding arms. Continue winding the secondary alone until within 5" of the end, then loop as before. Now, using linen

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Circle 4549

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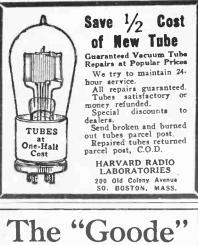
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Bapt, 918s

MICHIGAN

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the country aivided	into class	es:	
City Cla	ss A Class B	Class C	Total
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Philadelphia	4 4	3	11
Los Angeles		2	10
Chicago		1	9
Seattle		2	8
St. Louis		2	8
New Orleans8	3 0	0	8
Denver		0	7
Minneapolis4		0	5
Cincinnati	3	1	5
Pittsburgh	2 2	0	4
Cleveland		0	4
Salt Lake City3	8. 0	1	4
Boston		0	4
San Francisco	2 1	1	4
Washington, D. C 2	2 2	0	4
Detroit		0	3
Kansas City2		0	3
*			

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29

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A Marvelous New Invention

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

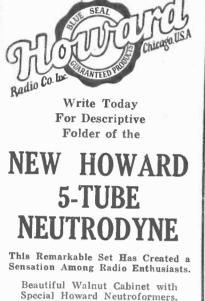
"A Loop Eventually-Why not the Best?"

PARAMOUNT RADIO CORPORATION 23 CENTRAL AVENUE NEWARK, N. J.

Jobbers and Dealers, Get In On This!

'Super-Het' Selfish with Neighbors







Tube Sockets and Rheostats.

HOWARD MFG. COMPANY 4248 No. Western Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Heterodyne improves the reception of is often said that the receiving range of other sets is increased when a "super" is operated in the vicinity. This belief is only natural, as the "super" is looked upon as a powerful and sensitive outfit. But a 1-tube regenerative set is capable of decidedly more improving effect than the usual eight-tube Super-Heterodyne. So that a receiving set may increase So that a receiving set may increase the volume or apparent range of other sets nearby it is necessary, first of all, that the receiver amplify the initial re-ceived frequency, and, secondly, that this amplified energy be coupled in some way to the antenna system and thus increase the energy in the antenna and cause greater radiation than would be the case without the transference of amplified energy at the same frequency.

Oscillation Not Vital

A plain regenerative set does both of these things, as the initial energy is am-plified and the amplified energy is coupled, while still at the same frequency, to the antenna circuit, so the energy in the antenna is re-enforced. The receiver need not be oscillating to accomplish this, though the effect will be greater the nearer the receiver is operated to the point of maximum regeneration.

But with a Super-Heterodyne the original frequency is seldom amplified. The only radio-frequency energy present of any appreciable value is that at the frequency of the oscillator and that at the frequency of the oscillator and that at the intermediate frequency. The oscil-lator frequency is not in tune with the receiver frequency, and in any case is not modulated; so even though energy be radiated at the oscillator frequency it will be of no advantage to nearby receivers.

Not In Resonance

The amplified intermediate frequency is not in resonance with any of the broadcast receivers, nor even in reson-ance with the antenna of the super. Be-sides, the amplified intermediate frequency is almost completely isolated from the antenna circuit, so even if energy at the intermediate frequency was radiated, it would have a negligible effect not only as it is completely out of reson-ance with the super's antenna and neigh-boring receivers but also because the value of radiated energy would be absurdly small.

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Therefore, unless regeneration is employed in the tuning section of the super, the radiation will be no greater than would be the case were all the tubes removed.

Why No Help Is Given

And even if regeneration were used radiation would not be in excess of any regenerative 1-tube set, and possibly even less so because of the smaller antenna generally employed with the super.

Remembering that the sensitivity and amplification of a Super-Heterodyne comes after the second or third tube, and even then at a different frequency from that of either the Super-Heterodyne antenna or nearby broadcast receivers, it can be seen that this belief is unfounded.



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RADIO WORLD

U.S. Plans Suit to Compel Reflex Manufacturers to Get License

WASHINGTON. T HE courts soon may be called upon to decide who have be to decide who has a right to manufacture radio sets employing the reflex circuit as a result of the recent decision of the Attorney General, that the Navy Department can grant non-transferable,



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revocable and non-exclusive licenses to private concerns to manufacture under seized German patents. These patents were acquired by the navy from the Alien Property Custodian who seized them from Germans when this country entered the World War. The most important of these patents, of which there were around 70, was the Schloemilch-Von Bronk reflex circuit, granted Feb. 17, 1914. Experts of the Navy Department consider it the basic reflex patent. They believe all other reflex patents, even in-cluding the Harkness, to be derived . from it.

The Schloemilch-Von Bronk patent was purchased by the Navy Department from the Alien Property Custodian. Many requests have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from private concerns for permission to manufacture under this patent. To this end, the Sec-retary of the Navy asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether licenses could be granted to private concern to manufacture under it. The opin-ion of the Attorney General was that it could be done.

As a result, the Navy Department may undertake to compel concerns now manufacturing reflex circuits to take out licenses under the Schloemilch-Von Bronk patent.



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