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Vol. V. No. 128.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1924

Price 3d

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

A M A Z I N G B E A M TRANSMISSION

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THE THOUSAND-CIRCUIT BOARD

A COMPACT CRYSTAL SET

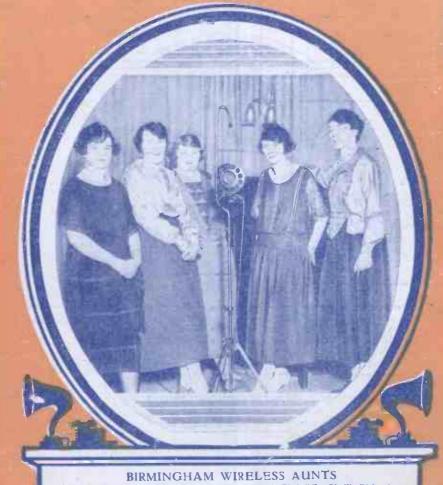
MAKING THE MOST OF THE AERIAL

WIRELESS TRANSMIS-SION OF POWER

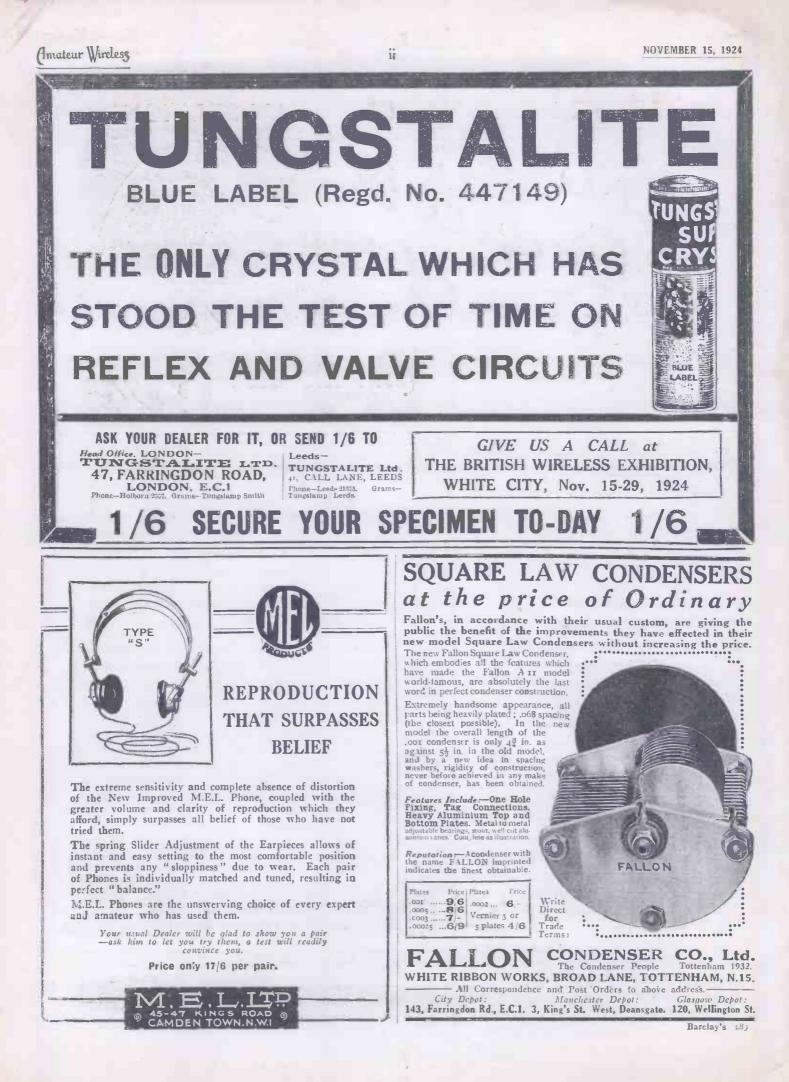
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BIRMINGHAM WIRELESS AUN IS Left to right: Auntie Elsie (Miss E. Wilson), Auntie Phyl (Miss Phyllis Richardson), Auntie Gladys (Miss Gladys Colbourne), Auntie Kitty (Miss F. Usherwood), Auntie Dorothy (Miss D. Barcroft).



Sep 8. 1924 DEVONSHIRE CLUB. SIJAMES'S, S.W.1. " To the British Thomson - Houston Co 18 This It may perhaps interest you to know that Juring my recent experiments in reception of the B. B. C stations upon the Junghace it other points in the alfor ?

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It may perhaps interest you to know that during my recent experiments in reception of the B.B.C. stations upon the Jungfrau and other points on the Aips I tested many makes of valves.

The ones which gave by far the best all-round results overe the B.T.H. B.A. —one of which, I consider, equal to two of any other. Istrongly advise every amateur to use them.

(Signed) WILLIAM LE QUEUX

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T.H

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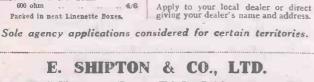
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NOVEMBER 15, 1924 714 Amateur Wireless SECURITY **BEHIND BONTONES** SECURITY ANOTHER TO THE DEALER 4,000 SECURITY Chms TO THE USER Par Fair **Bontone Phones**-Britain's best, backed by Generous Guarantee. TRIUMPH The NEW SENSITIVE, DURABLE, COM-"XTRAUDION" FORTABLE, & BEAUTIFULLY 14/6FINISHED. Manufactured entirely by BRITISH LABOUR. BONTONE ORIGINAL. BONTONE 15/6 IENCY BONTONE PHONES ARE MANUFACTURED-Up to a high efficiency. ALVE Down to a low and popular price. We agree to replace any 'phone, not giving complete satisfaction, if returned to us within seven days of purchase undamaged. We further agree to repair, adjust, re-test any Bontone 'Phone Irrespective of the date of purchase, for the sum of 3/-, plus 6d, postage, if returned to us, intact, with remaindance. READY Beats the Band! NOW with remittance. This is our Bond. What does it mean ? Why, an assurance for all time to users of Bontone 'Phones. Compare these advantages over other makes of 'phones, particularly the cheap, continental type I Have you recognised all the better qualiterations which make BONTONE the distinctive type ? Mainly, they are backed by a most generous guarantee. Sensitive! Why ? Simply that the magnets are made in our own works under our own supervision. BONTONE will respond to the weakest signals. Filament pressure, 3.5-4 volts. Maximum consumption, .5 amps. Plate Potential, 30-80 volts. This is not our Standard "XTRAUDION" fitted with a different filament, but an entirely new valve designed specially for "H.F." work. -- NEW PLATE -- NEW GRID -- NEW FILAMENT -- NEW CHARACTERISTIC -- UNEQUALLED RESULTS. Fit one to your set and bring in those distant stations ! Durability ? BONTONE are made of the best materials procurable, and their beautiful finish is highly creditable to skilled craftsmanship. Comfort ? Throughout exhaustive tests we have worn BONTONE and claim a maximum success BONTONE are easily adjusted. See you buy BONTONE. Apply to your local dealer or apply direct giving your dealer's name to :-ECONOMIC ELECTRIC LIMITED B. D. & Co. (EDWARD A. BOYNTON) Works: GOSWELL Rd, and CITY Rd., LONDON, E.C.1. Head Office: 10, FITZROY Telephone: Offices: 167-173, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1 SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 MUSEUM 1055 303, EUSTON RD., N.W.1 Admiralty, War Office and India Office Contractors. AND AND AND AND AND -** SHIPTON New Type Strip Rheostat and Potentiometer PROTECTS YOUR VALVES When you fit The SHIPTON Rheostat (one hole fixing) Magic Music from the Skies your valves are protected, since the SHIPTON 7 ohm model is fitted with a fuse. - the GIL RAY brings it British Made A spare fuse is contained in every box. out in all its Purity of Tone This Rheostat, besides combining a safety fuse, is designed with a special tension Y OU don't know what pleasure there is in a crystal set, until you have used the GIL-RAY Wireless Crystal. The GIL-RAY is supersensitive and each piece is tested and guaranteed See for yourself what a difference it makes ! spring on the spindle, assuring good con. actually costs no more than the now obsolete rhcostat. Supplied in neat in boxes with Sterling Silver Whisker, and full instructions for perfect results. Price 1/6 of dealers everywhere; if unobtainable please forward 1/6 and name and address of Dealer. Sole Distributors for U.K. and reland. THE MOST PERFECT RHEOSTAT YET INTRODUCED SHIFTON New Type STRIP RHEO-STAT 7 ohm (with fuse) Three models are available. V. ZEITLIN & SONS, 144, Theobaid's Rd., London, W.C.1. 3/* so that whatever valves you SHIPTON New Type STRIP RHEO-STAT 33 ohm may use there is a SMIPTON Phone : Museum 3795 and 6841. Solely produced by the Gli Ray Radie Co., Sicilian House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.L. 3/-Rheostat to give you perfect SHIPTON New Type STRIP RHEO-STAT 60 ohm flament control. Ask for it 3/1 by name. SHIPTON POTENTIOMETER



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INSTRUCTIONS ENCLOSED

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EUROPE CALLING! HOW YOU MAY RECOGNISE THE DIFFERENT STATIONS

MANY evenings are spent by amateurs in their search of long-distance telephony, and from the correspondence received by wireless journals it would appear that some difficulty is experienced in identifying in every instance the station successfully tuned in. It is true that many of the "foreigners" are somewhat lax in the repetition of their calls, but a number of them possess peculiarities which help the listener to establish their identities.

French Stations

There is little doubt that most amateurs recognise both the Eiffel Tower and Radio-Paris by their power and relatively

high wavelengths, but for those who are not so sure it may be useful to give the exact wording of their respective calls.

FL, a military station, usually prefaces the opening of the programme by "Allô . . . Allô. Ici la Station Militaire Radio-téléphonique de Paris. Poste de la Tour Eiffel, whereas our friend "Radiola" is more brief and after a couple of cheery "Allôs" merely states : "Ici Radio-Paris. Poste de Clichy." Both L'Ecole Supérieure des Postes et Télégraphes and Le Petit Parisien give their names in extenso and repeat them at frequent intervals during the evening.

German Stations

4

Fewer listeners, probably, understand German, and for this reason rather more details are given.

Königswusterhausen (L P) is very conscientious, and the announcer repeats the name of the station at every opportunity. Phonetically transcribed, it reads thus : "Here Keunigz-voos-stir-housen," and concludes the performance at the end of the transmission with (again phonetically) : "Veer mar-hen yetzt schloos. Owf veederheuren " (We are now closing down. To our next hearing). But in any case L P is not difficult to recognise, as, apart from the daily morning concert on 2,450 metres, most of the transmissions take place on Sunday before lunch.

of the breezy "Hullo," most of them broadcasting a more pompous "Achtung" (pronounced Arhtoong) (Look out). It is, as a matter of fact, a similar warning to the one given by the German luggage porter when pushing his trolley through a station crowd. Following this threatening note, the stations usually add the name of their city; thus: "Achtung. Hier Frankfurt-am-Main." There are, however, exceptions. Hamburg, for instance, has a playful way of calling "Hier Notag," the latter word being an abbreviation of the numerous syllabled firm running the "show." Leipzig, for the same



Which Is It?

rcason, announces "Hier Mirag." As a rule, apart from their calls, the stations give their wavelengths. "Achtung. Hier Königsberg auf Welle (wavelength)." Hamburg also possesses the distinctive method of opening the concert with several strokes on a dinner-gong, so many "pongs" later indicating the number of minutes interval between two items. Munich does not, as a rule, mention the city in its call, but styles itself, after the pteliminary warning, "Die Deutsche Stunde in Bayern " (the German broadcast in Bavaria). These long-winded calls will be necessarily abbreviated in the near future, and it is more than likely that the Germans may adopt the English method

Few of the German stations make use of either giving the call signs in letters or of merely mentioning the name of the town. For the present, however, the useful information imparted by the announcers enables the amateur to establish the identity of the station picked up.

Common Languages

It should be borne in mind that the German language is also used in Austria and part of Switzerland, but the fact that the "Fatherland" stations conclude their evening's entertainment with their National Anthem, "Heil Dir im Siegekranz," which is played to the same melody as our "God Save the King," clearly denotes that it is a

German station.

Vienna's call; "Hallo, Rah-dee-o Veen" (Radio-Wien), stamps it right away.

You cannot expect the poor announcer of either Kbely (pronounced Kee-bell) or Komarov to repeat the word "Czecho-Slovakia" many times during the evening, but the Kbely calls are 7 distinctive. announces that "Prague-Radio" is on the line, and Komarov lets you know that it is run by the "Radio-Journal of Prague." Speeches are made from both stations, not only in Czech but also in German, and on some occasions in Esperanto.

Brussels (SRB) transmits in French, and "Allô. Ici Bruxelles Radio-Belgique" is regularly

heard in this country. Of the Swiss stations, Zurich only uses the German language, both Lausanne and Geneva lying in the French-speaking portion of the country. Zurich sends a call similar to the German stations and also states its wavelength, as it is still temporary. Lausanne mentions the name of the town, and Geneva styles itself "La Société Romande."

The new station at Madrid is now regularly heard here and the announcer often gives the call "Radio-Iberica, Madrid." Sometimes he gives the items of the programme in Spanish, French and English.

(Concluded in third_column of next page)

TRANSMISSI BEAM AMAZING

have such amazing possibilities that they are of interest to all wireless enthusiasts. The difference between broadcast and beam transmission is the difference between flood-light apparatus and a searchlight; both may have the same candle-power, but one will diffuse all the light over as large an area as possible, and the other will direct it in a narrow heam

Broadcast aud Beam Transmitters

So with broadcast and beam transmitters; both may use the same power, but the broadcast transmitter will send it out equally in all directions, while the beam transmitter will direct the waves over a comparatively small area. The aerial used with a beam transmitter has placed round it a number of wires that act in a similar way to the reflector in a searchlight, and, in fact, actually reflect the wireless waves and concentrate them in a narrow beam.

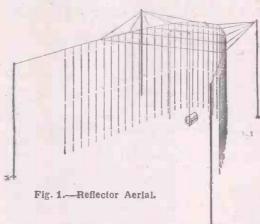
Small Power-Low Cost

From a practical point of view the greatest point of interest in beam transmission is the tremendous distances that

ALTHOUGH they will not directly affect bola, whence they travel outwards in the case the power used was less than 250 broadcast listeners, beam transmitters form of a beam. Another type of aerial, watts. which consists of grid placed parallel to one another, is shown by Fig. 2.

Some Results and Possibilities

Huge distances have already been



covered using low-power beam transmitters, as disclosed recently by Senatore Marconi during a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts. During tests between the Marconi station at Poldhu and the

Continuous Communication

Results such as these open up great possibilities for communication over long distances in the near future. It is to be

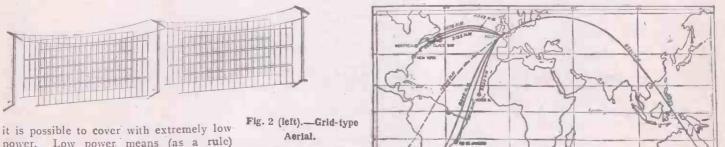
hoped that beam transmission will solve the problem of continuous communication (both by night and day) between this country and the D. S. R. Dominions.

"EUROPE CALLING !!' (continued from preceding page)

Rome (IRO) cannot be mistaken. It is a new station anxious to receive reports as to reception, and the call "Stazione di Roma. Unione Radiofonica Italiana" is repeated after every interval.

There are now but few Dutch stations working, but Hilversum (NSF) is readily identified, as the announcements are fairly regularly given in both English and Dutch.

The various pointers given in this article, in conjunction with the fact that the amateur usually has some idea of the wavelength on which he is receiving a



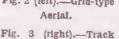
power. Low power means (as a rule) simpler and less apparatus, with a corre-sponding decrease in costs, both of maintenance and erection.

Thus for the first time world-wide wireless transmission is made possible at what is comparatively a very low figure. For this wonderful system of beam tranmission the wireless world once again owes thanks to Senatore Marconi.

Types of Reflector Aerial

It has already been mentioned that a Screen around the aerial reflects the waves and concentrates them in a beam. This is clearer from the diagram, Fig. 1, which shows one form of reflector aerial. The acrial proper consists of two vertical wires (rising from the hut) around which are placed a number of wires in the form of a parabola, the aerial wires being at the focus of the screen.

Wireless waves sent out from the aerial are reflected by the screening wires and concentrated at the opening of the para-



of Short-wave Signals.

Elettra at Cape Verde (2,300 miles distant, see Fig. 3) strong signals were received without any interference from atmospherics. Poldhu radiated 9 kilowatts on a wavelength of 97 metres, and the reflector concentrated the energy towards Cape Verde. The receiver on the Elettra had two stages of H.F. amplification and an auto-heterodyne detecting valve, to which could be coupled two stages of L.F. magnification.

Short-wave Ranges

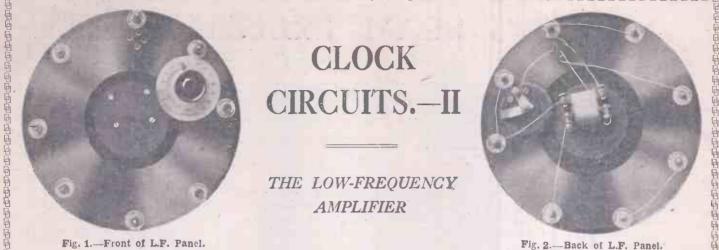
As far as long-range work is concerned, short waves used without reflector aerials have great possibilities. Only a week or so ago three amateurs in this country successfully communicated with New Zealand, a distance of 12,000 miles, on a waveband round about 90 metres. In each transmission, should enable him to identify accurately the great majority of wireless telephony stations heard. It is only on the lower band of broadcasting wavelengths that some hesitation may occur, but if judgment is used and a record kept a rough glance at the "Broadcast Telephony" page will in every instance settle the matter. I. G. A.

Thinking that music might have a soothing effect on his patients, an Austrian dentist installed a receiver in his operating room. All went well until an ear-splitting crack in the phones caused both dentist and patient to jump, with the result that a drill went through the latter's cheek. After paying damages, the dentist threw the set away!

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

717.

Amateur Wireless



"HE article in No. 121 described a new and novel system of wiring circuits, which was termed the "Clock Circuits" system. For the information of new. readers it may be stated that the underlying principle of the idea is to imagine that the back of the panel-crystal, valve detector, L.F. amplifier or H.F. amplifierhas a clock face on the ebonite, and that

the terminals, valves, condensers, etc., are arranged on the panel in positions corresponding to the hour figures of a clock. This gives twelve well-known positions or, with the centre, thirteen positions which could be standardised.

The low-frequency amplifier shown by the photographs Figs. 1 and 2 is so simple

to construct that no one need have the slightest hesitation in attempting the task. It is only necessary to get a -10-in. gramophone record and drill the necessary seventeen holes in the positions shown. The low-frequency transformer occupies the central position and the valve is between the L.T. positive and the transformer, whilst the rheostat is between the transformer and negative low-tension.

Arrange eight terminal tabs round the panel in the following order :

Low-tension positive, high-tension negative, phones, phones, high-tension positive, input, input and low-tension negative. The positions correspond to the hour positions of a clock, thus: Twelve o'clock, L.T. +;

1.30, H.T. -; 3, phones; 4.30, phones; 6, H.T. +; 7.30, input; 9, input; 10.30, L.T: +.

Start wiring from the transformer. First wire, inner primary to input; second wire, outer primary to other input, on to L.T. - and finish at rheostat; third wire, rheostat to filament leg of valve; fourth wire, inner secondary of transformer to valve filament, then to L.T. + and finish at H.T. -; fifth wire, plate leg of valve to phones; sixth wire, phones to H.T. +; seventh wire, outer secondary to grid.

This method of wiring simplifies matters, uses the minimum of wires, and with the exception of the wire from the plate to phones avoids crossing. F. W. E.



"HERE are, no doubt, many people who are constantly changing components in their sets or altering the wiring in the endeavour to obtain louder signals. The conditions under which these tests are made may be varied, but to arrive at any definite conclusions as to the relative merits of the new circuit, a factor which must remain absolutely constant is the received signal.

The usual practice for getting this constant seems to be that of tuning in the local broadcasting station. But a difficulty arises. Is this type of signal a constant? The music may be quiet or it may be a band with heavy brass, and last but not least the power may vary slightly. This latter remark also applies to the commercial high-power automatic stations.

The only alternative is to generate the required signals locally. This is a simple matter, the only requirements being a coil, buzzer, battery, switch and variable resistance. These should all be connected in series, as shown in the diagram.

Method of Operation

Close the switch and adjust the buzzer so that it gives a clear, moderately high note, free from irregularities in pitch or spluttering. When this is done, place the coil in relation to the set so that on donning the phones and switching on a faint yet clear signal is heard. Adjust the set to give maximum signal strength, and then increase the resistance in circuit with

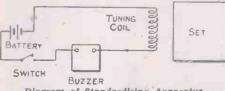


Diagram of Standardising Apparatus.

the buzzer until signals are very faint-in fact just audible. Any alteration to the set which improves the strength of reception is a step in the right direction. Be sure before making any further alterations that you have succeeded in obtaining the greatest strength possible with the circuit under test.

Notes

On no account should any part of the buzzer circuit be touched during a test or the results will be rendered void.

The battery supplying the buzzer should be, of such a type that reasonable runs do not cause any appreciable voltage drop, for this would tend to weaken the signals.

Audibility Tests

The ability of the human ear to detect accurately slight variations of signal strength is very doubtful. If, therefore, serious work is contemplated an audibility meter should be used. A. L. B.

To accommodate the aerial of the G.P.O. station at Rugby it has been found necessary to purchase a piece of land bigger than the total areas of Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens and St. James's Park,

NOVEMBER 15, 1924



Fig. 26.__Aperiodic Transformer.

A NOTHER very useful little gadget to make up for the set is a holder for plugging in high-frequency transformers. This is shown in Fig. 25. It consists of a piece of 1/2-in. ebonite 21/2 in. square, upon which are mounted four correctly-spaced valve legs with a terminal connected to each. The ebonite is raised upon two small battens of wood, which keep the shanks of the terminals and valve legs and the wires connecting them from coming into contact with the surface of the panel when the holder is in use. If two of these holders are made up it becomes at once possible to use tuned transformers for coupling between the high-frequency valves, the .0003-microfarad variable condensers being used for tuning their secondaries. These holders are extremely useful, since, they can be used also for valves when required, as well as for the plug-in crystal detector, if it is not convenient to place that in a valve holder.

As different makes of mushroom transformer vary in the way in which their pins are connected up to the windings, it is not advisable to mark the terminals IP, OP and so on. It will generally be found that the pins of the transformer are clearly marked, and the connections can thus be made correctly whatever type is in use. Plug-in transformers are not at all expensive to buy, but if it is desired to make them at home this can be done quite easily and cheaply by purchasing simply the formers and winding them with various quantities of No. 36 d.c.c. wire to suit the wavelength range required.

Aperiodic Transformer

Though it is by no means so efficient from the point of view of amplification with tuned transformers, there is very much to recommend the aperiodic trans-former as a coupling for high-frequency valves. One of these made for the Thousand-circuit Board is shown in the photograph (Fig. 26). They are very easy to make provided that you are able to wind on thin resistance wire, a task which cannot be accomplished satisfactorily unless a lathe is available or some simple form of winding machine is rigged up. I have made quite a satisfactory job of them on several occasions by using a breast-drill fixed in a vice as a winder, a short piece of studding screwed into the end of the chonite rod upon which the transformer is wound being fixed into the chuck.

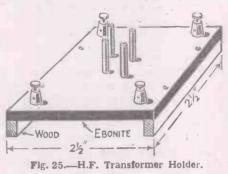
THOUSAND-CIRC ΉF. **BOARD.**—VII

MAKING THE COMPONENTS (continued)

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To make these transformers, obtain a piece of ebonite rod 1 in. in diameter and 4 in. in

length. To either end screw on a pair of brass tags to serve as connections tions for the ends of the windings. In the centre of the rod drill and tap a 4 B.A. hole about 1 in. deep. This enables a piece of studding to be inserted for winding purposes, and it will also serve to take a fixing screw when the finished transformer is attached to a wooden stand about



 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. square. When a former r in. in diameter is used it is exceedingly easy to make a satisfactory aperiodic transformer, since the rule for winding them is simply one transformer turn per metre of wavelength for both primary and secondary.

As their name implies, the aperiodic

transformers are untuned. For this reason they do not give the same degree of amplification as those wound with bare copperwire. At the same time, they are much more stable-it is possible to use three or more stages of aperiodic H.F. amplification-and they do not bring in the same amount of mush as sharply-tuned coupled circuits. The finer the wire used the more aperiodic will the transformer be-that is to say, the wider will be the band of wavelengths covered efficiently by it. Probably the amateur constructor will find that No. 36 Eureka wire is about the finest that he can put on satisfactorily, for when we get above this we are dealing with wire so fragile that winding becomes a matter of the utmost difficulty.

It will, of course, be possible to make up other components of the set, such as the fixed condensers, the grid leaks, rheostats and the transformers. I do not recommend, however, that this should be done, for all these things are better purchased and the saving in making them up is not very great. There is far more in the design of a really efficient low-frequency transformer than one might think, and a good bought article will always give clearer and better reception than the best that can be made up in the home workshop. J. H. R.

(To be continued)

IRELESS TRANSMISSI POWER

RECENT developments in directional transmission prove that it is now possible to concentrate wireless energy into a comparatively well-defined beam. This revives the much-debated question as to the feasibility of transmitting large powers across space by some similar means. The * inherent difficulty lies in the fact that it is at present impossible to radiate any considerable amount of energy except by using low frequencies and correspondingly large wavelengths. On the other hand, it is only with very short waves, of the order of 100 metres, and less, that the reflector methods of directional transmission have proved successful. No practical method of concentrating or focusing powerful waves of 20,000 metres and upwards is yet known.

One of the most interesting proposals in connection with this subject is due to the late Dr. Steinmetz. He suggested the use of a huge station transmitting energy of such a wavelength that the waves would encircle the earth, and return in phase, with the outgoing energy, thus setting up a "stationary" wave" system. If the absorption factor could be reduced to a small fraction of the emitted power, that would represent the only expenditure necessary to maintain the stationary-wave system in operation. Energy tapped off by intermediate receiving stations would, of course, be fed back into the stationarywave circuit by the main transmitter, in much the same way as the ordinary cable pressure is maintained in a tramway M. A. L. service.

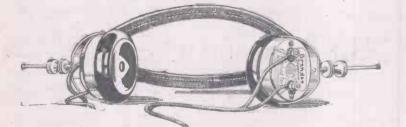
Tune the Table-Talker with the "Matched Tone" Headphones



ABY sits intently watching Young Bill tuning up the receiver. He finds it mighty hard not to take up a roving commission among the shining accessories. He wonders devoutly to him-

Brandes Family Series

self why Brother Bill should find it necessary to become involved in a mass of tangled wire and mutter whole-heartedly to himself. But he knows just what it will mean to him. In a little while the Table-Talker will speak easily and naturally of the many phantasies of his youthful imagination. Fascinated by the burnished discs and metal of the "Matched Tone" Headphones, he will be able to place them on his tender head with their gentle comfort, and listen to the sweet bell-like notes. Ask your dealer for Brandes.



All Brandes products carry our official moncy-back guarantee, enabling you to return them within 10 days if dissatisfied. This practically constitutes a free trial.

The "Matched Tone" feature means that both your ears hear exactly the same sound at the same instant—and you learn a new beauty of tone. They are tested and re-tested for vital point, and in ad-dition their strength, long-wearing comfort, and re-liable efficiency make them undoubtedly superior.



The Table-Talker is a Brandes quality product at a moderate price. The non-resonant, specially constructed horn is matched to the unit so that the air resistance produced will exactly balance the mechanical power of the diaphragm. This means beautiful sound-balance and remarkable tone qualities. It is twenty-one inches high, has a self-adjusting diaphragm and is finished a shade of neutral brown.



British Manufacture (B.B.C. stamped).



-HULLO EVERYBODY !!-	
COLL HOLDERS Post Free Polar 2-way, with Vernier 11/- Polar 3-way, with Vernier 17/- Polar 4-Junior, 3-way Cam 6/- Polar-Junior, 3-way Can 6/- Polar-Junior, 3-way Can 10/- Polar-Junior, 3-way Call Holder 5/- Poswell 2-way Coil Holder 7/- Poswell 2-way Cam Vernier, 2-way 12/- Poswell 3-way Cam Vernier, 2-way 12/- Post Free 2 2 Pos Tree 2 2 Post Free 2 2 Post Free 2 2 Post Free <	POST FREE N. 44. Vulmeter 1/5, 1/2, 2/3 No. 15. Grid Lack 1/5, 1/2, 2/3 No. 20. Murray Valve Hald 1/3 No. 21. Recents (one hole frime) 1/6 No. 22. St of Spamet's 1/9 No. 25. SPD.T. Fanal Switch 1/9 No. 25. SPD.T. China base 1/9 No. 25. Sp. Dr. China base 1/9 No. 26. Source Law Condenses 1/9 No. 27. Dr. Neiner Phones 3/- No. 27. Dr. Neiner Phones 1/- No. 28. Source Law Condenses 1/9 No. 29. Source Law Condenses 1/9 No. 20. Source Les Witch 1/9 No. 30. Con and of switch 1/6 No. 31. Furnic Recents 1/9 No. 32. McMichael H.F. (List) 1/4 No. 33. Furnic Recents 1/9 No. 40. Formologiant and 1/6 1/9 No. 41. Babe at 5/5, 5/11 1/9 No. 42. Condenses 1/4 No. 43. Baset 2-way cold shand 1/9 No. 44. Babe at 5/6, 5/11 1/9 No. 45. Brass Switch Arm. 1/9 No. 46. Baset 2-way cold shand 1/9 <
We can recommend these as being excellent Head phones, with a great repu- tation. G.R.C., 4,000 ohms resistance, each. $\pounds 15$ 60 Brandes Matched Tone, 4,000 ohms resistance, each	2/4 150
RIGHT OPPOSITE DALY'S GALLERY DOOR	

720

NOVEMBER 15. 1924

DALY

GALLERY DOOR



WIRELESS DEPOT **OF BUSINESS:** LISLE STREET, 27, W.C.2 DAILY - - 9 to 7.45 PHONEI GERRARD 4637 SUNDAYS - 10 to 1 No responsibility a cepted on post orders unless cheques and postal orders are crossed and made payable to the firm. Moneys sent must be registered.



You Wavelengh! -

Crystal versus Valve

HAVE been trying some experiments recently with a crystal as rectifier in a multi-valve set: The reason why I did so is that I am not really at all satisfied with valve rectification for the reception of broadcasting. By this I mean the gridcondenser and leak method, which is now almost universally used. It is just the presence of that condenser that is apt to mess things up a bit and to make your reception not so absolutely clear as it ought to be. Of course if you use the older method of detection which works on the plate curve of the valve you will get clearer results, but this seems to be a waste of good material, for when the valve is used in this way without reaction it is not a great deal more sensitive than a crystal. If you stick in reaction and uses it a good deal you must get a certain falling off in quality.

The crystal is in theory a much more nearly perfect rectifier than the valve. The only thing about it is that it is not particularly sensitive unless it is dealing with a fairly strong signal. By using one or more stages of H.F. amplification in front of it and getting them well away from oscillation you can deliver a nice fat voltage to the crystal, which then works splendidly. As the result of various trials I have come to the conclusion that if you want to make a multi-valve set give its clearest and most undistorted reproduction of music the best tip is to do away with the rectifier altogether, substituting for it a good crystal detector. Any reader who cares to experiment on these lines will, I am sure, come to the same conclusion, especially if he uses his set to work a loud-speaker and likes to have full volume of sound,

A Problem to be Solved

I was talking only the other day to an enthusiastic friend who is working hard in an attempt to solve the problem of the climination of atmospherics. He tells me that he is very hopeful of the results, and that already he is able to get rid to a very great extent of the cracklings and splutterings that so frequently make Transatlantic work impossible. If he does manage to achieve his end he ought to be a rich man, and he will jolly well deserve his success. The best tip that I know so far as-the amateur is concerned is this : Keep a length of flex or bell wire by you with a couple of small insulators at each end. Rig up attachments on the picturerail or near the ceiling of the biggest room available and sling the wire from corner to corner. Tune in on the big acrial, and when you have got your tuning

as sharp as you can, turn over to the small one. You will be surprised to find what a difference this makes as regards interference. Your strength, of course, suffers, though not nearly so badly as you would imagine; as atmospherics are suppressed much more than the signal you want, the total effect is that a considerable improvement is effected. I often use this tip for picking up the American stations on bad nights, and it is remarkable how often it succeeds. Personally I much prefer the bell wire to the frame aerial, with which I have never been able to do much good.

Beam Wireless

Senatore Marconi announces that as the result of a further long series of experiments he has now been able to overcome one of the great difficulties met with in wireless transmission on the beam system. This was that previously it was found to give really good results only at night time. He is now able to use the beam transmitter almost equally well in the daylight, and he prophesies that within a very short time the first great station using this method will be in operation. There is no doubt, I think, that for commercial purposes the beam method will oust all other systems within a few years. At the present time all commercial messages must be broadcast, which means that about ninety-nine per cent. of the power used is wasted, since you are driving your message out with equal strength in every direction. It means, too, that there can be no secrecy except by the use of codes. But perhaps the most important point is that it leads to a terrible amount of jamming.

I do not know whether you have ever tuned up to the neighbourhood of 12,000 metres, but if you have you will realise what jamming can be. On a fairly wide waveband on that part of the scale you get the impression that every station in the world must be transmitting at once. It is most difficult to pick out a weak signal and to tune it to readable strength to the exclusion of others. How operators ever manage to read accurately and quickly on these wavelengths is something of a mystery to me. Things are far worse up there than they are on the shipping band, and that is pretty bad.

The Licence Question

The P.M.G. states, I see, that there appear to be very few wireless defaulters and that nearly everybody who should have done so has duly renewed his receiving licence. When you consider what we get for the money in the shape of our present broadcasting service you must, I think, agree that ten shillings a year is a jolly good investment, working out as it does just under a third of a penny a night, or if you use your set for two hours cach evening on the average you may calculate that your entertainment costs run to rather more than six hours for a penny. Even if you take into account the cost of battery recharging and of valve replacements you will not find, I think, that you spend much over a penny an hour by listening to broadcasting. Can you find any other form of entertainment which costs so little?

Licences have now very nearly reached the million mark, and it is quite certain that aerials will run into seven figures in this country before Christmas. This means that there are roughly seven times as many listeners as there were just over a year ago. But the most remarkable thing is that if you take the whole population of the country-men, women and childrenone in every forty-five owns a wireless set. But some people I see do not like the idea of licences at all. There is apparently to be a test case, and what the result of it will be no one can say. One thing is quite certain, that if we do not have licences there can be no revenue for the B.B.C., and without a revenue we cannot have any broadcasting. They tried the experiment in America of getting broadcasting done in the form of a private enter; prise by many big manufacturing concerns. The result is that, though there are a few really good stations over there, the programmes as a whole cannot compare with our own, and they are pretty well convinced now that some kind of licence will be necessary if things are to continue.

The Amateurs

The New Zealand amateurs seem to have come into prominence with a sudden swoop. Last winter a certain well-known wireless engineer predicted in my hearing that it was impossible for the amateurs of England and New Zealand to exchange two-way communication with the small power that they were likely to use, but this year I think that he will have to admit that nothing is impossible for the amateur transmitter. 2 O D and 2 N M have carried out successful two-way working with Z 4 A G, and several British amateurs report reception of New Zealand stations -notably 6 T M and 2 W J. My Belfast correspondent received 4 A A and 4 A.G on two valves in broad daylight!

Why?

There is a general impression that file amateur experimenter contributes no new knowledge to wireless and that all he does is to improve his own knowledge, so that

:: :: On Your Wavelength! (continued)

sooner or later he is able to enter wireless professionally. Such a belief is to be deplored, for it is a well-known fact that the amateur has at least opened the eyes of the community to the fact that the use of a power sufficient only to light three ordinary' domestic electric lamps enables them to bridge the world!

That he has not contributed to the transmission of music or the like cannot perhaps be denied, but at the time that broadcasting commenced he was discouraged from exploring this field which had already. been examined by those who were interested. In any case, it seems a pity to attempt to decry the very useful work of the amateur. Men who love their work for the work's sake are an asset to the community, and the amateur experimenter is surely entitled to the few laurels which come his way.

Another Success

5 Q V reports that he has received Z 4 A K, who was calling a French station, and that on Sunday, November 2, he heard I C M P (America) calling "C Q G U, I C M P will QRX on 100 metres to 125 metres." He replied on 114 metres, and was surprised to get a prompt answer, "QRK? UR sigs QSA. FB louder here than 2 F N - 5 Q V G U I C M P." Transmission was carried on for twenty-five minutes, but with the arrival of the sun the test ended. I C M P was received with a two-valve Reinartz receiver on about go metres.

Frightfulness

I have a neighbour-of course you have heard that before-but this neighbour has a wireless set. It came into existence by a slow painful process and it has been painful ever since. To be short, I might say that the set is perfectly horrible. He must have raked over all the town for the cheapest transformers he could find, and, combining these with a delightful lack of knowledge, built the monstrosity which now disturbs my slumbers, both daylight and nocturnal. There are four L.F. valves, and of grid bias he has not heard. At times he submits us to Rome on the loud-speaker; going "all out" at 9.30 pip emma and the result—well, the relaying of KDKA last winter was a gem compared to it. I hope that his H.T. will one day find a short cut across his filaments and thus once more give us peace. He has only one redeeming feature : he does not believe in direct action; in other words, he does not use reaction. But possibly this is only because he does not know how.

A Problem

The most pressing wireless problem just now of the majority of listeners is to find some means of separating 5XX from Radio-Paris. This is a pretty difficult business in some parts of the country, for both transmissions are powerful and they jam one another effectively.

With a big set, separation can be accomplished, though with a considerable loss of signal strength, by using a frame aerial, but with a small receiver matters are rather more difficult. A double-circuit tuner should be tried, worked with the loosest possible coupling. In single-valve sets one can do a good deal by dispensing with the reaction coil coupled to the A.T.I. or C.C.I. and placing in its stead a variometer in the plate circuit. On the whole, though, I think it is better to employ some kind of wave trap for the purpose. I must admit, though, that no circuit that I have tried so far enables me to get rid completely of 5 X X when Radio-Paris is coming in. The best that one can do is to reduce Chelmsford to something so faint that he does not spoil Radio-Paris.

Aerial Height

I mentioned recently in these notes that the height of an aerial was a factor of the utmost importance in reception. During last week I have had a striking illustration of what height really does mean. A friend who had been complaining that his crystal and two note-magnifier set was giving poor results on 2 L O was advised to try the effect of adding a 15-ft. top mast to the pole which supported the free end of his aerial, thus raising the height from 20 to 35 ft.

The result was absolutely magical. Reception strength is quite double what it was, and other stations besides London can be obtained under favourable conditions. The crystal detector responds very badly to weak impulses, but if you increase their strength the efficiency of the detector goes up as the square. Thus, for example, if you make incoming impulses three times as strong, the detector is not three but nine times as efficient as it was. Always make use of all the height that you can get for your aerial, remembering that in nearly all cases every foot will make an enormous amount of difference.

A New One Bagged

I picked up the other night a station that I have not manged to get hold of before. This was Königsberg, in East Prussia. His strength was not great and he suffered considerably from fading at times. Still I did manage to get him on the loud-speaker with a fair volume of sound. Of the other German stations, Frankfort and Breslau come in best so far as I am concerned. Hamburg has most annoyingly selected practically the same wavelength as Radio Iberica, with the result that they are apt to jam each other if the two are working at the same time. Luckily the Spanish station goes on until pretty late and can be picked up on most evenings without interference after Hamburg has closed down. Things are pretty crowded in the neighbourhood of 400 metres during our own broadcast hours, and Hamburg, Newcastle and Radio Iberica take a bit of separating.

11

Franch Broadcasting

It seems a great pity that French broadcasting should have concentrated itself mainly in Paris. Crystal users in France, unless they live quite near the capital, have very little to listen to. In fact I have seen it stated in a French paper that in the provinces wireless is a hobby for the rich only, since several valves are necessary in order to obtain results. This applies mainly to the middle of the country, for on the borders there is a fairly good supply of wireless transmissions from foreign stations. Inhabitants of Northern France have the Belgian, Dutch, Danish and German stations to help things out, to say nothing of our own. On the east side Switzerland, Germany and Italy help, whilst in the south there are the Spanish stations to be heard.

A Hearty Laugh

Whatever happens in the way of weather reports or elections, I've had one hour's hearty laugh over the ether. There's hardly much need to ask the cause, because most of us would say the same— "John Henry." From the moment I heard him sawing up that table for the microphone on his 'studio night I foresaw trouble and the whelk-barrow, and he had both—at least, he didn't get the whelkbarrow because Blossom came along just in time. That orchestra of his ought to have been put on a gramophone record as a test of sobriety. You see the idea: if a man could recognise the tune, dismissed with a caution; if not, forty days and the rest! Anyhow, we would all like another dose, please.

Programme Music

We all like the pieces with a story to them-at least, I'm afraid I do. I love to sit and wait for the part where the broom breaks in two and brings too much water, or the Mephistophelian gentleman in red or black, whichever colour scheme you fancy, sits on the tombstone, etc. The most modern example 'is Vaughan Williams' Suite "The Wasps." In the play the chorus represent wasps, who give their opinion with the freedom for which they are famed. In the suite there is a march of the old men and a march of the kitchen utensils. According to a wellknown critic there is still a lingering tradition that the composer searched all the Cambridge kitchen armed with a tuning-fork to find a frying-pan in E flat. THERMION.

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Amateur Wireless

COMPACT CRYSTAL A RECEIVER WITH NOVEL TUNING ARRANGEMENTS

ARIOMETER tuning of a somewhat unorthodox type is incorporated in the crystal set described below. From the photographs it will be seen that the Igranic honeycomb coil is mounted to form the stator of the tuning variometer, while the rotor is of the ordinary ballwound type fixed so as to be rotable near to the coil; the maximum and minimum wavelengths to which the set can be tuned can therefore be varied at will by changing the plug-in coil-a point of especial value when the set is required for use on different aerials.

The whole set complete with headphones is mounted in a hard-wood box of the dimensions given in Fig. 1. The receiving portion of the set may, however, be constructed separately, as it merely drops into the small compartment on the righthand side of the case.

A piece of matt-finished ebonite measur-

those who have never previously had experience with this type of winding, but if the following instructions are carefully carried out no difficulty should be found.

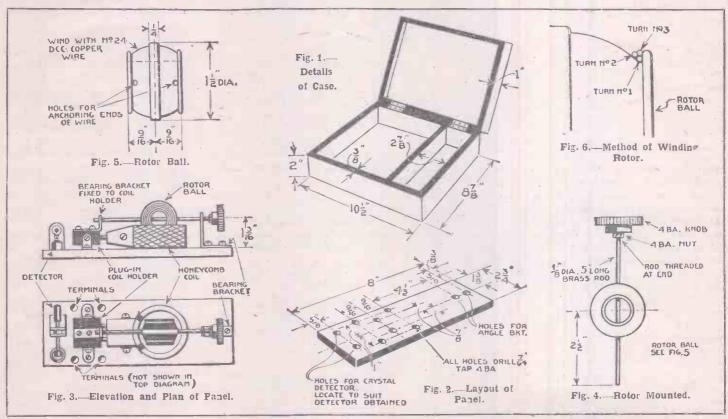
The rotor ball itself, as will be seen from Fig. 5, measures 11/2 in. in diameter. by 11/8 in. deep, and is provided with ridges at each side in order to prevent the wire from slipping off; a small hole should be drilled just on the inner side of each of these ridges as shown in Fig. 5 in order to anchor the beginning and end of the winding. Pass the end of some No. 24 d.c.c. copper wire through one of the anchoring holes in the ball and solder to it a 5-in. length of miniature silkcovered flexible wire, making a small blob of solder at the joint in order to prevent withdrawal of the wire. Now wind on two complete turns of the No. 24 wire and then at the point where the third turn should have started mount the wire up



The Complete Receiver.

Winding the second half of the ball is carried out in an exactly similar fashion to the first; when finished the wire is cut and soldered to the end temporarily held by the drawing-pin, a coat of shellac varnish given in order to hold the wire securely in position.

Excepting the two flexible leads from



ing 8 in. by 3 in. by 1/4 in. thick and drilled to the particulars shown in Fig. 2 forms the base, to which is attached the detector, plug-in coil holder, terminals and rotor-spindle bearing brackets, as indicated in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 shows the rotor and rotor spindle assembly. The pile winding of the rotor ball may seem somewhat of a problem to over the top of the first and second turns as indicated in Fig. 6, making the first "pile wound" turn. The subsequent turns are then put on in the order shown in Fig. 7 until the first half of the rotor is that no nuts, screw-heads, etc., shall be completely filled. At this point the wire should be cut and the winding prevented from coming undone by fixing with a small is, of course, in contact with the wood. drawing pin.

the variometer rotor, all connections between parts are made by means of strip brass interposed between the components and the top of the panel; this is in order required underncath; the ebonite when placed in position in the containing box (Continued at foo! of next page)

99996

MAKING THE MOST OF THE AERIAL

I HAVE received several visits lately from slightly diffident individuals, who have noticed my aerial and wish, as novices, to obtain some practical information on the subject of the stations they have just crected or propose to crect.

The majority of us possess within ourselves a natural inertia that prompts us in all but essentials to take the line of least resistance, and many recent innovations in the world of wireless have seemed to indicate that the outdoor aerial is a luxury rather than a necessity, and that its place can be more conveniently and more readily be taken by frame acrials or the system of "wired wireless."

Except, however, under the most exceptional circumstances, that may embrace contiguity to a broadcasting station and the possession of a highly sensitive multivalve set, the results from the adoption of cither of these methods are bound to be of a disappointing nature. It is rare, moreover, that the advocates of these substitutes for the aerial proper allude to the inherent disadvantages of the systems they describe.

Utmost Efficiency

For the ordinary individual who desires the utmost efficiency, but whose outlay is determined by financial reasons, there is not at present anything to equal the outside aerial, and yet, oddly enough, the majority of novices hurry over its crection with but scant ceremony in order to get down to the "really interesting part." This is utterly wrong, and sufficient emphasis cannot be given to the fact that the installation of any receiving station, however modest, should be started, continued and completed with the utmost regard for the aerial.

It is manifestly impossible in widely divergent circumstances to dogmatise on a subject that is liable to limitations of position or to insist on the maintenance of an aerial that shall in all respects come up to the P.M.G. standard, but it is in-finitely better to sacrifice length rather than height; a twin aerial is normally more efficient than a single wire only for wavelengths above 600 metres.

If the materials are bought in the cheapest market an efficient twin aerial can be constructed at a very moderate cost. Bamboo spreaders are strong and possess the additional merit of lightness. They should be bought at an upholsterer's shop, and although the price varies, they can be bought for as little as 1s. 6d. each. I find that the best way of mounting the spreader is to bore a hole in each end of the bamboo and pass the aerial wire through, as this method admits of further adjustment.

Get the far end up as high as you possibly can up to the limit of the 100 ft .--and then get it a little bit higher !

Carefully survey every place and position before final decision, because you may be definitely sure that your enjoyment is to be made or marred largely by the efficiency or otherwise of your aerial. Beware of all short cuts, and sweat at it till you are satisfied, having, as a last resort, constituted yourself a virulently hostile critic.

I know that experts say that your earth lead should be as short as possible, but this dictum should not be construed as in any way restricting the aerial. Get the best possible earth connection; but you can, within limits of great elasticity, ignore the length if you have provided yourself with an efficient aerial.

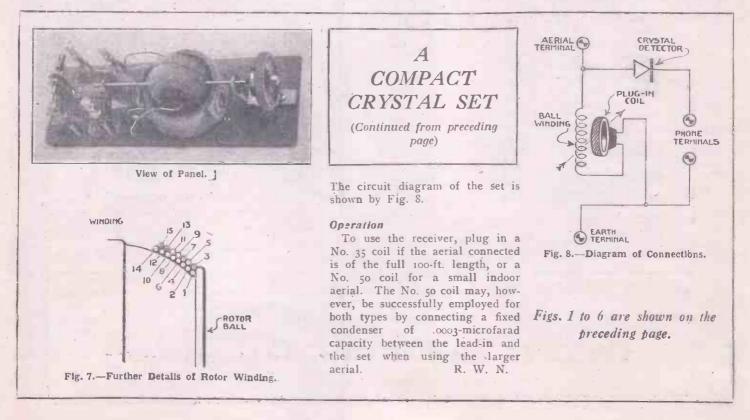
Relative Earth Efficiences

It is as well to try, if you are in a position to do so, the relative efficiencies of more than one earth, and this is easily done.

A length of gas-piping sunk about three feet in the ground will, if the ground be kept moist, provide you with a good earth.

Don't forget the value of the soldered joint, and if you can't solder, be bold enough to suggest that an expert member of the Wireless Association or Club you have joined-for, of course, you must join an institution of that kind-give a practical demonstration of soldering in all its forms. You may feel quite sure that you are not the only member who does not know how to do it, although others may not possess the moral courage to admit it.

WALTER MEADE.



See Stand D2, British Wireless Exhibition, II h te City, Nov. 15 to 29.

The most important item in your outfit is the Crystal

Upon the choice of a really good crystal depends your success in clear, loud and faithful reception.

A good aerial, heavy-gauge, efficiently wound coils, minimum selfcapacity, good phones—all these count, but most important of all is your Crystal. . . There are many efficient Crystals, but you may try twenty before you find a good one—unless you ask for NEUTRON, in the black-andyellow tin. If you take this precaution, you will undoubtedly secure a crystal that will give you full efficiency first time, requiring no "searching" for sensitive spots, and giving you continued joy in listening.

-and the finest Crystal you could possibly buy costs you just

In air-tight case, with silver catswhisker.

All the best Radio Dealers sell and recommend Neutron (in the black-and-yellow tin). If you should have difficulty in obtaining it, send crossed P.O. for 1/6, with Dealer's name and address, and this guaranteed Crystal will be mailed by return.

Ask your Wireless Dealer for Neutron

DISTRICT 'AGENTS :---

Scotland : R. F. Miller & Co., 22, York Place, Edinburgh.

Plymouth : Mumford & Sons, 68, Mutley Plain, Plymouth.

Birmingham: Cooke & Whitfield Wireless Ltd., St. Paul's Buildings, 24, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. North-East Yorks : Smith & Jordan, The Arcade, Redcar, Yorks. Manchester : Garnett's, Islington Grove Works, Salford, Manchester. Ireland : Pettigrew & Merriman Ltd., 8, Corporation Street, Belfast.

"5 B T" hears Brusselswith a Neutron.

Mr. L. V. Clark, of Experimental Station 5 BT Chiswick, reports receiving clear telephony from Brussels, with a Neutron Crystal, without the aid of Amplifiers.

"5 Pairs of 'Phones" "G. H. S." London, S.W. writes : "I have tried out this crystal and should like to say I am quite satisfied with it. It is at present in use on an ordinary crystal set, and works with good strength 5 pairs of 'phones." "Never so Plain Before" "W. T. T." Harrietsham, writes : "I have never been able to get London so plain before. I have tried crystal after crystal but I have never had such a good result as I have to-day with Neutron."



The World's Greatest Radio Crystal

Sole Distributors:—V. Zcitlin & Sons, 144, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1. 'Phones: Museum 3795 & 6841.

Produced by --- Neutron Ltd., Sicilian House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. 'Phone: Museum 2677.

Concert Tested and Guaranteed

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

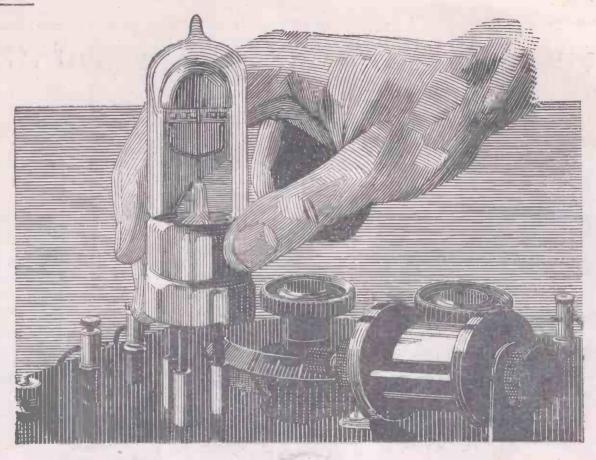


Barclays 292

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

Amateur Wireless





The Sovereign Remedy for a lifeless Set

N UMBERS of wireless enthusiasts have never experienced the finer delight of logging distant Broadcasting Stations. They still think that it requires some kind of "professional skill." They have not yet realised that the fault probably lies in their Valves and the lack of a little patience in learning the capabilities of the Receiver, and how to tune it.

Both of these points are capable of easy remedy. If your Set is lifeless, it is quite likely that you are using the wrong kind of Valves.

While, obviously, loss of efficiency

in a Valve may not seriously

affect the reception from near-by Stations, yet, when you are dealing with the extremely faint oscillations generated by a Station hundreds of miles away, you cannot afford to take chances.

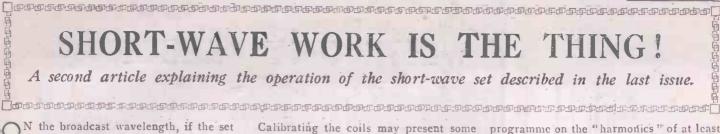
The first and still the only standard Valve for long distance reception is the Cossor P.2—the Valve with the red top. By using one of these as a high frequency amplifier and a P.1 as the Detector, you are assured of a perfect combination of Valves definitely worked out to function on the weakest and most delicate of signals. COSSOR BRIGHT EMITTERS Pr. For Detector 12/6 P2. (with red top) 12/6 WUNCELL DULL EMITTERS W. For Detector and L.F. use 21/-W2. (with red top) 21/-



NOVEMBER 15, 1924

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Amateur Wireless



as described; there is little danger of getting the valves into a state of self-oscillation. The grid tuning condenser should be a point fairly high up on the condenser reaction condenser slowly advanced at the and the two are plotted on squared paper same time until a signal is heard or a

Calibrating the coils may present some has been made up and the coil wound difficulties. The No. 1 coil will be fairly easy, because most of the broadcasting stations can be heard and identified. If advanced a few degrees at a time, and the scale is fixed and another fairly low down, against condenser degrees along the foot

programme on the "harmonics " of at least two stations on No. 2 coil, provided there is an efficient aerial, which may be considered as essential.

All the coils were calibrated, in default of a really reliable heterodyne meter, with quite sufficient accuracy by the simple expedient of plotting all the harmonics of a powerful station

sending high-speed C.W. The station

had to be found first

of all on its right

wavelength on a big

set, and the wave-

length tested with a

buzzer wavemeter.

After that it was a

simple matter to

down to the six-

grid portion of any

meter, for there is

no change in wave-

the

teenth. Once

slight rushing noise gives warning that the set is oscillating. The reaction condenser should always be turned back to zero before the grid tuning condenser is moved until the operator has become used to the set.

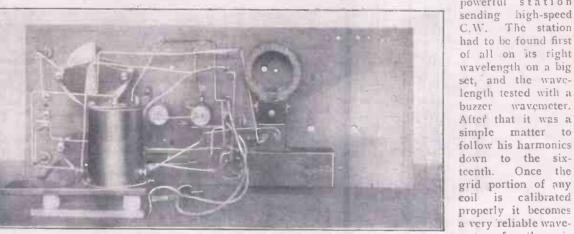
On a good aerial this set should bring in the whole of the B.B.C. stations very well indeed, and a very large number of British and Continental amateurs should also be

heard. On the first night the set was tried over twenty amateurs, some of them French and Dutch and one Italian, were heard and logged in an hour and a half. All the B.B.C. stations, including relays, German, French and Spanish stations below Soo metres have been heard.

Low Wavelengths

On the lower wavelengths it may be found difficult to get the set to oscillate for the reception of C.W. signals. In this case completely disconnecting the earth connection should be tried. This may not be very efficient, because signals, though they come in, are faint, and the distance range of the set is seriously affected. In default of a proper counterpoise, which is the ideal earth arrangement to use for short-wave reception on this set, a few feet of wire, insulated like an aerial and fixed beneath the aerial, should be tried. It should be as close to the ground as the convenience of users of the garden will allow. 'The near end should be brought in, with the usual precautions, to the earth terminal of the set. As an alternative a small condenser could be inserted in the aerial lead. This should be of three plates with an overlap of about 13% in. The spacing can be made with ordinary condenser spacing washers held together with 4 B.A. screws or rod:

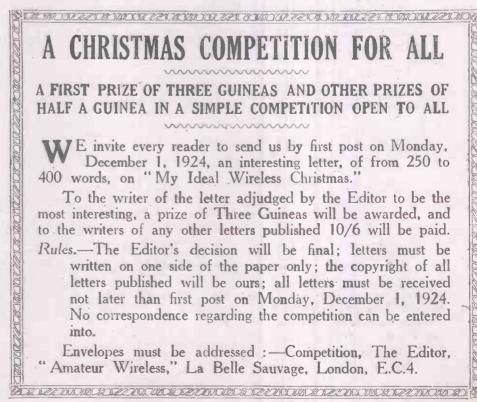
The German station POZ has been heard many times without either aerial or earth

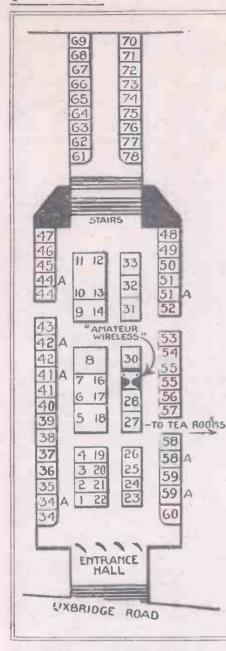


View of Back of Panel of Short-wave Receiver.

the two points should give a perfect calibration chart of the coil, provided a squarelaw tuning condenser is used. It will usually be possible to hear and enjoy the

and wavelength up the side, a line joining length when reaction coupling is increased, as there is in sets employing magnetic (coil) reaction coupling. Also the wavelength is not affected by using the set on 5 Y M . a different aerial,





Stands 1 and 22. Fellows Magneto Co., Ltd.,

Cumberland Avenue, Park Royal. Two, three- and five-valve sets will be on view on these stands, together with coils, crystal sets and the well-known Fellows phones. A new super one-valve set will be exhibited, to-gether with a one-valve amplifier and a new model three-valve Super Grand.

WHITE CITY EXHIBITION

A Guide to the Exhibits at the British Wireless Exhibition and Radio Convention. November 15 to 29.

Victoria Electrical Co., Ltd., Chapel Stand 4.

Street, Manchester. Variable condensers of all descriptions and good finish form the exhibits of interest on this stand. Victoria sets and components, including Victoria rheostats and engraved terminals, will also be shown.

Stands 5 and 18. New Times Sales Co., 61, Leather Lane, E.C.

Stands 6, 7, 16 and 17. Oldham and Sons, Ltd., Denton, near Manchester. Examples of all those types of accumulators that are of service to the wireless enthusiast are on show here. Accumulators in both glass and celluloid cases are shown.

Stand 8. The New London Electron Works, Ltd., E.14.

Electron wire is the chief exhibit on this stand, and by means of a doll's house the sim-plicity of using this wire is amply demonstrated.

Stands 9 and 14. Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

An attractive feature of this stand is the in-stallation of a No. 84 B coil-winding machine, by which honeycomb coils are produced. Coils, high-frequency transformers, variometers and many other components are being shown, as well as two completely-dressed windows, in which are a complete range of components on view.

Stands 10, 11, 12 and 13. Pettigrew and Merri-man, Ltd., 122-124, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Loud-speakers, phones, square-law con-densers, valves, crystals and other components of various makes will be exhibited on this stand. The Newey snap terminal is of special interest, since it allows many components to be con-nected together in a minimum of time.

Stand 19. Sel-Ezi Wireless Supply Co., 6, Greek Street, W.1. On this stand will be found an extended range

of components, including anti-capacity handles, H.T. batteries, grid leaks, coil plugs and holders, crystal detectors and low-frequency transformers. A feature of special interest is

a range of Erla fixed condensers, in which no moulded ebonite casing material is employed.

Stand 20. The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.16.

A large range of wireless accessories will be A large range of wireless accessories will be displayed on this stand, including the well-known Silvertown variable condensers and low-frequency transformers. The new Silvervox loud-speaker will be an exhibit of special interest.



This useful device, made by the Jeb Trading Co., can be used for testing batteries and valve-socket connections.

Stand 21. Tungstalite, Ltd., 47, Farringdon

Road, E.C.I. This firm is showing the well-known Tung-stalite crystal (blue label), Airmax coils, Tung-stalite high-tension batteries and complete crystal receiving sets.

ORGANISERS .- Radio Exhibilions and Wireless Conventions (A.B. Dale and E. Schofield), Wellington Chambers, 46, Cannon St., E.C.4.

DATES.—Saturday, November 15, to Saturday, November 29, inclusive.

TIMES.-11 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

ADMISSION .- 1s., including tax.

DEMONSTRATIONS .- There will be demonstrations of receiving apparatus at many stands, but loud-speakers will not be used for this purpose. A special installation will be crected for the recep-tion of broadcasting. "Silent cabinets" will be provided for testing sets.

For All Visitors to Note!

EXHIBITS.—Only goods of Brilish manufacture will be shown.

NOVELTIES AND INVENTIONS COMPETITION.—" Amaleur Wire-less" is offering a prize of a 15-guinea silver cup for the best amateur novelly or invention. Full particulars are given on p. 733. The closing date is November

17. Gold and silver medals will also be given for the second and third prizes. NOW TO GET TO THE WHITE CITY

----(Uxbridge Road Entrance). Trains.----Metropolitan and Central London Rlys. to Shepherd's Bush; Metropolitan and L.N.W. Rlys. to Uxbridge Road (the latter from Earl's Court and Willesden). Trams.—L.U.T. from Hanwell, Southall, Hayes and Uxbridge; L.C.C. from Hammersmith, Willesden, Claphan Junction, Tooling, etc. Buses.—Nos. 11, 12, 12b, 17, 17b, 32, 49, 49a and 88.

732



By using this Perfection holder crystals can be changed easily and quickly.

Seaguil, Ltd., 21, Spital Square, Stand 23. Bishopsgate, E.t.

An extended range of complete receivers, loud-speakers and accessories is on view on this stand. A three-valve receiver, complete with batteries, coils, dull-emitter valves and a loudspeaker, should be specially noted.

Stand 24. Wireless Service, 91, New Bond Street, W.1.

Stands 25 and 26. City Accumulator Co., 10, Rangoon Street, E.C.3.

A novel point about this stand will be that it Contains a sound-proof demonstration room. Uni-valve, Duo-valve and reflex receivers will be much in evidence, together with the new C.A.C. portable receiver. Components of every description will be shown.

Stand 27. Penton Engineering Co., 15, Cromer Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Ball-and-socket coil holders, filament rheo-stats, standard coil holders, knife switches and basket coil holders will comprise the chief ex-hibits on this stand. The Penton low-consumption valve is of special interest, while standard Penton R-type valves will also be shown.

Stand 28. Neutron, Ltd., Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.2.

Stand 29. "Amateur Wireless" and "The Amateur Mechanic," La. Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.

Entries for the AMATEUR- WIRELESS Novelties and Inventions Competition (for full particulars see panel in next column) will, it is hoped, be the most interesting feature of the Exhibition. There are no restrictions as to the form that entries may take, and everybody, from the newest enthusiast to the experienced experi-menter, stands an equal chance of winning the 15-guinea cup offered as first prize—and a prize be proud of, too! to

Be sure to visit the AMATEUR WIRELESS stand and see what amateurs can do'!

Stand 30. The Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., West Park Works, Mortlake Road, Kew

Gardens, Surrey. On this stand will be shown a complete range of the well-known T.C.C. condensers for re-ception and for transmission. A large transmitting condenser tested to 30,000 volts will be on view.

Stand 31. A. K. U. Co., 33, Orchard Street, W.

J. V. Mulbolland, 4, Blenheim Stand 32. Street, New Bond Street, W.1. A complete stock of Gambrell Efficiency ap-

paratus, including the well-known neutrodyne condensers, coils, tuners, wavemeters, valve sets and high-frequency amplifiers, is on show. Valves, loud-speakers and a new type of unit system will be worth notice.

Stand 33. Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex. A comprehensive range of the well-known

A comprehensive range of the well-known Sparta wireless accessories wil be shown on this stand, including ironclad intervalve and tele-phone transformers, various types of Sparta fila-ment resistances and potentiometers, coil hoklers, condensers, chokes, switches, insulators and batteries. The Little Sparta loud-speaker will also be on view, together with samples of chonite in panel, rod, tube and moulding.

Stand 34. Stella Products, 31-37, Wybert Street, N.W.I.

On this stand will be found the well-known Stella and Wembley phones and loud-speakers. An alternating-current rectifier will also be shown; this enables those who have alternatingcurrent supplies in their homes to charge their own' accumulators.

Stand 36. F. Yates and Son, Ltd., 144, Church Street, Kensington, W.8. Accumulators suitable for wireless work are

A FIFTEEN-GUINEA CUP FOR **A WIRELESS NOVELTY !**

WITH a view to encouraging the amateur wireless inventor, "Amateur Wireless" is offering a 15-guinea silver cup for competition in connection with the White City Wireless Exhibition. -Any amateur may send his novelty or invention to the Exhibition, and indeed is invited to do so.

The inventions must reach the Exhibition not later than Monday, November 17. Each package must be labelled "Amateur Wireless' Inventions," and should be sent, carriage paid, to "Amateur Wireless" Inventions, The Wireless Exhibition, White City, Uxbridge Road, London, W.12, and not to the Editorial offices. When the Exhibition is over it will be returned carriage forward.

These competition inventions. will be on view from November 20 to November 29, and must reach the Exhibition not later than Monday, November 17. Neither "Amateur Wireless" nor the Exhibition authorities will be responsible for any loss or damage, but it is needless to say that every possible care will be taken.

All entries will be judged by the technical staff of "Amateur Wireless," together with any specially qualified experts they may care to invite to assist them. The awards will be announced on Tuesday, November 25, at the Exhibition, and, if possible, will be published in the issue of "Amateur Wireless" on sale on "Amateur Wireless" on sale on Thursday, November 27; failing that, in the issue published one week later.

In addition to the silver cup as first prize, there will be a gold medal as a second prize, and a silver medal as a third.

Let every ingenious reader of "Amateur Wireless" get right down to the job straight away, and see that his invention reaches the Exhibition not later than Monday, Nov. 17. There is no time to lose !

of special interest on this stand. Wireless components, including the well-known F.Y.S. intervalve transformers and square-law condensers, will also be on view.

Stand 37. F. H. Middleton, 13, Manette Street, Charing Cross Road, W.1. Midite, the "dependable" crystal, will be

the chief exhibit on this stand, but the Perfection

crystal holder is also of special interest. holder of this type will be given to every pur-chaser of a tube of Midite.

Stand 39. Harding, Holland and Fry, Ltd., 27, Garlick Hill, E.C.4.

The largest and most uniform natural crystal yet extracted from the earth will be one of the chief exhibits on this stand. * This giant crystal weighs over 6 kgs., or approximately 14 lb., and has a sensitivity of at least 99.5 per cent. Phones, loud-speakers, crystals and complete crystal sets are also shown.

Stand 40. The Jeb Trading Co., 49a, Avenue Road, Acton, W.3.

Battery testers, brass spade terminals, wander plugs, Mego catwhiskers and Jebite crystal will be the chief exhibits on this stand. Of special interest is the C.W. battery link for making up high-tension units with ordinary pocket-lamp batteries.

d 41. The Formo Co. (Arthur Preen and Co., Ltd.), Crown Works, Cricklewood. Stand 41.

Formo shrouded transformers and Formo-rensor variable condensers will be the chief exhibits on this stand. The compact and shrouded transformers and the original condensers shown should attract much attention.

Stand 42A. Burwood Electrical Supplies Co. (1924), 41, Great Queen Street, W.C.2. Square-law condensers, valve holders, panel

switches, valve legs, dull-emitter valves and terminal adaptors are among the chief exhibits. The Jay Gee crystal-valve set, complete with all accessories, is worthy of special notice.

Stand 43. Precision Screw Co., Ltd., Mac-donaid Works, Walthamstow, E.17.

Variable condensers, vernier condensers, switch arms, coil plugs, crystal detectors and Colpak terminals are shown on this stand. Various brass parts and crystal detectors are also exhibited. The Colvern vernier condenser is of especial interest.

Stand 44. The Portable Utilitles Co., Ltd., 8, Fisher Street, W.C.1.

The new Gravity crystal detector will be of special interest. It is claimed that this detector is able to withstand the effect of jars and shakes better than the ordinary catwhisker contact. Frame aerials and the well-known Eureka L.F. transformers are also shown.

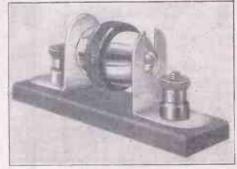
Stand 47. Bullen, 38, Holywell Laue, Great Eastern Street, E.C.2.

Stand 48. Lighting Supplies Co., 4.5, Fins-bury Pavement, E.C., and The Ecco Radio Co., Princess Street, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Finston fixed and square-law condensers and variometers, Sedion basket coils and crystals will be on view on this stand. Well-known makes of phones, components and complete sets will be exhibited by the Ecco Radio Co., of Princess Street, St. John's Wood, N.W., who are sharing the stand.

Stand 49. Hart Collins, Ltd., 38a, Bessborough Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Of special interest on this stand is the

Tuninall, a single-valve broadcast receiver have (Continued on page 746)



All the parts of this Gravity detector are lotally, enclosed and adjustment is made by rotating the knurled ring.

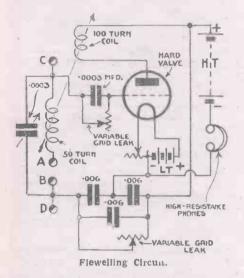


RULES.—Please write distinctly and keep to the point. We reply promptly by post. Please give all necessary details. Ask one question at a time to ensure a prompt reply, and please put sketches, lay-outs, diagrams, etc., on separate sheets containing your name and address. Always send stamped, addressed envelope and attach Coupon (p. 759).

Flewelling Circuit

Q .- Please give me a circuit diagram of the Flewelling super-regenerative receiver .--- L. C. (Brighton)

-The fixed condensers employed in this circuit must be of first-class quality. The grid



leak and the resistance shunting the trio of .006-microfarad condensers should have a resistance varying between .5 and 5 megohms. Either a bright- or a dull-emitter valve may be used. Should the receiver be used in conjunction with a frame aerial, a suitable size of frame is one having sides each 3 ft. in length, forming a square on which eight turns of wire are wound. The two leads from the frame aerial are connected to A and B, shown in the circuit diagrame If an outside aerial and earth system is used, connect the aerial to terminal the earth to terminal D,'and short circuit the terminals A and B with a piece of copper wire.

List of Crystals

Q.-An enthusiastic crystal user, I have for some months been using hertzite. Now, for a change, I should like to try some other crystals. Can you give me a list of likely ones ?—J. K. D. (Hammersmith). A.—For experimental purposes we suggest you try the following crystals: Zincite-bornite carborundum, copper purites, galena-

bornite, carborundum, copper pyrites, galena-graphite, molybdenite, silicon and tellurium. Of these you will probably find the zincite-bornite combination the most interesting with which to carry out experiments.—X.

Condenser Capacities

Q.—I present for your explanation a little problem that I am unable to solve. A .001 microfarad condenser is variable from zero to oor microfarad. This being so why do you insist on the fact that even a .0003 microfarad variable condenser is of too high a value to tune the anode coil in a high-frequency ampli-

fier ?--R. D. (Wick). A.--Vou are wrong in supposing that a toot microfarad variable condenser, or any other condenser for that matter, has zero

capacity when set at the zero mark. With a large variable condenser, such as that you menbetween the edges of each set of plates. The fewer the plates the smaller will be the mini-mum capacity value of the condenser. A condenser of more than looor microfarad is not to be recommended for tuning the anode inductance of a high-frequency amplifier, for the slightest adjustment of a large variable condenser makes a very big change in wave-length with the result that tuning will be very difficult.--D. C. R.

Edison Accumulator

Q .--- What are the advantages of the Edison accumulator, one of which I possess ?---K. M. I. (Leeds).

A .- The electrolyte used in this type of accumulator is an alkali and the plates are nickel. This accumulator is very suitable for all purposes, especially where a heavy rate of discharge is required. It is almost in-destructible and even shorting the terminals does not harm it. The E.M.F. per cell is 1.2 volts, so that two of these cells would be excellent for use with dull-emitter valves of the .o6-ampere type.—D. C. R.

Interference from Generator

Q .--- I have a two-valve set and am troubled by interference from the generator of a picture theatre 200 yards away. I have tried a capacity earth but with no effect. Is there any other remedy ?—F. T. W. (Caerau). A.—Loose-coupled tuning coils will decrease

generator interference to a considerable extent, and a variable condenser connected in the earth lead often proves beneficial. Tinfoil Tinfoil shields should be provided for variable con-densers, iron-cored transformers and rheostats. All leads should be well separated from one another. Small cylinders of tinfoil may be placed over the valves, and these with the other shields connected to a common earth.— H. R.

Condenser Across Reaction Coll

Q .--- Would a variable condenser across the reaction coil improve results ?-F. C. (Wimbledon)

A.-If the reaction coil and aerial tuning inductance are correctly balanced there is no need for a variable condenser across the former, although the addition of one might make it easier to control the degree of reaction. If, on the other hand, your reaction coil is on the small side, a small variable condenser of about .0002 microfarad will improve results. D.R

Altering Accumulators for Dull-emitter Valves

Q.-I possess a 4-volt 60-ampere-hour (actual) accumulator. If possible I wish to

convert this into a 2-volt battery, using both cells. Can this be done?—G. R. (Halifax). A.—At present there is a connecting bar joining the positive terminal of one cell to the negative terminal of the other. This bar should be removed and the two cells joined in parallel. The resultant actual capacity of the battery will be 120 ampere-hours.—D. C. R.

WIRELESS TERMS TRAVESTIED



A BROADCAST RECEIVER.

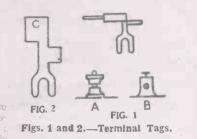
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Amateur Wireless



Terminal Tags

O amateurs who are continually altering the wiring of their sets to test various circuits, the following device will be found to be of great assistance when the



terminals on the panels are of both the types illustrated.

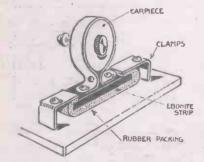
If, wires are repeatedly bent to fit terminal A, Fig. 1, and straightened to go through the hole of terminal B, the ends are liable to weaken and will eventually break off. All that is required to prevent this is a sheet of very thin brass, from which several pieces, in the shape shown by Fig. 1 are cut.

The end of the wire is soldered at C and the whole rolled into the shape shown in Fig. 2, when it will be found that wires thus fitted can be easily connected to either type of terminal. F. C. L.

Microphone Vibration

A SIMPLE method of protecting the carpiece and microphone of the "A.W." Crystal Loud-speaker Set from shocks and other outside disturbances is shown by the illustration.

The phone is mounted on a strip of ebonite or hard wood secured to the baseboard of the set by two inverted L-shaped



Preventing Microphone Vibration.

clamps, a piece of sponge or other soft rubber being inserted between the clamps and the earpiece mounting strip as shown, thus completely insulating the microphone from external vibrations. R. N. W.

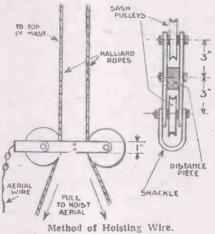
Changing Connections

E XPERIMENTERS who often want to make quick changes in connections should use small paper clips, to which permanent leads can be easily soldered. D

Hoisting Aerial Wire

IT may happen that the acrial halliards become fast in the pulley block at the top of the mast, thus making it seemingly impossible to hoist the aerial wire. This, however, may be done as follows :

Two strips of flat iron 1/4 in. by I in. by 6 in. are drilled $\frac{5}{16}$ in. (right). A distance piece, slightly thicker than a sash pulley, is bolted between the strips. A sash pulley was mounted in each end of the fork and bolted in position. A shackle



is mounted on one spindle bolt in order to attach the aerial, wife. The actual hoisting is easy. One halliard is threaded through each pulley and the ropes pulled at an angle to each other. Surprisingly little effort is needed to make A. E. M. the wire ascend.

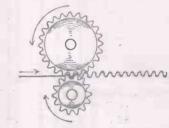
Soldering Earth Plates

MANY amateurs make use of old zine or galvanised-iron baths for earth plates. When these have been in other service previously great difficulty is usually experienced in clearing the surface sufficiently well to enable tinning and soldering the earth wire to be accomplished.

An excellent tip is to dab a quantity of raw spirits of salt on the place to be soldered and in a minute or so wash off with clean cold water. It will be found that the spirit has eaten away the surface, leaving a perfectly clean surface. C. W.

Copper-tape Aerial

READERS who use copper tape in place of the ordinary stranded wire for aerials will find that an extra 50 ft. or so



Corrugated Aeriai Tape.

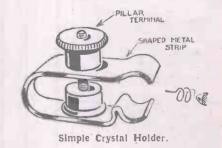
can be suspended between the two masts if it is first corrugated in the manner outlined in the accompanying sketch. The tape is simply passed between two suitable gear wheels which are preferably a little worn, so that the clearance between the teeth is at least equal to the thickness of the tape.

If one possesses a selection of various gear combinations a corrugating "machine" may easily be rigged up. The writer used the gears of an old miniature mangle arrangement used for glazing photo-graphic prints. O. J. R. graphic prints.

Crystal Holder

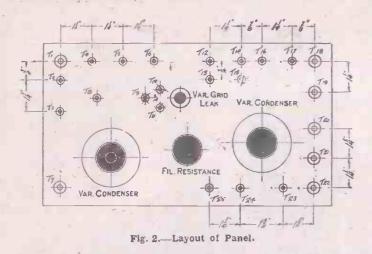
RYSTAL experimenters will find the C Simple clamping device shown in the illustration of special convenience when crystals are to be quickly changed, such as is likely to be the case when comparing different makes of crystal during a broadcast item. The arrangement can also be used in the construction of a simple crystal detector for ordinary use.

A small-sized pillar terminal is used,



which clamps the crystal tongs to the base of the detector, the head of the terminal providing the means for clamping the crystal in position or releasing it as required. R. N. W. required.

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EVERY amateur at some time or other during his experiments must have gazed with dismay at his spidery, tangled bench hook-ups, and sighed for some decent-looking instrument that would present a good outward appearance to the eye and yet retain its flexibility and capacity for experiments.

The receiver shown by Fig. 1 and about to be described is the result of several attempts to solve this problem for the experimenter with one-valve circuits. As most of these can be readily and efficiently tried out, it enables the advantages and disadvantages of each circuit to be compared and useful data compiled. Withal it is compact, neat in appearance, portable and, last but not least, dustproof. It also makes an ideal instrument for the beginner.

The sizes of cabinet, chonite panel, etc., are given, but these can, of course, be modified to suit the components used, provided the general scheme of layout is adhered to. The wiring should be kept well spaced. One of the points that should be noticed is that the terminals are kept at a uniform distance apart (1¼-in. centres in this case) wherever possible. This admits of using one size of connecting link for most of the connections, making for ease and rapidity when wiring up, which would not be the case if the terminals were at any odd centres.

Components

The components required are as follows: One two-coil holder; two .0005 variable condensers (Polar were used in the writer's set, but any good make of condenser will do, although the depth of case may have to be modified. Condensers with a vernier adjustment incorporated would probably be an advantage for real fine tuning); one grid condenser .0003 microfarad; one variable grid leak; one .000 fixed condenser; one .002 ditto; one rheostat (preferably one that can be used either with bright- or dull-emitters); one pair H.R. phones; low-capacity tuning coils, Nos. 35, 50, 75, etc. If the coils are home-made the writer recommends the lattice-wound type on 2-in. formers, using No. 22 d.c.c. wire with well-spaced windings for the sizes mentioned.

Also (at a later date if preferred) a good crystal detector, an intervalve

transformer and a general-purpose valve (say a ".06" dull-emitter).

The advantage of using a dull-emitter is that it makes the set portable if required. Although more expensive at first cost, it will repay itself in the long run. In addition there will be required a 60-volt H.T. battery, four valve legs, seven 2 B.A. screw-down terminals; eighteen 5 B.A. ditto, and some spade tags.

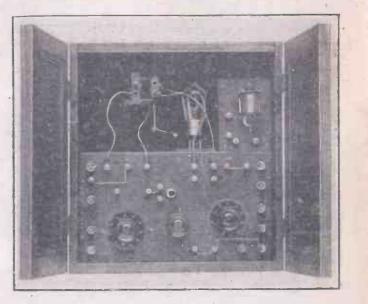
The cabinet is of stained and polished mahogany; the internal dimensions are 13 in. by $12\frac{14}{10}$ in. by $4\frac{15}{10}$ in. A bead $\frac{15}{10}$ in. wide is fastened at a depth of $1\frac{15}{10}$ in. along the bottom and for $6\frac{14}{10}$ in, up each side, to which the ebonite panel is screwed.

The ebonite panel measures 12¼ in. by 7 in., and has the surface removed with fine emery-cloth as usual. Oil should be used as a lubricant

to save the ebonite from being scratched during the process.

Fig. 2 shows the relative positions of the components and terminals. The valve legs are screwed into a piece of ebonite (this component can be bought ready-made), which is screwed to a wooden shelf, which is in turn fastened to the main panel by means of a



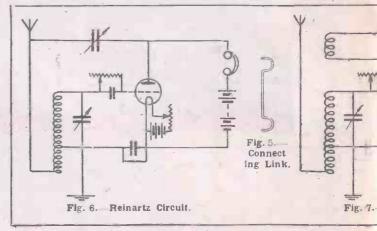


strip of the ¹/₂-in. square heading and small wood screws.

The components should then be mounted and the whole wired up. No. 18 bare tinned-copper wire is suitable for connections, all joints being soldered. Fig. 3 shows the wiring, and it is also apparent in the photograph, Fig. 4.

The coil holder should be fastened in position at some convenient height. In the instrument described Meccano strips suitably bent were used. Connections between terminals on the front of the panel are made with wire links bent as shown in Fig. 5. The same wire as was used for wiring up will do nicely for these.

Holes should be drilled in the case opposite those terminals which take external leads, and rubber rings pushed on to the



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7.37-

Amateur Wireless

INED SET FOR RIMENTER

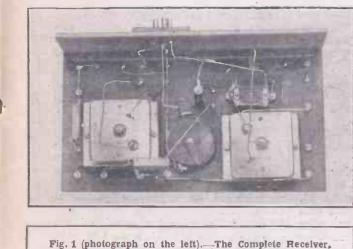


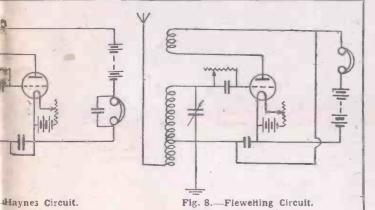
Fig. 4 (photograph above).—View of Back of Panel.

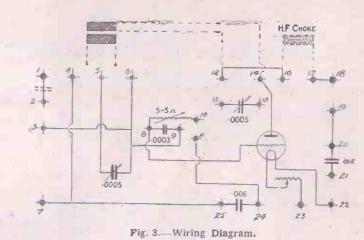
leads to fill up the holes when in position. This enables the doors to be left closed with everything in position, whilst the rings shut out the dust.

Some Circuits

No. 1.—Single-valve detector, seriestuning condenser, with or without reaction.

Aerial TI, earth T7, A.T.I. coil holder leads T6 and T4, reaction if used (otherwise terminals shorted), (T12, -T14), H.T. + T18, H.T. - T19, telephones T20, T21, L.T. + T22, L.T. - T23, (T2, T5) (this will require a special link), (T9, T10), (T16, T17), (T21, T22), (T25, T24), (T24, T22) (this requires a special-shaped link bent to miss T23, otherwise L.T. would be shorted) (see photograph). Coils in respective holders.





No. 2. — Singlevalve detector, parallel-tuning condenser, with or without reaction.

As No. 1, but delete connection (T_2, T_5) and substitute (T_2, T_3) , (T_4, T_5) .

Special Coils No. 3. - Short-

wave single - valve detector, with or without reaction. Aerial,

earth, phones, H.T. and L.T., and reaction (if used) as before.

A.T.I. coil holder leads T2, T6, (T4, T5), (T8, T9), (T10, T11), (T21, T22), (T16, T17), (T25, T24), (T24, T22), suitable coils.

No. 4. Reinartz (Fig. 6).—For this circuit a special coil is required, and for convenience the writer has adopted the following method of winding this. Compared with the more usual basket windings, it does not seem to suffer in efficiency. The coil was wound in the usual lattice fashion on a 2-in. diameter former, with well spaced turns, but with the following modifications: No. 22 d.c.c. wire was used, sufficient being cut off for about 26 turns.

This we will call wire A, the rest of the

wire being left on the reel B. A zigzag turn and then a layer of spaced turns, and again the usual zigzag turn was wound on from reel B and the wire temporarily fastened to prevent it unwinding.

Next a layer of turns was wound on immediately above the first layer, using the lengths of wire A, and finishing with the zigzag turn. This was also temporarily fastened. The wire used for the first layer, wire B, was then "unslacked" and a further layer put on, finishing with the zigzag-turn and again fastened. Then another layer of the wire A was wound on in the same manner, until there were about 16 turns in each of the separate windings of wire. The winding with wire B was then continued until a resultant coil of about 50 turns was formed, not counting the 16 turns of A.

All this sounds complicated, but actually is quite easy to carry out. The coil was then dipped in hot wax, carefully drained, and when cool the pins were removed, the first zigzag turn pulled out, and the coil slipped off the former. The great advantage of winding this way is that the coil can be tapped or mounted on the usual coil plug (although this is not connected up), and the same coil will do for several other circuits.

A piece of ebonite with three equally spaced small terminals was fastened across the face of the coil, and connections made in the following manner. The beginning of the coil wire A was taken to the one outside terminal T26. The beginning of coil wire B and the other end of coil A were joined together and taken to the middle terminal T27. The remaining wire was taken to the remaining terminal T28.

Connections for the Reinartz Circuit

Acrial T1, earth T7. H.T. + T20, H.T. -T21. Telephones T18, T19. The special coil can be either placed in the coil holder or laid on the left-hand side of the shelf. (T26, T1 or T2), (T27, T4), (T28, T6), (T9, T10), (T12, T14), (T16, T17), (T14, T15), (T13; T2) (a special straight length of wire necessary for this last connection). Righthand condenser now controls reaction. (T25, T24), (T24, T22) special link, (T21, T22).

No. 5.—Haynes DX (Fig. 7).—Special coil must, of course, be put in the holder for this circuit. The connections are as for Reinartz, but delete (T12, T14), (T14, T15), (T2, T13); connecting suitable coil in

reaction coil holder leads to T12, T14; reverse position of phones and H.T.—that is, H.T. + T18, H.T. - T19; phones T29, T21.

No. 6.—Flewelling (Fig. 8).—Connections as No. 2, but T25, T24; reverse phones and H.T.; phones T18, T19, H.T. + T20, H.T. – T21. Connections T12, T25 (special length link required).

^{*} The Haynes DX circuit may also be used as a modified form of Flewelling by deleting connection T24, T25, and adding the feed-back connection T12, T25.

Note.—The Flewelling works best on a small indoor aerial or frame, but it is very tricky to handle, although it is a very interesting circuit to experiment with. If a frame aerial is used connections would be as follows : Frame-connection leads to T_1 , T_7 , A.T.I.; coil-holder leads to T_2 , T_6 , also connection T_4 ; T_5 ; reaction-coil holder, etc., as before.

The above circuits give a good idea of the adaptability of the receiver and the methods of connection, etc. Most onevalve circuits which have appeared in this and various periodicals can be tried out in this way. A study of the wiring diagram of the set and the diagram of the circuit to be tried out will soon show what connections are required.

Terminals T16 and T17 are for connection to a choke coil should one be required in any particular circuit. (This is the case in some American circuits. It is also sometimes an advantage to use one in the Reinartz or Flewelling, although the writer has never found it necessary.) Any good low-capacity lattice or duolateral coil of about 250 turns will do.

Adding a Crystal Detector

A crystal detector unit has been added, as this enables the valve to be used as an H.P. amplifier when greater range is required, with only a slight additional cost.

This consists of a box $3\frac{3}{6}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{6}$ in. with an ebonite front, four terminals and detector. It stands on the right-hand side of the shelf and is best held in position by a small brass clip. When the valve is used as an H.F. amplifier T8, T9 are shorted.

If a further similar unit containing an intervalve transformer with necessary terminals, etc., is added an interesting field in dual amplification is opened up. This transformer unit is best placed at the lefthand end of the shelf and can be retained in position by a similar clip.

Various positions for putting the secondary winding in circuit can be tried, as (1) in series with the A.T.I. (earth side), (2) in parallel (using choke in series with secondary winding of transformer, using T8, T11, or (3) across the grid condenser T8, T9.

Grid Bias

Experiments in grid bias can be tried by connecting the grid cells across T25, T24.

No notes as regards performance of the various circuits have been given, as, of

course, these vary with different aerials and operators, but on the writer's indoor aerial excellent results have been obtained from all B.B.C. and Continental broadcasting stations with any of the circuits mentioned. One refinement, however, might be added, namely, a suitable base to hold necessary batteries, etc., or a compartment with separate door built into the case itself.

• A large capacity condenser of about 1 microfarad should also be placed across the H.T. battery. As the positions of the battery connections to set varies, this cannot be placed across any two terminals in the set itself, so it is best incorporated in the H.T. unit. F. W. O.

THE NEW HIGH-POWER STATION

ALTHOUGH no site for the new highpower station in the Northampton district has yet been decided upon, B.B.C. engineers are planning many improvements based on experience gained at Chelmsford.

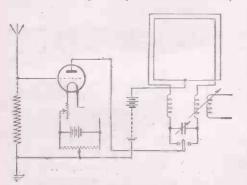
Captain Eckersley has mentioned one such improvement, which is the movement of a single spot of light in a darkened room to show if there is any distortion in the signals being transmitted. The device will be kept in a special coppershielded room.

It is understood that two aerial masts are proposed, each. 500 ft. high.

PROGRESS AND INVENTION

Directional Reception

BOTH an untuned open aerial and a tuned frame aerial are used in a method of directional reception outlined in Patent No. 222,210/24 (N. P. Hinton, of Golders Green, and Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., of Westminster).



Directional Reception (222,210/24).

The principle on which the arrangement works is briefly as follows: Both the desired signal and any interfering signal are received on the open aerial in the ordinary way. The frame aerial is tuned

to the wavelength of the undesired signal. By altering the position of the switch and the magnification factor of the valve, the currents produced in both open and frame aerial circuits can be balanced out. It should be noted that only one tuned circuit is used.

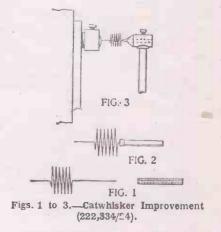
If the switch connecting the frame aerial to the valve anode is in the open position, plain frame reception is obtained, the open aerial being entirely cut out. The switch may be moved to one of its operative positions, the brilliancy of the valve filament of the potential of the grid or the resistance in circuit with the open aerial being varied until the signals received by the frame are completely balanced by those received from the open aerial.

Catwhisker Improvement

A LL crystal users will agree that the average catwhisker is far from being substantial. This fact becomes of particular moment when attempting to clamp a fine wire catwhisker into a-holder.

In order to facilitate this operation it is proposed in Patent No. 222,334/24 (W. J. Bowyer, of London, N.W.5) to strengthen

one end of the catwhisker by a metal sleeve. The arrangement is clear from the diagrams. Fig. 1 shows the catwhisker and sleeve separated and Fig. 2 assembled. It is a simple matter to clamp the com-



paratively thick sleeve in a holder (Fig. 3) and there is practically no limit to the fineness of the catwhisker itself. The sleeve is fixed to the catwhisker by being pinched at each end.

NOVEMBER 15, 1924



A CCORDING to Captain Eckersley, there is a distinct difference between the view points of British and American listeners. The American looks on wireless as a hobby, but the British listener aims at getting tone and clarity of reception and regards wireless as an entertainment.

It is suggested that it would be beneficial to install loud-speakers in a hall at Bradford for the reception of church services broadcast from London.

Mr. J. K. A. Nicholson, the engineer in charge of 5 P Y, who has been promoted engineer-in-charge of the Newcastle main station, was recently presented with a suitably inscribed silver cigarettecase by the entire staff.

Chamber music, provided by the Kutcher String Quartet, will be broadcast on November 19.

The third National Radio Exposition at New York was opened through the medium of wireless by Senatore Marconi from London on November 3.

Mrs. Kendal, the great Victorian actress, has arranged to broadcast next month. She has chosen *Granny's Juliet*, by Mr. Herbert Swears, and in this brightone-act play she will "speak" with Lady-Tree.

An appeal is being made for funds to supply a set to the Blind and Deaf School, Stoke-on-Trent.

Next month General Ferrie (chief of the French Army Wireless Department), in conjunction with other foreign experts, will begin a series of operations for determining the exact size of the earth by wireless. It is stated that the scientists will make numerous measurements, and then wait for several years before making them again in order to determine accurately whether the earth's dimensions have altered during the interval.

A jolly birthday programme is to be broadcast on November 14, at which various members of the B.B.C. staff will have an opportunity of displaying their talents.

Some of the youngsters at a Sheffield elementary school take their own phones to listen-in after lessons or when it is too wet for games.

Much valuable data with regard to longdistance broadcasting is expected to be obtained as the result of the voyage to the Antipodes of the ss. Orama. It is expected that. on the outward voyage Chelmsford will be received as far as Port Said. Lord Gainford, chairman of the B.B.C., was at one time Postmaster-General.

Those who were pleased with the recent solo night given from 2 L O will be interested to hear that a similar programme will be broadcast on November 20. Mr. George Bernard Shaw will read from his own play, O'Flasherty, V.C., This will be S.B. from all stations.



Edited by Bernard E. Jones. The contents of this money-saving weekly for handy men are always Practical, Reliable and Straightforward. Week by week it gives just the kind of advice on the thousand and one domestic jobs and hobbies which every handy man or woman needs to ensure the best results from his or her work. Whether you own only a few simple tools or a fully equipped workshop, "The Amateur Mechanic's" weekly help will make all the difference to your pleasure and your success, and will show you how to make and save money by using your spare time profitably.

Send a postcard with your name and address to the Editor, "Amateur Mechanic," Room 97, Cassell's, La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4, and a free copy of this practical weekly will be forwarded to you post free.

By "listening-in" to a total eclipse of the sun, American wireless amateurs are to aid astronomers early in the new year. It is desired to learn whether the shadow path acts as a reflecting mirror to wireless waves.

A bright orchestral programme will be broadcast on the afternoon of November 16. Miss Sybil Maden and Mr. Glyn Eastman, both well known for their concert work, will sing.

Twenty-five pounds has been offered to the Nottingham General Hospital Board for the provision of a valve set for use in the children's section of the institution. An appeal is also being made for funds to provide a four-valve set for the patients in the Whiteabbey Sanatorium.

A Shakespearean night will be given on November 18, and delightful music associated in some way or other with Shakespeare and his plays will be broadcast. Work has started in the West End of Berlin on the construction of an "Eiffel Tower" for wireless transmission work. The tower will be over 430 ft. high.

Heterodyning, owing to the coincident wavelengths of 2 L S and a French station, was the cause of an annoying whistle in the Leeds transmissions recently.

It is interesting to know that there is a possibility of further American transmissions, but so many amateurs can get America fairly well that it is not worth while the B.B.C. relaying the programmes unless they are particularly good.

An amateur at Buenos Aires has succeeded in communicating with Nice on a wavelength of 87 metres and over a distance of 8,750 miles.

Hearing that the world's largest crystal, weighing 137 grams, has been purchased by the British Museum, a correspondent wants to know what kind of catwhisker they will use with it.

The ss. *Plum Branch* reports that on a voyage from South America, and while still in mid-Atlantic, two-way communication was established with Valencia. The daily evening weather reports were received from the Air Ministry for over a week prior to the ship's arrival at Liverpool. Coast stations were read comfortably from 3,000 miles.

A "super-howler" is at work in the London area, who jams all wavelengths up to 450 metres with powerful howls.

Senatore Marconi has returned to London after an absence of about three months, during which time he has been further developing his new beam system. He states that this system will be soon effective for signalling over any distance by day as well as by night.

By the time these lines appear in print the Dundee station will be open.

Despite some objection, the Liverpool Licensing Committee decided to grant a temporary permit for the installation of wireless sets in six licensed premises.

The Post Office authorities are satisfied that nearly everyone using a wireless set has taken out a licence. In September, 1923, 180,000 wireless licences had been issued, and last September the number had increased to 970,000.

It is extraordinary the number of people who do not seem to know that it is possible to get 5 X X every night. Chelmsford is still going very strong and can be picked up easily all over the country.

A high-power transmitting station is to be installed at the Sûreté Général (French Scotland Yard), and receivers will be established at all important police stations throughout the country.

Ask "A.W." for List of Technical Books

The B.B.C. announces that American Presidential election results were picked up by them at 2 LO. Many results conveying specific figures were received via KDKA.

Wireless enthusiasts at Belfast are up in arms against the closing of the broadcasting station on Sundays. It is asserted that local "killjoys" are responsible for the ban.

The value of direction-finding apparatus to ships was conclusively demonstrated during the voyage of the ss. Arcas to the Kara Sea. Wireless bearings showed that unknown currents had set the vessel twenty miles to the northward of her expected position.

The Saturday night travelogue, or "radio-photologue," as it might best be called, has apparently come to stay in the United States, and station WMAQ broadcasts the talk of some noted lecturer or, traveller from 8.40 to 9 p.m. every Saturday night. The illustrations for the lectures are printed on the picture page of the Chicago Daily News on Saturday morning, so that amateurs can listen to a description of places or events while looking at the pictures of them.

A United States Army aeroplane recently succeeded in broadcasting the voices of the observer and pilot to a land-receiving station while flying at top speed through a heavy rainstorm. The land set

was supplied with a microphone and rebroadcast the message to amateurs allover the country. The two aviators who conducted the experiment flew over Chicago, where the WGN broadcasting station picked up and relayed their messages. The voices could be heard quite clearly above the roar of the motor. The aeroplane sending set had a radius of ninety-miles.

The period of fine weather enjoyed throughout most of Europe for the two middle weeks of October are taken as conclusive proofs by expert meteorologists that wireless does not cause bad weather and Tain.

MODERN SHIPS' WIRELESS

ONE are the days when ships were G fitted with little 1/4-kilowatt inductioncoil transmitters that could only "cough" hoarsely over ranges of 100 miles or less. Nowadays even the smallest cargo boat is fitted with powerful apparatus that enables its operator to keep in touch with stations hundreds of miles distant.

A cargo vessel being built at Barrow will be equipped with the most modern devices for safety at sea, including Marconi direction-finding equipment and lifeboat apparatus.

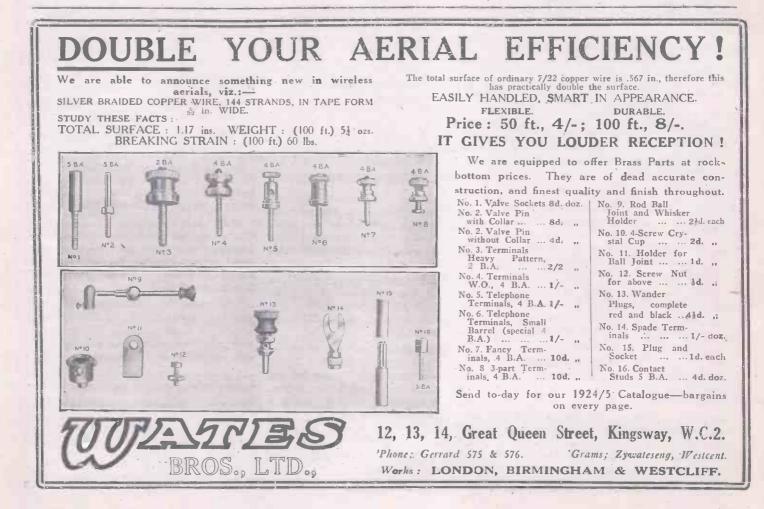
kilowatt quenched-spark set capable of long-distance working, similar to that carried by the largest vessels afloat. The receiving apparatus, which comprises a valve amplifier with crystal detector, is capable of adjustment for any wavelength now in commercial use up to 2,500 metres.

In addition to the ordinary navigating instruments, the ship will be fitted with Marconi direction-finding equipment, which will enable its position to be plotted reliably in thick fog or under adverse weather conditions which may prevent visual observations.

The vessel being built will be one of the first cargo boats to carry a lifeboat wireless set, which has a quenched-spark transmitter with a range under normal conditions of at least 50 miles. As the receiving apparatus combines the "allround" and directional principles, the lifeboat, having transmitted its circumstances to all stations in range, can first listen for replie's from all directions, and then employ the directional apparatus to concentrate attention on one station only. The lifeboat can thus take a bearing on the answering ship or land station and set her course towards it.



The main transmitter is a Marconi 11/2-



Do this for increased Volume and Clarity



J UST take out your last L.F. stage valve and insert a Mullard D.F.A. MASTER VALVE. You will be delighted with the immediate increase in volume and clarity from your loud speaker. The special construction of these Master Valves gives powerful and pure amplification and yet requires *LESS* current than your present valves.

If you use a 4-volt battery ASK FOR A MULLARD D.F.A.0. - Price 30/-If you use a 6-volt battery ASK FOR A MULLARD D.F.A.1. - Price 35/-

Leastet V.A.3 gives full technical information. Obtainable from all wireless stores, electricians, ironmongers, etc. Avoid accidents to your walwes by using the Mullard Safety Disc, free on request from your dealer. Send us his name and address if you cannot get what you want, and we will supply his requirements.



Advt .- The Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd. (A.W.), Nightingale Works, Nightingale Lane, Balham. S.W.12.



NOTE .- In the following list of transmissions these abbreviations are observed: con. for concert; lec. for lecture; orch. for orchestral concert; irr. for irregular; m. for metres; and sig. for signal.

GREAT BRITAIN

The times given are according to Greenwich Mcan Time.

London (2LO), 365 m. 1-2 p.m., con.; 3.15-3.45 p.m., lec.; 4-5 p.m., con.; 5.30-6.15 p.m., children; 6.40 p.m. talk; 7-7.30 p.m., time sig., news, talk; 7.30-9.30 p.m., music; 9.30-10.0 p.m., time sig., news, talk; 10.0-1.30 p.m., music. Mon. and Wed. the Savoy Bands are relayed until 11.0 p.m., and on Sat. until midnight. Sat. only, 4-5.30 p.m., con.

Aberdeen (2BD), 495 m. Belfast (2BE), 435 m. Birmingham (51T), 475 m. Bournemouth (6BM), 385 m. Cardiff (5WA), 351 m. Glas-gow (5SC), 420 m. Manchester (2ZY), 375 m. Newcastle (5NO), 400 m. Much the same as London times.

Bradford (2LS), 310 m. Dundee (2DE), 331 m. Edinburgh (2EH), 328 m. Hull (6KH), 335 m. Leeds (2LS), 346 m. Liverpool (6LV), 315 m. Nottingham (5NG), 322 m. Plymouth (5PY), 335 m. Sheffield (6FL), 301 m. Stoke-on-Trent (6ST), 306 m. Programmes relayed.

CONTINENT

The times are according to the Continental system; for example, 16.30 is 4.30 p.m., and 08.00 is 8 a.m. (G.M.T.). 742

AUSTRIA.

Vienna (Ravag), 530 m. (1 kw.). Daily: o8.oo, markets; 10.oo, time sig., con.; 12.20, weather; 14.30, Stock Ex.; 15.00, time sig., news, con.; 16.15, children (Tue. and Thu.); 18.30, news, weather; 19.00, time sig., con., news; 21.00, dance (Wed.).

BELGIUM.

Brussels (SRB), 265 m. (1½ kw.). 17.00, orch., children (Wed. and Thurs.); dance (Tues. and Sat.); 18.00, news; 20.00, lec., con., news

(opera, Mon. and Wed.). Haeren (BAV), 1,100 m. 13.00, 14.00, 16.50, 18.50, weather.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Kbely (OKP), 1,150 m. (1 kw.). Weekdays : 09.00, 10.30, 12.30, 16.00 and 17.00, Stock Ex.; 18.15, lec., news, weather, con. (time sig., 19.00), daily; 10.00, con. (Sun.).

Komarov (OKB), 1,800 m. (1 kw.). Week-days: 13.00, Stock Ex., weather, news; 09.00, con. (Sun.).

DENMARK.

Copenhagen (Kjobenhavrs Radiofonistation),

750 m. 19.00, con. (Sun. and Wed.). Lyngby (OXE), 2,400 m. Week-days : 18.20, news and Stock Ex.; 20.00 and 21.00, news,

weather and time sig. Ryvang, 1,025 m. 18.30, Eng. lesson (Wed.); 19.00, con. (Tue. and Fri.).

FRANCE.

Elffel Tower, 2,650 m. (5 kw.). o6.40, weather (exc. Sun.); 11.00, markets (exc. Sun. and Mon.); 11.15, time sig., weather; 14.45, 15.35, 16.30,* Stock Ex. (exc. Sun and Mon.); 18.00, con. and news; 19.00, weather; 22.10, weather (exc. Sun.) weather (exc. Sun.).

* From Nov. 1, on 1st and 15th of each month, at 16.45.

Radio-Paris (SFR), 1,780 m. (10 kw.). Sundays: 12.45, orch.; 13.45, news; 16.45, con.; 20.30, news, con.; 22.00, dance. 12.30, news,

Stock Ex., orch.; 16.30, markets, Stock Ex., con.; 17.45, Stock Ex., news, women's hour; 20.30, lec., news, con.; 22.00, dance (not daily).

L'Ecole Sup. des Postes et Télégraphes (PTT), 458 m. (500 w.). 16.00, lec. (Tues. and Thurs.); 20.30, Eng. conv. and con. (Tues.); 20.30, lec. or con. On 3rd Sun. of each month, organ recital, 20.45.

"Le Petit Parisien," 340 m. (500 w.). 21.30, con. (Sun., Tues., Thurs.).

Lyons-la-Doua, 480 m. 10.30, news and con. ; 11.30-11.45-12.15, 16.15, Stock Ex. ; 20.00, news and con.

Toulouse Aerodrome (MRD), 1,525 m. 09.42, 19.42, weather.

Agen, 335 m. New high-power station testing daily.

Issy-lez-Moulineaux, 1,600 m. Tests.

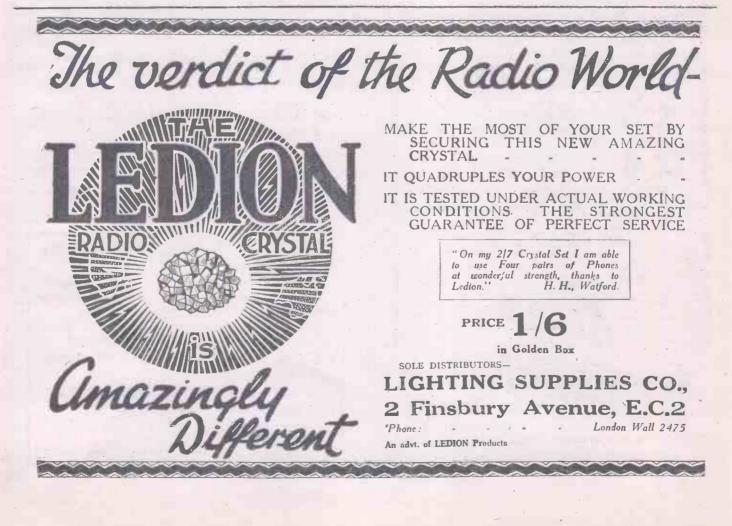
GERMANY.

GERMANY. Berlin (1), Vox Haus, 430 m. (700 w.); (2), 500 m. (1½ kw.). 09.00, educat. lec. (Sun.); markets; 09.15, news; 10.35, markets*; 11.15, Stock Ex.; 14.00, markets*; 15.00, markets*; 15.30, orch.; 16.00, markets*; 17.45, lec., chil-dren (Wed., Sun.); Eng. conv. (Mon.); 18.00, Eng. conv. (Mon.), children (Wed.), lec.; 18.45, lec.; 19.30, con., news, time sig.; 21.30, dance (Thurs. and Sat.). Evening lec. and con. from 18.00 relayed by Berlin (2) on 500 m. * On W.L. 500 m. only. W.L. 500 in. only.

Berlin (Telefunker Co.), 750 m. (1 kw.). 10.30, con. (almost daily); 19.00, con., tests (irr.).

(11.).
06.30, 19.40. 2,800 m. (4 kw.): 10.50, con.
(Sun.). 3,150 m.: Telegraphen Union, 06.00, 20,00, news. 4,000 m. (10 kw.), Express News Königswusterhausen (LP), 680 m. (4 kw.).
09.40, con. (Sun.). 2,450 m.: 10.20, con. (irr.).
2,550 m. (5 kw.). Wolff's Buro. Press Service : Service, 06.00, 20.00.

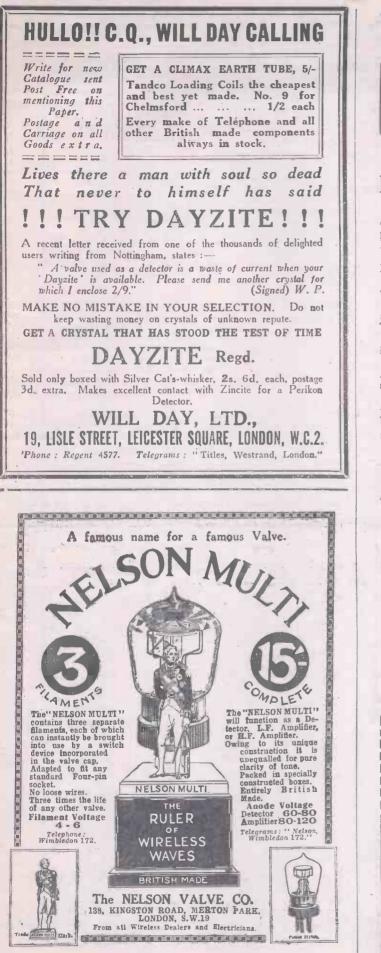
(Continued on tage 744)



NOVEMBER 15, 1924

743

Amateur Wireless





YOU CANNOT KNOW REAL AERIAL EFFICIENCY

Wireless enthusiasts must be on their guard. There are dealers all over the country who are trying to foist upon the public colourable imitations of the famous "ELECTRON WIRE."

IF "ELECTRON WIRE" IS THE WIRE YOU WANT BE CAREFUL THAT YOU GET IT.

It brings envied results. Multitudes of wireless experts as well as enthusiasts all over the world are using it.

Every day we get shoals of letters telling us of the remarkable reception amateurs and experts are getting with "ELEC-TRON WIRE."

If you ever find a better aerial, get it. A good reception is worth any price you pay.

BUT AVOID DECEPTION. LOOK AT THE NAME AND THE BOX. If it is not our distinctive box refuse it and save disappointment.

Ask for and insist upon "Electron Wire" in our distinctive white box printed in blue. Refuse any wire which may look like "Electron Wire," and may even be boxed under a similar name.

TAKE NOTICE OF THIS WARNING!

Buy "Electron Wire" in our distinctive box only, plainly printed in blue on every side with "ELECTRON WIRE" and the price 1/8. Refuse all others.

Try It—then you will know why it is so popular. Ask your dealer for "ELECTRON WIRE." But you must agree to return it if it does not "prove up" to every claim made for it. If your dealer does not sell "ELECTRON WIRE" yet, he can get it for you, or we will send it direct to you upon receipt of P.O: or cheque. Do not send stamps, PLEASE.



BROADCAST TELEPHONY (continued from page 712)

Breslau, 415 m. $(1\frac{1}{2}$ kw.). 11.00, page 742.) Breslau, 415 m. $(1\frac{1}{2}$ kw.). 11.00, sacred con. (Sun.); 10.15, Stock Ex., weather; 11.55, time sig., weather (Sun.); 12.25, time sig., weather, Stock Ex.; 14.00, Berlin news; 15.00, children (Sat. and Sun.); 16.30, orch., lec. (Sun.); 18.30, Esperanto (Mon.); 19.30, con. (Sun.); Eng. conv. (Thurs.); con., lec. (other days).

Frankfort-on-Main, 467 m. $(1\frac{1}{2}$ kw.). o7:00, sacred con. (Sun.); 10:10, news; 10:55, time sig. and news; 15:00, con. (Sun.); 15:10, markets; 15:30, orch.; 16:00, children (Sun.); 17:00, lec.; 18:30 lec.; Esperanto (Fri.); 19:00, lec., Eng. conv. (Mon. and Wed.); 19:30, con., opera; 20:30, news, weather; 20:50, tech. lec., women's hour: 21:00, time sig.; con. (icr.) hour ; 21.00, time sig. ; con. (irr.).

Hamburg, 387 m. $(1\frac{1}{2}$ kw.). Weekdays: of.25, time sig.; news; 11.45, markets; 12.00, time sig.; 13.30, markets; 14.00, news, women, markets; 17.00, con.; 18.00, lec.; 19.00, con. or opera; 21.00, weather, markets, sport; 21.50, news (in English), dance (not daily). Sundays: 07.55, time sig., weather, news loc women: to t sacred con the news, lec., women; 10.15, sacred con.; 11.15 chess; 12.15, con.; 14.30, photo talk; 15.30, children; 16.30, con.; 17.45, English conv.; 19.00, con. or opera; 21.00, on as weekdays.

Königsberg, 460 m. (1½ kw.). 07.10, markets (Wed., Sat.); 08.00 sacred con. (Sun.); 10.15, (Wed., Sat.); 60.00 sarred con. (Sun.); 10.15, markets; 10.30, con. (Sun.); 11.55, time sig.; 13.15, news, Stock Ex.; 15.00, markets; 15.30, orch., children (Wed., Fri.); 18.00, lec.; 19.00, con., weather, news; 20.10, dance or con. (irr.).

Leipzig, 452 m. (11/2 kw.). 08.00, sacred con.

(Sun.); 13.00, time sig., news, weather; 15.30, con.; 16.00, children (Wed.); 16.30, Eng. conv. (Mon.); Esperanto (Thurs.); 17.00, markets, news, women's hour (Tues. and Fri.); 17.30 and 18.30, con., lec.; 19.30, con., news, weather, time sig.; 20.00, dance, news, weather, time sig. (Sat.)

Sig. (Sat.). **Munster**, 407 m. (1½ kw.). 06.55, time sig., news.; 10.00, sacred con. (Sun.); 11.30, Stock Ex.; 12.00, time sig.; 14.30, markets, news; 15.00, orch.; 18.40, children (Wed. and Sat.), weather, news; 19.15, con. dance (Sat.); 20.15, news. Sun.: 19.00, con., news, dance.

Nuremberg (relay), 340 m. Programme re-layed from Munich (q.v.).

Stuttgart, 437 m. (11/2 kw.). 10.30, con. Similgari, 437 m. (1/2 kw.). 10.30, con. (Sun.); 11.00, markets; 15.00, con., time sig., news (Sun.); 15.30, news; 16.30, markets, con., weather, time sig., children (Wed., Sat.), women (Fri.); 17.00, news, time sig. (Sun.); 17.30, weather, time sig.; 18.30, lec. (Mon. and weather, time sig.; 18.30, lec. (Mon. and Tues.), Eng. lec. (Fri.); 19.00, lec., con., weather, time sig., news.

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam (P.\5), 1,050 m. (200 w.). 19.40, con. (Wed); 20.40, news; 21.10, con. (irr.). (PCFF), 2,125 m. : News and Stock Ex. almost hourly from 97.55 to 16.10.

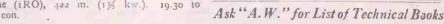
Ymuiden (PCMM), 1,050 m. 20.10, con. (Sat.).

Hilversum (NSF), 1,050 m. (500 w.). 19.40, con. (Sun.); 20.40, lec. (Fri., irr.); 19.45, chil-dren (Mon.).

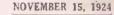
HUNGARY.

Buda-Pesth (MT1), 950 m. Half-hourly (PTT), 458 m. (500 w.). 16.00, lec. (Tues. and from 06.45, news, Stock Ex.; 10.00, con.;

Rome (iRO), 422 m. (11/2 kw.). 19.30 to



SENSA



PORTUGAL.

Lisbon (Aero-Lisboa), 375-410 m. tests, music, speech (irr.). Montesanto (CTV), 2,450 m. (15 kw.). music (irr.); 13.00 and 23.00, weather. 20.30,

Tests.

SPAIN.

Madrid (Radio Iberica), 392 m. (11/2 kw.). 19.15, weather, time sig., Stock Ex., con.; 22.45, con., time sig. (23.14); 23.30, con., dance. Barcelona, 325 m. (100 w.). New station

testing. 18.00 and 21.00.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm (TV), 440 m. 10.10, service, re-layed (Sun.); 11.35, weather, time sig.; 18.15, con., news.

Stockholm (Radio-Akt), 470 m. news (exc. Mon., Wed. and Fri.). 19.10, con.,

Gothenburg, 460 m. 18.10, con. (Tues., Fri. and Sat.). 680 m.: 18.10 (Mon., Wed. and Thurs.).

Boden, 2,500 m. 17.40, con. (Tues. and Fri.); 16.40, con., news (Sun.).

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva (HB1), 1,100 m. (500 w.). 12.15, lec. No Sun. transmissions.

Lausanne (HB2), 850 m. (500 w.). 07.05. weather; 12.30, weather, markets, time sig., news; 16.00, children (Wed.); 17.55, weather, news; 20.15, con. (exc. Wed.), dance (Thurs. and Sat.).

Zurich (Höngg), 650 n. (500 w.). 12.00 and 16.00, weather, news, Stock Ex.; 17.15, children (Mon., Wed., Fri.), women's hour (Thurs.); 18.00, weather, news; 19.15, lec., con.; 21.00, news. Sun.: 11.10 and 19.15, con.; 21.00, news.

> H H



Having purchased a consignment of 25,000 "SCIENTIFIC". N. & K. Pat. 4,000 ohm PHONES we are disposing of a limited number during the next 7 DAYS at an astounding figure ACTUALLY BELOW NORMAL COST PRICE. per pir. Post 6d.



These well-known phones have been on the market for over 12 months and have been proved highly sensitive, reliable, light, comfortable, and rich in tone, and are FULLY GUARANTEED.

SCIENTIFIC SUPPLY STORES. Head Depot: 80, Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. Branches: 126, Newington Causeway, Elephant and Castle, S.E.1; 7, St. George's Circus, S.E.1; 16, Manette Street, Charing Cross Road, W.1; 207, Edgware Rd., W.2, & 84, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E. 'Phone: Hop 4177.

744

HELLO! HELLO !! "UNCLE TOM" CALLING "Uncle Tom," Newcastle's First Station Director, Calling The Pioneers of Cheap Prices in the North and the Only Firm in Great Britain with actual Broadcasting Experience

INSULATING TAPE, per box, 6d. KNOBS.--2 B.A. bushed 1¹/₂ in. dia., 2d.; 2 B.A., 1d.; 4 B.A. bushed 1 in. dia., 1¹/₂d. LOUD SPEAKERS.--Amplion Junior, 27/6; T.M.C. (Copper Horn), 57/6; Baby Sterling, 55/-; Sterling (Black and Gold), 60/-; Claritone Junior, 55/-; Claritone Senior, 115/-; Sparta (Fullers), 95/-; and many other makes kept in stock. LEADING IN TUBES.--6-in., 8d.; 9-in., 10d.; 12-in. 1/-.

LEADING IN TUBES.--6-in., 80.; 9-in., 10.; 12-in., 1/-. NUTS.--4 B.A., 2d. doz.; 2 B.A., 2d. doz. NAME TABS.--Circular with hole for fixing under terminal, 1d.; straight type, ½d.; strips of 12 names, 6d.; Acrial, Earth and Phones, ½d.; PHONES.--Sketaphones, 16/6; The New T.M.C., 6 ozs., 22/6; Brown's Feather Weight, 25/-; Ster-ling, 25/-; G.E.C., 25/-; B.T.H., 25/-; Western Electric, 25/-; Claritone, 25/-; Siemens, 25/-. All 4,000 ohms. SINQLE EAR PHONES.--2,000 ohms, 6/6; 4,000 ohms, 7/6.

A. SINGLE EAR PHONES.--2,000 ohms, 6/6; 4,000 ohms, 7/6.
PULLEYS.--Aerial, 6d. and 8d.
POTENTIOMETERS.--Special line, 4/6; T.C.B., 5/-; Igranic, 7/-; Lissen, 12/6.
PHONE PLUGS.--G.E.C., a pin, 1/8.
ROTORS.--Wood, 2½ in., 1/-; Ebonite, 2½ in., 1/8.
ROTORS.--Wood, 2½ in., 1/-; Ebonite, 2½ in., 1/8.
ROTORS AND STATORS.--2 Stators and 1
Rotor, complete set, 3/-.
RESISTANCES (FIXED).---Mullard, 100,000 ohms, 2/6. (Clips for above, 9d. per pair.)
RESISTANCES (VARIABLE).---Woodhall 100,000 ohms, mounted on Ebonite, 2/9; Allen, 50,000 to 100,000, 1/6; Lissen, 50,000 to 100,000, 2/6; Watmel, 50,000 to 100,000, 3/6.
RUBBER PHONE EAR-CAPS,---- "Sorbo," per pair, 1/6.

pair, 1/6.

66

SCALES.—Half circle, 0-180°, 2d.; complete circle, 360°, black or white, 4½d. STAPLES (insulated).—Per doz., 3d. STAPLES (Tim).—Per doz., 1d. SLIDERS AND PLUNCERS, 3d.; G.W. type, very efficient ?d

SLIDERS AND PLUNCERS, 3d.; G.W. type, very efficient, gd. SHELAG.—Per bottle, 5d., 7d., & 10d. SWITCHES.—S.P.D.T. Miniature panel mount-ing, 1/-; D.P.D.T., Miniature for mounting, 1/6. SWITCHES (EARTH AND AERIAL).—Mounted on Ebonite, S.P.D.T., 1/3 & 1/9; D.P.D.T., 3/3. (Above fitted with Terminals.) SYSTOFLEX.—Per yard, 4d. SPRING WASHERS.—(Copper), per doz., 5d. SWITCHES for Flush Panel mounting, 1/11; Switches, round, (Togle), 2/-. SWITCH ARMS.—Best quality, 10d.; second quality, 6d.

SWITCH ARMS.—Best quality, 10d.; second quality, 6d. TERMINALS.—Small fancy, 1d.; small W.O., 1d.; large W.O., 14d.; Telephone, 14d.; Nickelled. 2d. (All above complete with nut and avasher.) Red and Black Terminals, per pair, 1/-; Sorew Spade Terminals, each, 1d.; screw pins, each, 1d.; "Cik" Terminals, complete, 4d. TERMINAL TAGS for connecting Aerial Wire to Earth Wire, per pair, 1⁴d. TRANSFORMERS (Low Frequency).—General Radio Co., 15/-; Powquip "Bucks" for Reflex Circuits, 12/-; Powquip "Bucks" for Reflex Circuits, 12/-; Powquip "Bucks" for Reflex Cheap Type, 15/-; Lissen T.2, 16/6; Lissen T.3, 25/; Silvertown, 21/-; Igranic, 21/-; Fuller Shrouded, 22/-; R.1, new type, 25/-; Eureka Con-cert Grand (the fnest transformer made), 30/-; Eureka and stage, 22/6.

Valves and High Tension Batteries sent through post at purchaser's risk only and are not turnable. Price Lists Free.

with actual Broadcasting Experience TINFOIL.-Per Seet, 4d. TRANSFERS.-"Easic-fa" Aerial, Earth Phones, per set, 2d.; large sheet of Words and Scales, 9d. VARIOMETERS.-Small Brown, excellent value, 1/11; L. Variometer, 2/6; L. Variometer with Ball Rotor, 3/6; Ebonite Variometers with Knob, 4/3 4/11 and 5/6. Igranic and Sterling always in stock. VALVES.-Thorpe K.4 for Unidyne circuit, 17/6; Cossor, B.T.H., Marconi R., Marconi R.5V., Mul-lard-Ora, Ediswan, Myers, all at 12/6. DULL EMITTER VALVES.--Marconi D.E.R., 2/-; Ediswan A.R.D.E., 21/-VALVES, DULL EMITTER, 0.66.--Marconi D.E.R., 2/-; Ediswan A.R.D.E., 21/-VALVES, DULL EMITTER, 0.66.--Marconi D.E.R., 2/-; B.T.H. B.5, 25/-; Ediswan A.R., 25/-; B.T.H. 6 Volt Power Valve B.4, 35/-; Mullard and F.A.I., 35/-VOLT METERS, ot or 5 Volts, 5/-; double read-ing, 0-10, 0-100 volts, 12/-VALVE HOLDERS.--With 8 nuts and washers, 8d.; 5 Leg Valve Holders for K.4 Valves, 1/3; Valve Holders, for Flush Panel Mouning, per set, 2d.; Valve Pins, 4d.; Valve Sockets with nut and washer, 1d.; Valve Windows, 6d. BELL WIRE.-Single. 2 yards, 14d.; Bell Wire, Twin, per yard, 4d.; Bell Wire, Rubber-covered, for connecting up, per yard, 1d. WIRES.-Tinned, No. 18 gauge, 3 yards, 2d.; Tinned, Square, 2 ft. lengths, 14d.; Tinned, No. 18 gauge, for connecting up or for Aerial, 100 ft, 1/6. DOUBLE COTTON-COVERED WIRE.-No. 2a, 1b. Reels, 104d.; No. 26, 4 lb. Reels, 114d.; No. 28, 1b. Reels, 1/2, No. 30, 4 lb. Reels, 114d.; No. 28, 1b. Reels, 1/2, No. 30, 4 lb. Reels, 114d.; No. 84, 1b. Reels, 1/2, No. 30, 4 lb. Reels, 114d.; No. 84, 1b. Reels, 1/2, No. 30, 4 lb. Reels, 114d.; No. 84, 1b. Reels, 1/2, No. 30, 4 lb. Reels, 114d.; No. 84, 1b. Reels, 1/2, No. 30, 4 lb. Reels, 114d.; No. 84, 1b. Reels, 1/2, No. 30, 4 lb. Reels, 114d.; No. 84, 1b. Reels, 1/2, No. 30, 4 lb. Reels, 1/4d.; All Mail Orders to be sent to Nead Cffice



WHITE CITY EXHIBITION (continued from \$. 733) ing an exceptionally wide wavelength range. Other sets from simple crystal receivers to fourvalve cabinet receivers are on view.

Stand 50. Sydney Jones and Co. (London), Ltd., 28, Endell Street, W.C.2. This firm (wholesale) is exhibiting an ex-

tended range of loud-speakers, ebonite, brass work and component parts that will prove worthy of attention.

Stand 51. Refty Electrical Appliances, Ltd., 2, Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.1.

The well-known Refty terminals and crystal cups are the chief exhibits on this stand. Sets making use of these time-saving devices will also be on show

Stand 51A. Radio Improvements, 12-18, Lon-don Mews, Maple Street, W.C. On this stand will be found a full range of

Bretwood specialities, grid leaks and anode re-sistances, and the new Trolite anti-capacity valve holders and switches. An interesting feature is the testing of the efficiency of Bretwood grid leaks by means of a megger and a neonlamp tester.

Stand 52. M. W. Woods, 15-16, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.I

Battery chargers for all supply voltages and secondary outputs will be on view on this stand, and all who are not satisfied with their present system of accumulator charging should-see these D.C. rotary transformers.

Stand 53. Gran Goldman Service, 71, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Of special interest on this stand is the Ulinkin

D.C home battery charger for charging accu-Tapped inductances, high- and low-frequency transformers, coil holders and numerous other components are shown.

Stands 54 and 55. Read and Morris, 31, East Castle Street, Oxford Street, W.1.



A comprehensive range of complete sets and accessories will be found on this stand. The Panelstat, a filament rheostat that has been so designed that the space taken up behind the panel is practically nil, is of special interest. Many interesting multi-valve sets will be shown.

Stand 56. Peronet, Ltd., 38, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

One-, two-, three-, four- and five-valve sets will be displayed on this stand, These are worthy of detailed attention, as they embody many refinements.

Stand 57. Abgar Electrics, 39.40, St. Andrew Street, Plymouth. A comprehensive range of Redspot sets and components will be on view.

Stand 60. Superlamp, Ltd., 197, Old Street, E.C.2.

Superadio crystals, lightweight phones and the new Songster loud-speaker will be the chief exhibits on this stand. An interesting exhibit is the Superadio experimenter's set of wireless crystals-a selection of detectors that will appeal to every crystal enthusiast.

nd 61. Energo Products, 2, Oliver's Yard, City Road, E.C.1. Stand 61.

Low-frequency transformers, low-capacity tuning coils and plug-in H.F. transformers are the chief exhibits on this stand. The Energo one-valve low-frequency amplifier, embodying the well-known Energo L.F. transformer, is of special interest.

Stands 76 and 77. Peter Curtis and Co., 75, Camden Road, N.W.1.

A feature of special interest on this stand will be the new Duodyne receiver of long-distance efficiency, and having the ability to cut out local stations. Paragon ebonite, sheet, rod, tube, and components will also be shown.

Stand 78. Watergate Press, Ltd., 19, Surrey Street, W. C.2.

THE B.B.C. AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

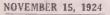
N November 23 the B.B.C. aunts and uncles will show their real worth as entertainers, for on that day they will act as hosts (but not by wireless) to over 600 wounded soldiers at a matinée at the Palladium. Each of the fourteen private boxes available will accommodate a party of soldiers under the "charge" of an aunt or uncle.

This entertainment is run by the Adair Wounded Fund, which is urgently in need of money to meet expenses incurred in connection with such Sunday afternoon concerts and teas. Twice a year (November 23 on this occasion) it is possible to admit the public to these entertainments, and seats can be booked at 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. and 1s. 10d. Further particulars can be obtained from the hon. secretary of the Fund, Mr. Basil F. Leakey, at Somerset House, New Barnet.

The occasion is one of interest to all wireless enthusiasts, and it is to be hoped that many readers of AMATEUR WIRELESS will give it their support. Wireless sets are needed by many hospitals, and here again is a chance for the amateur to help.

An important broadcasting station is being built in Kowno, Lithuania, equipped with continuous-wave generators. The station will operate on 1,200 metres.

746



747

Amateur Wireless

LOW PRICE **GOOD DELIVERIES**

11

1.2

With vernier 9/6

79

8/9

7/6



LISTOLEON **VARIABLE CONDENSERS BEST QUALITY**

.0005 ... 6/-7/-.0003 ... 5/6 18 6/6 .00025... 5/-....0002 ... 5/-.0001 ... 4/6 .00005... 4/-THE "BIG BEN" OF L.F. TRANSFORMERS IT WON'T BREAK DOWN Why it is 30/-

Capacity .001 ... 8/-

.00075 ... 7/-

The LISTOLEON Transformer is of such quality and perfection that we are able to guarantee it for a period of two years. We can prove to you that reception when using the LISTOLEON Transformer is free from distortion, enormous in volume, and always to be relied upon.

Will give real tone to any. LOUD SPEAKER



Because :

The coil is wound by specialists of 25 years' experience and contains almost twice as much wire as any other competitive transformer sold at

The gauge of wire used is such that a current of 20 milli-amps can be safely carried continuously. The LISTOLEON Transformer is therefore eminently suitable for use in conjunction with the biggest types of Power Valves used for broadcast reception.

The LISTOLEON Transformer measures 34 in, long by 28 in, over terminals, is 3 in, high, and weighs 2 lbs. The stampings are best Stalloy, dull blacked, and nickel-plated terminals and straps are fitted. The LISTOLEON Transformer will free your reception from all harsh ness, whistling noises, and that raucous metallic medley of sound usually associated with loud-speaker reproduction.





Pleated-paper Loud-speaker

S IR,—Referring to the article with the above title in No. 125, I have just completed making a loud-speaker and am more than pleased with the results it gives.

There is no "noisy background," and it is audible all over the house, which is quite an ordinary seven-roomed one. I found it quite easy to make, and the only part where particular attention is required is in folding the diaphragm.—A. G. A. (London, S.E.).

Heterodyne Wavemeter

SIR,—I was interested to read the article on making a heterodyne wavemeter in No. 126, as I made a somewhat similar meter some eighteen months ago which I have found invaluable.

I should like to warn your readers that the graphs obtained will be approximately straight lines only if a Polar condenser or a "square-law" condenser is used for tuning, though even with an ordinary tun-

ing condenser straight-line graphs will be obtained if logarithmic paper be used instead of ordinary "squared" paper.

I should like to suggest that it is not very satisfactory to calibrate by using broadcasting stations as standards, as very few of them actually operate on their nominal wavelengths. For instance, 2 L O is, or was, actually 357½ metres instead of 365. It is far better to use the harmonic method recently described by Thermion and use one of the standard calibration signals sent out daily by the Air Ministry.—V. G. P. W. (High Wycombe).

Accumulator Trouble

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to the reply given on your "Information Bureau" page of No. 124 to the query re "trouble with accumulators."

- We very much appreciate the practical manner in which the queries are dealt with in this section, and it is with no desire

OPEN

to criticise that we write to point out a slight inaccuracy in the reply. It is stated that the specific gravity of the electrolyte "when fully charged should be 1.22 (sometimes written 1220)"; in most portable cells the acid has a specific gravity of 1.250.

Unless it can be seen that the sediment is short-circuiting the plates, we would hesitate to recommend that the acid be drawn off and replaced with fresh acid, because the cause of the trouble might be sulphation of the plates, and changing the acid would only aggravate the trouble.— THE CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE CO. LTD. (Manchester).

Reception of New Zealand

SIR,—With reference to recent announcements of the reception of New Zealand amateurs, the following information of $G \le N$ N's work may be of interest to you. Z4AA, Z4AG, Z4AK were first heard at $\le N$ N on Monday, October 20, at 6.42 a.m. Constant reception, often with phones on the table, has been carried out on each succeeding morning to date. On Sunday, October 26, Z4AA reported G $\le N$ N QSA. Two-way working was not established owing to sunrise. On Thursday, October 30, Z4AQ called G $\le N$ N and reported signals very QSA with slight QSS. Signals readable all the period that they were audible.

Transmitter at G 5 N N consists of (Continued on page 750)

WEEK

Blame your Transformer—if it isn't a Woodhall

If your Loud Speaker says "Burragurrumph!" don't blame the announcer or the loudspeaker—if the soprano shrieks, don't blame the singer or wireless. Think first of your Transformer.

Cheap Transformers may amplify, but they will not reproduce. "One-to-Five" implies nothing except a doubtful "step-up."

In the "Woodhall No. 4" you have, with only a 1-28 ratio, a wonderfully faithful "tone," that is due to correct proportioning of impedance, uniform



amplification, plenty of wire, heavy core, and a unique method of winding.

That method is the use of SILK, simultaneously wound with the wire —a method used in no other Transformer. It is costly, but remarkably efficient.

The "Woodhall No. 1" is sold by all Wireless Dealers, who can obtain supplies through their usual Factors. Sole Distributors : PRESSLAND ELECTRIC SUPPLIES LTD., HAMPTON - ON - THAMES.

The Woodhall-Wireless Manfg. Co., Ltd.

<text>

THIS

Signals unheard with TEN other headphones perfectly audible with this super head-set

"Headphones that Amplify"

This is a notable result of tests carried out on a one-valve reaction set with no amplification.

American Stations WGY and KDKA, also Canadian amateurs and most European Stations, have been consistently received with a singular absence of distortion.

Bechsteins are almost the equivalent of a valve amplifier when used in conjunction with a crystal set, the range of which is increased by roughly ten miles.

With a one-valve set, employing no amplification, the range covers a vastly increased radius over which formerly no signals have been logged.

Get what you are missing—and improve what you are getting in wircless, by insisting on the "Headphones that Amplify." Bechsteins are the last word in comfort, and every pair is guaranteed.

Further particulars are given in an illustrated folder on request. If your local dealer does not stock Bechsteins, write direct giving his name and address to :---



WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS :-Liverpool : H. Knivetown, Norman Road, Runcorn, Chesh, London : Penton Engineering Co., 15, Cromer Street, King's Cross, W.C. 1 Manchester : Accelero Co., 7, Liverpool Road . Leeds : Radio Productions, Ltd., 107, Portland Crescent : Sheffield : Sheffield Wholesale Motor Supplies, 43, Carver Street Glasgow : London Radio Stores, 11, Bath Street : Nottingham : Super Radio Co., 32, Parliament Street.



CORRESPONDENCE (continuca from face 748)

Meissner circuit; full-wave rectification with MT1 valves; oscillator, two T250 valves in parallel; input, 200 watts; radiation 1.85 amps. on 97 m.; aerial, 56 ft. high, six-wire cage; six-wire counterpoise 12 ft. above ground; receiver, Burndept Ultra III. using detector (DEQ) and one L.F. (DE5) only. Reception when working New Zealand amateurs always carried out without aerial to avoid atmospherics .-J. H. D. R., (London, S.E.).

Other Correspondence Summarised

P. B. R. (Scarborough) has received Hull, Newcastle, Leeds, Bournemouth, Chelmsford, Aberdeen, Radio-Paris, Eiffel Tower and many German stations on his one-valve ultra-audion set; built from instructions given in No. 120.

H. F. (Leicestershire), referring to his letter in No. 124, states that the station, amongst others, which he received was KGO and not KGI.

C. V. B. (Fenton) wishes to know the identity of the foreign station which transmitted Il Bacio about midnight on October 21

E. C. W. (London) would like to know which Continental station transmitted music which sounded like a combination of guitars or string instruments, followed by, presumably, a news bulletin and items by a tenor and soprano, between 10.40 p.m. and 12.15 p.m. on October 14. The station

and 425 metres.

E. C. T. O. (Shepperton-on-Thames) wishes to know the identities of four stations, particulars of which are here given. On October 19, at 8.2 p.m., a foreign' station broadcast string orchestral music on a wavelength of 425 metres, and at 11 p.m. gramophone records, on a wavelength of 490 metres, were received, presumably from a French amateur. On October 20, at 7.45 p.m., the "Soldiers' Chorus" from Faust was broadcast on a wavelength of 545 metres, and at 8.50 p.m. a lady's song, presumably from Copenhagen, was received on a wavelength of____ 508 metres.

T. B. (London, N.W.10) states that he has received all the B.B.C. stations at good phone strength, five French stations and WGY on his one-valve Flewelling receiver made from instructions given in No. 113.

G. G. L. (Cambridge) has received six American stations, ten Continental stations and all the English stations, except Plymouth and Edinburgh, on his four-valve set.

D. T. F. (London, W.14) would like to know the identity of the foreign station which transmitted on a wavelength of 420 The word metres on October 20. "Antonio" was repeated several times.

W. S. H. (Cheshire) has received seven B.B.C. stations, two French ones and

was working on a wavelength between 400 Radio Iberica on his ultra-audio one-valve set made from instructions given in No. 120.

> T. B. G. (Liverpool), referring to the article "A Great Evening with WGY" in No. 126, states that he received that station until it closed at 5 a.m., English time. on October 18.

AMERICAN ELECTION RESULTS

same a

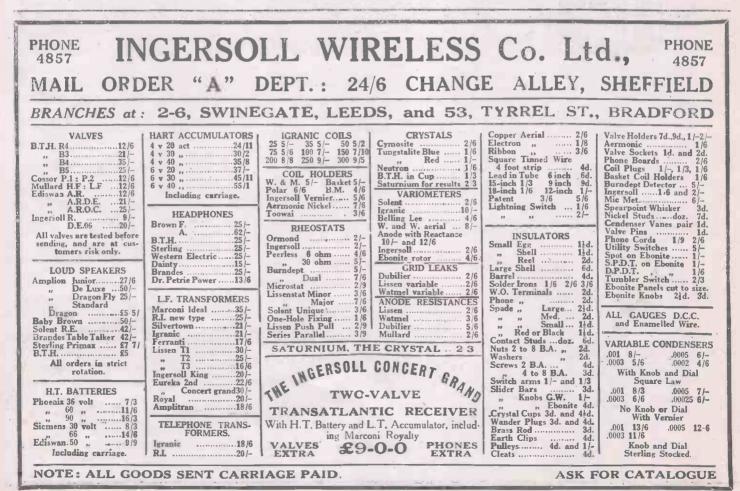
OR some weeks B.B.C. engineers have have been making Transatlantic tests, and on November 4 and 5 picked up the American election results, which were broadcast from KDKA, while they were experimenting on short waves.

KDKA started tuning-up at ri p.m. and transmitted its normal programme from 11.30 p.m. until 12.45 a.m.

They started to give election results at 12.55 a.m., and during the intervals, while waiting for further results to come in, they transmitted musical items which were of a standard higher than those in their usual programmes.

All the election results, after being given in English, were repeated in Spanish for the benefit of South American listeners.

Reception was very distorted and unsatisfactory unitil 1.30 a.m. Atmospherics were also severe before that time, but reception became very clear later.



100

PRACTICA WIRELLSS

RECEIVERS

Amateur Wireless

The ideal way to progressive wireless construction.

RADIO is essentially a progressive hobby. Half the attraction lies in the advancement from the chrysalis stage of the Crystal Receiver to a "Five-Valver" or even a full-blown transmitter. Yet your ultimate success depends upon the books which guide your steps along the path of wireless progress. You cannot do better than put your trust in *Wireless Press* publications. With their aid it is a simple matter for you to obtain a complete knowledge of the subject from A to Z.

OT A LATE VALVE STATIO

IRELESS ELEPHONY A SIMPLIFIED EXTRAMATION

"Crystal Receivers for Broadcast Reception." By Percy IV. Harris. Price 1/6. Postage 2d.

"Construction of Amateur Valve Stations." By A. L. M. Douglas. 1/6. Postage 2d. "Wireless Telephony: A Simplified Explanation." By R. D. Bangay. 2/6. Postage 3d.

1. A Three-Valve Portable Receiver. By H. S. Pocock.

2. A Three-Valve Receiver (Cabinet). By F. H. Haynes.

3. A Two-Valve and Crystal Reflex Receiver. By IV. James.

"The Amateur's Book of Wireless Circuits." By F. H. Haynes. 3/6. Postage 6d. "The Home Constructor's Wireless Guide. By W. James. 3/6. Postage 3d.

"Radio Experimenter's Handbook." Two Parts. 3/6 each. Postage 4d. each.

"The Wireless Telephone: What It Is and How It Works." By P. R. Coursey. 2/-, Postage 3d.

"Practical Wireless Sets for All-Home Construction Made Easy." By Percy IV. Harris. 1/6. Postage 2d.

"The Elementary Principles of Wireless Telephony." By R. D. Bangay. 7/6. Postage 6d.

"Dictionary of Technical Terms used in Wireless Telegraphy." By Harold Ward, 2/6. Post 2d.

"Mast and Aerial Construction for Amateurs." By F. J. Ainsley. 1/6. Post 1d.

THE WIRELESS PRESS, LIMITED, 12/13, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.



The Wireless Press are the pioneers of authoritative wireless literature. catering for every possible need.

TRADE NOTES

Pleated-paper Loud-speaker

G REAT interest has been taken in the article "Making a Pleated-paper Loud-speaker" that appeared in AMATEUR WIRELESS, No. 125. The greatest difficulty in constructing one of these is to get just the right kind of paper, but the vegetable parchment made by J. Halden and Co., Limited, of 8, Albert Square, Manchester, seems to be the ideal substance.

I understand that this firm is willing to supply parchment paper in sheets of a suitable size from their London branch at 15 and 17, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

Reactone Tuning Coils

WOUND by a special process under constant tension, Reactone inductance coils are of special interest to every amateur. By an oversight, however, these coils were called Selectone in the advertisement that appeared on p. 701 of our last issue; for this Reactone should be read in every case.

The distributors of Reactone coils are V. Zeitlin and Sons, of 144, Theobalds Road, W.C.1. A set of five coils costs only 4s. 6d.

Neat Crystal Set

IN an early issue I hope to give the results of a test of the neat crystal set made by Belling and Lee, Limited, of

Queensway Works, Ponders End, Middlesex, which is sold at 25s. The detector is particularly ingenious, being totally enclosed yet easily accessible. Provision is made for rotating the crystal without disturbing the cover of the detector.

VANGUARD.

SOMETHING TO WRITE FOR

A REVISED accessory list and folder dealing with the Sparta crystal set have been sent us by Fuller's United Electrical Works, Ltd., of Chadwell Heath, Essex.

Particulars of the Phillips rectifier for charging accumulators are given in a folder issued by A. de Jong, of 58, Southwark Street, S.E.1.

Two publications received from Siemens Brothers and Co., Ltd., of Woolwich, S.E.18, deal with ebonite products and wireless component parts.

Copies of their home-edition and transmitting catalogues have been received from Burndept, Ltd., of Aldine House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2.

• An illustrated catalogue and brochure describing Atlas specialities have been sent by H. Clarke and Co. (Manchester), Ltd., of Eastnor Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

Useful hints on the choice and upkeep, of Exide batteries are given in a new list issued by the Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., of Cli.ton Junction, nr. Manchester. A study of this booklet will well repay users of accumulators and readers of "A.W." are advised to send for one, mentioning "A.W."

LISTENING TO CANADA BEFORE BREAKFAST

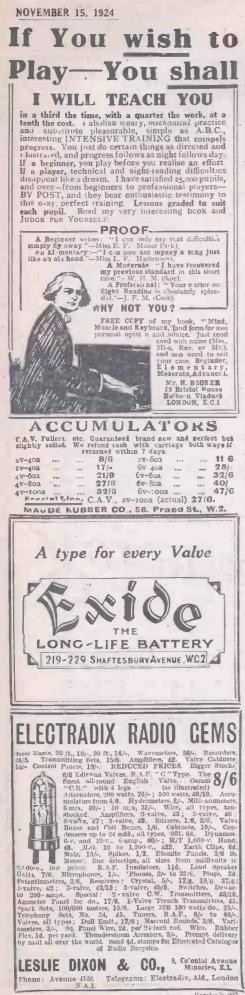
A MATEURS will be interested to learn that the *Daily Express* has made arrangements with the broadcasting station CKAC, of the *La Presse* newspaper of Montreal, to transmit a special concert on November 19.

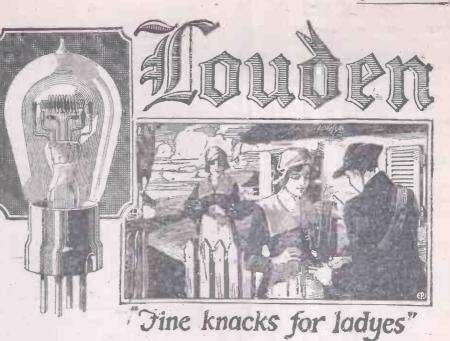
The powerful transmitting apparatus at the La Presse station will be trebled in power in order that listeners on even small valve sets may be able to pick up the programme. Transmission will be timed for reception this side of the Atlantic at about 5.30 a.m., an hour which it is estimated will be more convenient to the majority of listeners than the ordinary American "three o'clock in the morning" signal.

This concert will mark a memorable event in the wireless history of the Empire, as never before has a special transmission been arranged between an overseas Dominion and the home country.

"Experimental Transmission."—Owing to the demands upon our space we regret that we have been obliged to hold over this week's instalment of the series of articles on experimental transmission.







F good trading consists in getting the utmost return for one's outlay, then buying a Louden Valve is excellent business.

The outlay required is only ten shillings.

In return you will get a valve which we consider represents by far the best value yet offered.

Only one of its good qualities is the saving which it will effect in your accumulator bill.

The current consumption of the Louden Valve is exceptionally low (0.4 ampere), whereas that of the. ordinary bright filament valve is almost double this figure.

Satisfied users of Louden Valves report that " their accumulators now last twice as long," that the journeys to the charging station are now halved, as also is the accumulator bill.

If this were the only advantage which the Louden Valve possessed over others it would alone be sufficient to recommend it, but when you consider that in addition it gives a reproduction startling in its silver clarity, that it gives the same volume as valves costing considerably more, and that the life of the filament is greatly prolonged by the absence of "bomyou will agree that in fairness to your bardment " purse you should fit your set with Louden Valves at the earliest possible date.



.................

Stands 1 and 22. British Wireless

Exhibition,

White City.



Touden Valves - Silver Clear

ADVT. OF THE FELLOWS MAGNETO CO., LTD., PARK ROYAL LONDON, N.W.10.

E.F.S.5

CKAC

THE well-known Montreal broadcasting station, owned by the newspaper La Presse, 15 now transmitting regular concert programmes on 425 metres with an energy of $7\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts. Following are the times of transmission:

Daily, 21.00 G.M.T., Stock Exchange, weather; 18.45 G.M.T., orchestra (Monday, Wednesday, Friday); 24.00, children's corner (in both English and French) (Tuesday, Thursday', Saturday); 00.30, orchestra (Wednesday, Friday); 01.30, orchestra (Sunday); 03.30, dance (Sunday). On first and third Thursdays of each month, concert at 05.00 G.M.T.

J. G. A.

A NEW FRENCH STATION

S ENATOR PAUL DUPUY, whose newspaper Le Petit Parisien broadcasts a programme on a wavelength of 340 metres each evening which is listened to with pleasure in England and in France, has just opened another broadcasting station. It is the first station crected on a high mountain, being at the Pyrenean Observatory at the top of the Pic du Midi.

The station will be used principally for helping agriculturists by broadcasting weather forecasts. Reports that the new station was heard in Central France on a crystal set indicate its success. In his inaugural address M. Dupuy said that as the station was the highest in the world, 754

the investigation of many wireless phenomena, such as fading and the effect of rarefied atmosphere on the propagation of sound, would be possible. A temporary aerial is at present in use, the permanent aerial not having yet been hauled up the mountain top, which is 9,350 ft. above sea level. S. S.

"House Repairs" is the title of a series of articles beginning in the current issue of "The Amateur Mechanic and Work" (3d.), and the subject dealt with is "Renewing Sash Lines." Another useful article gives instructions on carving a device on linoleum in such a manner that when this is inked and impressed on paper, a print or impression of the design is left. Other articles appearing in the same number are "Renovating a Bath"; : "Motor-"How I Built My Bungalow" cycling Practicalities"; "A Winder for Basket and Honeycomb Coils"; "The In-sulation of Component Parts"; "Notes by the Way"; "Working in Vulcanite"; "An Easily-made Electric Torch"; "Sharpen-ing a Razor"; "Brass and Where It Should Be Used"; "Our Small Car Page"; "Fishing for Grayling: The Tackle and Lines"; "Don'ts for the Amateur Mechanic."

Mention "A.W." please when you write to advertisers.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN BROAD-CASTING STATIONS

K G O, 312 metres.—General Electric Co., Ltd., Oakland, California.

- *K D K A, 326 metres.—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- W B Z, 339 metres.—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. W G Y, 380 metres.—General Electric Co., Ltd., Schenectady, New York.
- W J Y, 405 metres.—Radio Corporation of America, New York City.
- W J Z, 455 metres.—Radio Corporation of America, New York City.
- W E A F, 492 metres.—American Telegraphy and Telephony Co., New York City.
- CKAC, 425 metres.—La Presse, Montreal.

* Also transmits on 66 and 100 metres.

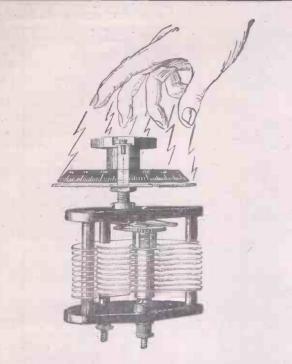


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Sole Wholesale Agent for London and Home Counties only. A. J. CONWAY, 88, GREENWCOD ROAD, LONDON, E.8 'Phone, Clissold, 4936.



- 755



FINER TUNING

THE NAYLOR "FULSTOP" CONDENSER enables tuning to be carried out with a wider range of accuracy than has hitherto been obtained. In addition to being a square law condenser, which avoids the overcrowding of stations at any particular point, the dial of the "Fulstop" Condenser is graduated over the complete circumference and geared at two to one in relation to the moving plates, thereby giving twice the rotary movement of any other condenser, and enabling stations to be picked out with the greatest of ease. Further still, the abolition of all hand capacity effects is guaranteed unconditionally by the makers.

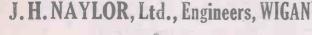
Read what "Modern Wireless" says:

"We can strongly recommend this type of geared condenser for careful tuning and for use in situations where hand capacity effects are troublesome." October, 1924.

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Stocked by most Wireless Dealers, but if you have any difficulty write to:





Hello Everybody!

Here I am at the Exhibition waiting to welcome you all. We've got here the finest and most representative wireless show you have yet seen. Everything from super-receiving sets with more valves than you'd care to contemplate to little crystal sets costing a few shillings apiece. Loud speakers, headphones, components, valves, in fact, everything that could possibly be required for broadcasting or experimental work; and you needn't go beyond the first stand in the show to find them. We're right at the entrance, you can't miss us; you wouldn't want to, either, as you know perfectly well that from our new Super-One to our Super-Five we provide first-class apparatus at really economical prices. In fact, just what I always say :

Quality Apparatus at Low Cost.

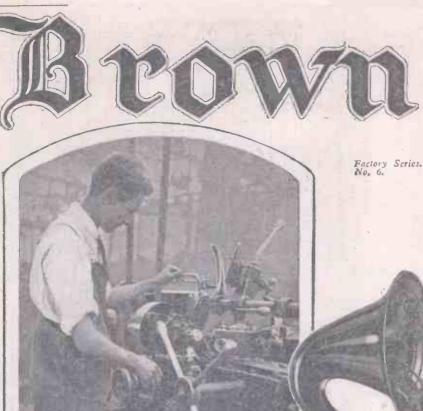
Mully Fellows



Fellows Volutone £4:10:0 Fellows Juniôr £1:10:0 Both fitted with adjustable diaphragus,

Stands 1 and 22 British Wireless Exhibition, White City.

E. P. S. 93



Expert knowledge and Superb machinery

THE high reputation enjoyed by all JGrOWIL Wireless products—not only in this Country but throughout Europe and the Colonies—was not built up in a day. It is the result of an increasing effort to produce apparatus as near electrical and mechanical perfection as possible.

Take for example the Brown Loud Speaker. Few can realise Loud Speaker. Few can realise the immense number of pro-cesses necessary before the Instrument reaches its final tests. Even when the Loud Speaker arrives at the Testing Depart-ment it is by no means certain that its tonal purity and volume will reach the high standard of efficiency, which has been so efficiency which has been so deliberately set.

No Loud Speaker is ever released for issue until S. G. Brown, Ltd., are satisfied that it

will uphold their reputation as builders of the finest Loud Speakers on the market.

Naturally, to produce such instruments requires sensitive and accurate machinery and workers possessing experience above the ordinary. Although there is such a tremendous demand for JBTOWII Loud Speakers because the wireless public has realised that its exclusive tuned reed principle must give more faithful reproduction, yet the policy of S. G. Brown, Ltd., is such that every instrument receives in-dividual, care from commencement to finish.

It is worth remembering that the very first Loud Speaker for Wireless use was manufactured by S. G. Brown, Ltd.—even the words "Loud Speaker" were evolved by them-obviously such greater experience must have its effect upon ultimate results.

From all Dealers or can be demonstrated at the following Showrooms :

19, Mortimer St.,

Illustration shows

aluminium cases for the H2 type Loud Speaker being machined

	Type H.2 0 120 ohms £ 0 2000 ohms £ 0 4000 ohms £	2 5 0 f	Type Q E15 15 0 in all resistances	 Moorfields, Liverpool. High Street, Southampton.
S. G. BROWN	LTD	ictoria Ro	ad. N. Acton	, London, W.3.

Gilbert Ad, 1744.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE WEEK

(II)	HE	WEEK
SI	INDAY	(November 16)
London	2.30	" Noises" from the Zoo. (S.B.
		"Noises" from the Zoo. (S.B. to all Stations).
	8.15	Service relayed from the Royal Albert Hall.
Birmingham	9, 0	Chamber Music and Songs.
Bournemouth	3.0	Squire's Celeste Octet.
Glasgow	3.0	Organ Recital.
Glasgow	9.0	Cedric Sharp (violoncello) and Herbert Thorpe (tenor).
	M	IONDAY
ALL STATIONS		" Song, Story and Episode," in- cluding "Gipsy Life."
(Except Bournemon	uth and	Belfast.)
Bournemouth		Municipal Orchestra Night.
Belfast	7.30	"Mainly Mendelssohn."
	21	UESDAY
London	7.30	Shalamaaraan Night including
A-OTICOTI	1.50	Shakespearean Night, including Songs by John Coates.
Bournemouth	7.30	Dramatic Night.
Cardiff	7.30	An Evening with Mozart.
Manchester	7.30	Novelties and a Play.
Newcastle	7.30	Mozart Concert.
Newcastle	9.40	A Drama.
Glaszow	9.0	The Scottish Orchestra. (S.B.
	210	to Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Dundee).
Belfast	7.30	lrish Night.
		DNESDAY
London	7.30	Chamber Music Evening.
Birmingham	7.30	Operatic Night Cavalleria Rusticana.
Bournemouth	7.30	"Other Nations-No. 5."
Dournemouth	1.50	Bournemouth calling Scandi-
		navia.
Cardiff	7.30	Musical Comedy Night.
Manchester	7.30	A Musical Bouquet.
Newcastle	7.30	William Murdoch (solo piano-
		forte).
Glasgow	8.0	Bach Chamber Concert. (S.B to Aberdeen.)
		to Aberdeen.J
		HURSDAY
London	7.30	Orchestral Solo Night. (S.B. to
	0.20	other stations.) George Bernard Shaw. (S.B. to
	8.30	all stations except Belfast.)
Manchester	7.35	
manunester		
		FRIDAY
London	7.30	Comic Opera and Musical
		Comedy.
Bournemouth	8.15	Rotary Dinner-Ladies' Night Relayed from Grand Hotel.
Manchester	7.30	A Night with Russian Com-
		posers. William Murdoch
	-	(solo pianotorte).
Newcastle	7.30	Dido and Aencas (rienty rurcely,
Glasgow	7.30	Clan Night. No. I-Clan Mac
Belfast	7.30	Lean. Grand Opera and some British
		Music.
	SA	TURDAY
Disminshar	7.30	David Garrick (comedy).
Birmingham Bournemouth	7.30	Musical Comedy Eavourity
Dogrietitouth	0.50	Musical Comedy Favourites- Old and New.
Cardiff	7.30	An Hour of Instrumental Music
Aberdeen	7.30	Grand Opera in Miniature-
	-	Tannhauser.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS "Amateur Wireless and Electrics." Edited by Bernard E. Jones. Price Threepence. Published on Thursdays and bearing the date of Saturday imme-diately following. It will be sent post free to any part of the world-3 months, 4s. 6d.; 6 months, 8s. 9d.; 12 months, 17s. 6d. Postal Orders, Post Office Orders, or Cheques should be made payable to the Proprietors, Cassell & Ca., Ltd. Ceneral Correspondence is to be brief and written on one side of the paper only. All sketches and drawings to be on separate sheets. Contributions are always welcome, will be promptly considered, and if used will be paid for. Queries should, be addressed to the Editor, and the conditions printed at the head of "Our Infor-mation Bureau" should be addressed, according to their nature, to The Editor, The Advertisement Manager, or The Publisher, "Amateur Wireless," La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C.4.

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

NOVEMBER 15, 1924



Clapham Park Wireless and Scientific Society Sec .- MR. H. C. EXELL, 41, Cautley Avenue,

Hon. Sec.-MR. H. C. ENELL, 44, S.W.4. ON October 22 Prof. W. Wilson gave a lecture on "The Scientific Work of Clerk Maxwell." On Octo-ber 29 Messrs. McWilliam and Shirley, representing the British Ebonite Co., gave an account of the manufacture and properties of ebonite.

Hon. Sec.-MR. C. E. TYNAN, 62, Ringstead Road, Catford, S.E.6. A MEETING was held on October 30 when a lecture and demonstration were given.

and demonstration were given. Algburth Amateur Radio Association Hon. Sec. - MR. R. A. MATTHEWS, 35, Lyttelton Road, Aigburth, Liverpool. THE opening meeting of the above society was held at the above address on October -, when the secretary demonstrated his "Supercondent of single-valve receiver. All communications - uld be ad-dressed to the secretary, excepting a pulcations for membership, which should be addressed to R. McMeakin, 14, Rimmington Road, Aigburth, Liver-pool. pool

pool. North Middlesex Wireless Olub Hon. Sec.-MR. H. A. GREEN, 100, Pellatt Grove, Wood Green, N.22. An informal meeting was held on October 29 at Shaftesbury Hall, Bowes Park, N., when there was a good attendance of members.

Coventry and District Co-operative Radio Society Hon. Sec.-MR. A. CURTIS, West Orchard, Coventry. On October 29 the society held a "junk" sale, when a good assortment of components and other useful materials were offered to buyers. Tickets may now be obtained for the society's first social event—a dianer and concert on December 17.

Caterham and District Wireless Society Hon. Sec.-MR. J. W. DAVIES, Doddington, Caterham Valley, Surrey. It is proposed to form a wireless society in the above district, and a preliminary meeting will be held in the Parish Hall, Caterham Valley, on Novem-ber 18 at 8 p.m.

Tottenham Wireless Society Yon. Sec.—MR. A. G. TUCKRR, 42, Drayton Road, Tottenham. ON October 29 Mr. Usher gave the first of his series of elementary lectures on "Magnetism and Electricity." An interesting discussion followed.

Economic Electric Extension.-A large extension of the works of the Economic Electric, Ltd., 10, Fitzroy Square, W.1, has been the cause of a slight delay in the delivery of Dextraudion valves. We are sure our readers will not mind the temporary slight inconvenience. It should be noted that the firm is still in a position to execute all orders for the "Xtraudion" general-purpose and H.F. valves.



Obtainable everywhere 2/9 each in nine colours. Or samples direct from-JOHN W. MILLER, 68, Farringdon Street, E.C.4 2nd and 3rd Floor. Agents Watted throughout Great Britain



Amateur Wircless



Penny wise and pound foolish

S thirty shillings a lot of money for a Trans-S thirty shilings a lot of money for a Irans-former? The tens of thousands of enthu-siastic Eurcka users do not think so, but we know that there are still a large number of home constructors who—before building their Sets—carefully go through their list of com-ponents and see where they can save money. And it is right that they should do, no doubt ; but are they wise in stinting money on their L.F. Transformer—the one component on their Receiver that can make or mar its quality of reproduction.

After all, most multi-valve Receivers are operated in rooms of moderate size—sufficient amplification for which is readily obtained by the use of one Eureka Concert Grand. The difference in cost between a Eureka and a cheap and inferior Transformer cannot possibly exceed 15/-. For fifteen shillings, therefore, would you prejudice the hours of work you have spent on your Set or the money you have invested in it ?

Again, supposing you choose a cheaper Trans-former, and find that you are not getting suffic-ient volume, your only alternative would be to add another stage of low frequency amplifica-tion-meaning another Transformer and another valve.

No! Think it over again and you'll want a Eureka-Britain's Transformer de-luxe. Guaranteed indefinitely against breakdown and recognised by experts as pro-ducing the purest tone—a Transformer you'll be proud to instal in your Set.

Portable Utilities Co., Ltd., Eureka House, Fisher St., London, W.C.1.

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EBONITE PANELS Matt & 3/16 9" x 6" 2/2 1/10 12" x 0" x 6" 2/2 1/10 12" x 0" x 6" 8/2 1/10 12" x 12" 5/6 4/9 15" x 9" 5/6 4/9 15" x 12" 7/6 5/8 4" x 4" 8d. 6d. 4" x 5" 1/6 1/2 6" x 6" x 4" 10d. Any filze Cut Sq. In 4" 4d. 4" .1d. VAM, CONDERSERS OOl panel type 7/-00075 (Vernier, 6/-00005 Blade 5/-00002 Letts 3/6 Knobbed dial 1/- cr Bitock "Fallon" & 'J.B." unual prices Vernier, no dial 2/6 5 vane 3/3, 7 vane 3/6 "Folar" types 10/6 MADE OF REL-ABILIT QUIR I O E L FREE INVITED JACKS-4-CONTACT TRANSFORMERS 2d. 1d. HEADPHONES B.B.C. 4,000 ohms. Brown's "F," B.T.H. Siemens, Brandes, Sterling, all 25/-General Radio 20/-Fellows . . . 18/6 120 ohms. double Ex-Govt. Sullivans 5/8 L.F. Silvertown Radio Inst. (new) 23 3d. 11d. 9d. 1/-Igranic 21/- and 20 Burndept (new) 24 Reliability 10/- &12 Refty spring 2d, 2 B.A. Small type, 4d, Contact Studs 4d, Spring Washers 4d, 12/6 Ferranti . 17/6 Xtraordinary . 8/-Tangent 12/6 & 14/6 Royal . . . 20/-R.A.F. Modulation 8/-AERIAL WIRE 7/22's Enam., Bright 4 strd. 100°, 3/6, 2/6, 1/1 do, Electron 1/8 Rubr. Id.-in. 4d. yd. sen." "Burnde "Edison Bell" " las " & "Sterlin Goods. H.T. BATTERIES R.A.F. Modulation 8/-Telephone do. 8/-"Unidyne " 10-Ir 8/-H. F. McMichael's10/-Tangent, each 5/6 Oojah 900 m. 5/6 , 600 & 300 m.4/6 With Wander Flugs 60v., 8/-, 36v., 4/10 30v., 4/- 15v., 2/-4v. F.L. Batry. 5d. 66v. Ever-ready.13/6 36v., 8/- 16v., 3/6 Blemens same price COLL HOLDERS
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> Wireless is attracting all men. The Amateur is entering the field in great numbers, and he wants to know all about it. He will require Materials, Parts, Tools, He will also want to sell surplus material.

"AMATEUR WIRELESS"

is out to cater for this class of reader, who will be eager for knowledge and bargains. To meet him, use the Sale and Exchange columns, which he is sure to search. Rate 4d. per word, 4s. minimum, prepaid. Latest date Thursday mornings.

Addi ess: The Advertisement Manager, "Amateur Wireless," La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4

radio engineer. Abbey Steel Masts are made in 10 ft. sections, light strong and easily erected, and are made in the following sizes. 10 ft., 26/-, 20 ft., 37/-; 30 ft., 50/-; 40 ft., 66/-; 50 ft., 90/-; 60 ft., 105/-; 70 ft., 137/-. Complete with all accessories. All prices carriage paid. Send a card for illustrated list. ABBEY ENGINEERING CO., WATTON, NORFOLK.

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

VAR. CONDENSERS

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THE Smith demands the highest degree of accuracy from his steam hammer.

It must respond instantly, and deliver a giant blow of twelve tons or a light tap barely sufficient to crack a watch-glass, and it must never make a mistake.

The Smith gets the best out of his hammer because the best workmanship and materials have been put into it.

You should see that no component finds its way into your wireless set unless you can feel entire confidence in it.

Eighty per cent. of the complete set manufacturers in Britain as well as thousands of experimenters employ Dubilier Condensers and Resistances in their sets.

They know that a product bearing the name Dubilier can be trusted implicitly to do what is expected of it, and they count the few extra pence spent on it a sound insurance against disappointment.

YOU should specify Dubilier.



Advt. of the Dubilier Condenser Co., Ltd., Goldhawk Rd., London, W.12.

> COUPON Available until Saturday, November 22nd, 1924

Amateur Wireless





NOVEMBER 15, 1924

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Obtainable from all electricians, wireless dealers, etc., etc. Advert.—The Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd. (A.W.), Nightingale Works, Balham. S.W.12.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE SQUARE LAW CONDENSER?

SQUARE law condenser is a condenser which for a given movement along its scale always gives the same alteration of wavelength with a given inductance. That is to say, if one movement of the pointer or dial of a square law condenser through, say, 10 degrees gives an alteration in wavelength of, say, 100 metres, every other movement along the scale will give a *pro rata* alteration.

Although for laboratory work a square law condenser is necessary, for ordinary tuning work it has its disadvantages. For instance, it would be impossible satisfactorily to use a .001 square law condenser in a short wave receiver for broadcasting, as such a receiver would be most difficult to tune—it would be far too critical. On the higher wavelengths the .001 square law condenser could be used without difficulty, because tuning on the higher wavelengths is much-less critical than on the lower band, and much easier.

If a square law condenser is used for short wave work it should not exceed .0002 capacity. It would be found critical enough even with this capacity. But .0002 capacity is not nearly high enough for an ordinary receiver, as it does not provide sufficient capacity for working on the higher wavelengths.

It can be said, therefore, that a .0002 square law condenser cannot be used at all on the higher wavelength range, and that a .0005 or .001 square law condenser cannot properly be used on short wave work—certainly not .001.

If, therefore, a condenser can be obtained which has almost the accurate characteristics of a square law condenser but is easier to tune with, provides a negligible minimum capacity at one extreme of the scale while at the other end it provides a high maximum capacity, a condenser has been found which for ordinary tuning work (outside a laboratory) is a great improvement on any square law condenser.

There is now such a condenser available. On short wavelengths its characteristics make tuning much nicer and easier than even a .0002 square law condenser-it has a more open scale. The effect of this is to make tuning, especially long distance tuning, much easier on short wave work than any square law condenser possibly can be, and incomparably better than a square law condenser of higher than .0002 capacity. This condenser also possesses the advantage that despite its negligible minimum capacity it also possesses a high maximum capacity, which is always necessary for tuning on the higher wavelengths. With this condenser a receiver is equipped for much nicer tuning, better long distance tuning, much more flexible tuning than is possible with any square law condenser. Its pointer makes two revolutions-when small changes of capacity are required, you work on the first revolution. and on the second revolution when more critical changes of capacity are necessary-WITH ONE KNOB CONTROL.

This condenser is the new LISSEN MARK 2 MICA VARIABLE CON-DENSER—and it is worth its price of 17s. 6d

Negligible min. capacity.

Maximum rated at .001 (actually much higher). Lissen One-hole Fixing, of course.

With this condenser and LISSENAGON coils, a receiver is fitted with the best tuning combination it is possible to have. Ask for them if you are out for ease and distance.

Advertisement of Lissen Limited, 16-20, Woodger Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12.

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