



Oxford Hepplewhite, No. 41, Model of Stewart-Warner Radio The new models of Stewart-Warner radio receivers are featured in cabinets of Early English period design. The Oxford No. 41, illustrated herewith, is an adaptation of an original Hepplewhite design and relies for its charm upon the exquisite graining of the woods used and the simple conventional or-namentation. It stands 43 inches high and retails at \$150, less tubes. Other models in the 1930 series whose fine cabinet work was produced by the Louis Hanson Co. of Chi-cago are the Woodstock, which expresses the hardy craftsmanship of Early England, the Tremont console cabinet which is character-istic of early Colonial furniture, and a sev-enteenth-century English console. enteenth-century English console



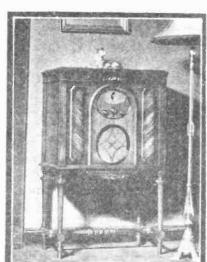
Fada Model 40

This new a-c screen-grid receiver with electro-dynamic speaker is encased in a Gothic walnut console of the French Renais-sance period. The pilasters and the inside sance period. The phasters and the inside of the quarter French doors are lined with matched butt walnut and the overlays are of burl maple. The station-finder and indicator is automatically illuminated as the tuning dial is turned to show the call letters of logged stations. Tone character is adjustable to suit individual taste.



Gulbranson Model 9950

The eye appeal of this set is enhanced by a pocketbook appeal of \$99.50 for a lowboy cabinet 36 inches high which houses a ninetube chassis and electro-dynamic speaker whose sound is delivered from the bottom of the cabinet. The chassis has screen-grid tubes in the r-f stages, power detection, and push-pull audio.



Silver Model 60 B Lowboy

This open-face cabinet houses one of six new moderately priced models whose appeal is primarily to the ear rather than the eye, though the latter is not lacking. They are designed to have great sensitivity and selectivity with a short aerial.

The eye appeal of the Delco automotive radio depends upon the fact that the set is concealed beneath the car's cowl, the batteries in a metal box under the floor-boards, and the antenna in the top of the car, so that the tuning dial, volume control and key switch on the instrument board are the only radio devices in sight. Even the cone speaker is mounted on the dash, out of sight, as are likewise the resistors and condensers that prevent interference from the ignition system.

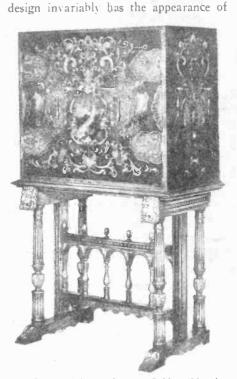
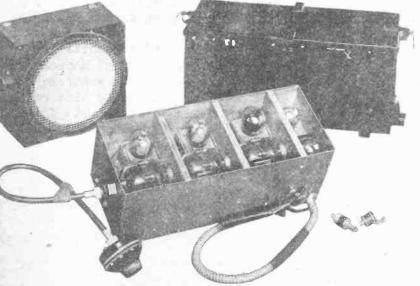


Fig. 2. Spanish Renaissance Cabinet Showing Moorish Influence

a box on a stand, or to use the more technical term, on a trestle. The lines are usually straight, and the piece gives the impression of ruggedness and strength.

The cabinet in Fig. 2, though of domestic make, is a development of the Spanish "Vargueno," or chest on stand, and is typical. The stand always has several legs at each end, joined by an arched colonnade or stretcher, as in the illustration, or it may rest on single supports, splayed outward at each end and connected by a wrought iron brace. The upper case may be carved, it may be covered in stamped leather, or it may be hand-painted as in the illustrated model, but the general effect is always the same

The Moorish element is an important influence in Spanish furniture. They were Mohammedans who invaded Spain in 711 and their great skill in iron and leather work accounts for the tendency to adorn Spanish cabinets with beautiful



Delco Automotive Radio Ready for Installation



Cadillac Instrument Panel With Radio Control at Right

(continued on page 6



Dear Jim:

Enclosed find check for \$5.50 for another years subscription.

I don't have anything ready to sell just now so will have to wait to send in an ad.

Your paper continues to show improvement with lots of good ads.

Keep up the good work, please. Sincerely yours, William C. Irvine 31h Hamilton St., Rt. 6 Gulfport MS 39503

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is \$5.50 for another years subscription to THE HORN SPEAKER.

I must say, want ads in THE HORN SPEAKER realy work, I know. 73, Bill Hemrick Route 1, Box 93A Terra Alte,

West Virginia 26764

Dear Jim:

Thank you for the reminder on my subscription. I look forward to every issue. I also thank you for all of your hard work in preparing and getting out the "Horn Speaker".

I have enclosed a check for \$24.00 to cover my subscription @ 10.00 for first class and \$14.00 for the enclosed ad to be run in the next ten issues.

Advertising in "Horn Speaker" surely brings results, thanks again and

> Best regards, Al Warren Box 279, Church St. Waverly PA 18471

Sir:

Enclosed is a check for 05.50 for a one year subscription to THE HORN SPEAKER. Out of all the publications that deal with Antique Radio (that I've seen) yours is by far the best.

> Thank you, Harold P. Keogh 513 Fox Chase Dr. Arnold MO 63010

The Houston collectors are working hard to unearth old sets in the fertile grounds of the Houston area. For instance, Frank Cooper has recently acquired a model 5 Atwater Kent radio, a very rare one. The Houston collectors seem to be digging a lot in the San Antonio area. There must be something there or at least clues of a major "find".



THE TEXAS BROADCAST MUSEUM, INC. PROGRESS NOTES

Actual report from Billy Bragg The William I. Bragg family has organized the Texas Broadcast Museum, a non profit corporation. Their purpose is to preserve the exciting history of the broadcast industry. In addition to broadcasting, T.B.M. will be a technology museum, something that does not now exist in this area. But most important, we will be a people museum. There will always be buttons to push, sights to see, and sounds to hear. A visit to our Audio/Video consoles, will allow persons to pretend they are a NETWORK DIRFCTOR, producing their own LIVE show. For the history buff, there will be great programs to view, from Broadcasting's golden past.

In cash, services, pledges, and old equipment, THE TEXAS BROADCAST MUSEUM has raised \$52,723.20. Our exhibits begin with a replica of Edison's 1879 light bulb, and include radio station WRR's 1940's Transmitter. The museum is now negotiating for the entire 1930 master control room of a south Texas Radio station. Our store room is litterly running over with Edison phonographs and antique broadcast equipment.

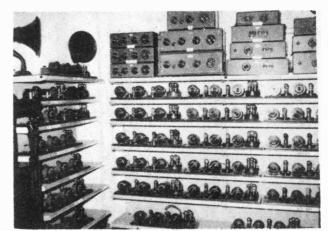
We hope to have our Grand Opening in the near future, and our next news letter will include the IRS TAX-FREE number. Because, we are YOUR museum, we need your help. Our three biggest needs include:

1. A building to house the museum.

2. A storage area large enough to store our donations. We expect

- to store five (5) truck loads
- 3. Cash, So far, we have collected

We want to locate the museum in the best possible place in the Dallas/Ft. Worth area, and your suggestions are always welcomed. If you have any questions, please call AC/214,690-3636.



Look at all the "breadboard" radios in one place. Photo is from Ralph Muchow's Museum in Elgin, Illinois.



HOUSTON VINTAGE RADIO ASSOCIATION

With 35 members present at the last meeting HVPA re-elected Frank Cooper, president; Fenton Wood reelected vice president; treasurer is Bill Werzner; new secretary is George Maczali and the historian is Jerry Wallick.

MAJOR ARMSTRONG MEET The Niagra Frontier Wireless Association and the Antique Radio Club of America will honor Major Edwin Armstrong on August 25, 1979.

On the evening before the meet there is scheduled a hospitality evening at Larry and Dot Babcock's, 8095 Centre Lane, East Amhurst, New York. A chance to see a nice collection, relax and talk with friends. On Saturday between 10:00 a.m and 1:00 p.m. there will be a swap meet and flea market. And from noon to 1:00 (continued on page 25)

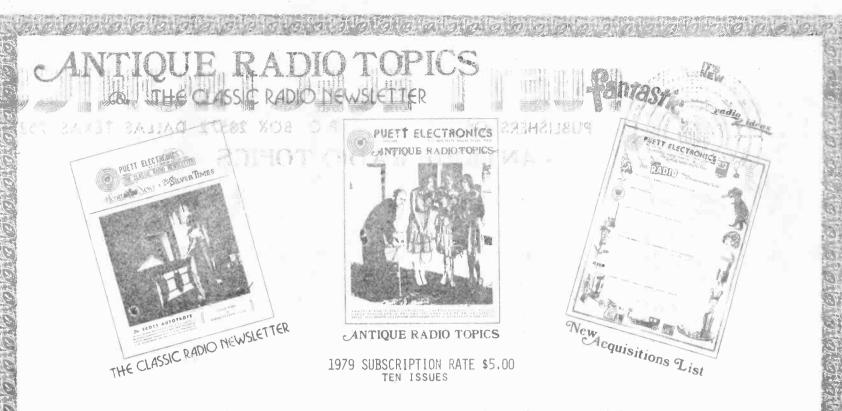
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The Horn Speaker, Box 53012, Dallas, Texas 75253 -- June 1979 \$5.50 yearly



It is our pleasure to be able to continue ANTIQUE RADIO TOPICS which was founded in 1970 by an all time great in our hobby, James A. Fred. We look forward to bringing you the nostalgia of the golden age of radio with each issue!

We have combined our two publications, THE CLASSIC RADIO NEWSLETTER (founded in 1975 by J.W.F. Puett) and THE ANTIQUE RADIO NEW ACQUISITIONS LIST with Antique Radio Topics. This means that you can receive all three at the 1979 subscription rate of only five dollars. Antique Radio Topics is published ten times per year and covers the entire world of antique radio. The Classic Radio Newsletter is devoted to receivers manufactured by The E.H. Scott Radio Laboratories, McMurdo Silver, Inc. and other manufacturers of the world's

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THE ANTIQUE RADIO NEW ACQUISITIONS LIST is published in Antique Radio Topics when PUETT ELECTRONICS has one-at-a-time or limited-stock items to sell which can not be stocked in quantity. Subscribers copies are mailed one week before copies are released to non-subscribers. Some items sold through the New Acquisitions List are rare tubes (OlA, 99, WD-11); test instruments & tube checkers, old cut-of-print radio books, Rider and Sams manuals, special tubes for tube collectors, and other hard-to-get items which can not be obtained in quantity.







APPRAISAL

THE APPRAISAL OF ANTIQUE RADIOS is more than a price guide. This book contains an explanation of the classification of antique radio receivers and the factors which contribute to their value. ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!

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THOROWGHLY DOCUMENTED APPRAISALS FOR INSURANCE PWRPOSES

The average collector has spent many hours of time and a large sum of money building up his collection. The monetary loss of such an investment can be protected against THEFT, FIRE or other catastrophe. Many insurance companies offer special policies which cover antique items that have been properly appraised. The cost of antique insurance is usually quite nominal, but, many collectors do not have adequate protection. Although home owner's policies do cover the contents of a home, an insurance company may require proof of the value of items such as antique radios in case of loss. Contact your insurance agent and -----

SEND ONE 15¢ STAMP FOR OUR APPRAISAL BROCHURE AND A SAMPLE COPY OF OUR APPRAISAL FORM.

NEW radio ideas



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\$4.95 POSTPAID



stamped leather, wrought iron handles, key plates, corner plates and stretchers between the supports. Note the hand wrought iron hinges and door pulls in the illustration. In many of the originals, the lion head ornaments conceal secret drawers.

At this point, it might be well to discuss a qualifying term which should be applied to the period designation of the 'cabinet which is illustrated in Fig. 3. The period of the cabinet in Fig. 2 should really be designated as "Spanish Renaissance," and the cabinet in Fig. 3 as "Italian Renaissance." The term "Renaissance" after a period simply indicates an elaboration of the preceding era.

WITH the advent of the "Renais-sance Period" in Europe, home life became less formal, the lower classes acquired more of the comforts of life, and the furniture of the period expresses this new spirit of humanism. Styles in furniture became more ornate, the human figure acquired a new significance, and so, when we designate a design as Spanish or Italian Renaissance, we mean that the piece of furniture in its simpler form would be of Spanish or Italian design. The elaborations, which include the scroll carvings, the carved human motifs, claw feet, hoof feet, or supports which terminate in some human or animal form are the details on a piece of furniture which qualify the additional term.

All Italian cabinets are a variation of the Italian credenza in some form. A credenza or "Credence," as it is sometimes called, is an early Italian cabinet comparable to our present sideboard but without legs, resting only on feet. They were used for carving meats or displaying plates. The term credence is prob-



Fig. 3. Cabinet of Italian Renaissance Design

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ably a derivation of the medieval custom of blessing the food before it was served. The platters of food were rested on the cabinet for this purpose.

The cabinet illustrated in Fig. 3 is Italian Renaissance in design or period. While the form itself is simple, the first impression suggests grandeur. The lines are generally straight, and the appearance of the cabinet again gives the impression of ruggedness and strength. In the cabinet which we are discussing, the flat surfaces were relieved by the scroll carvings, or, we might say, Renaissance carvings, and the elegance of the piece was further enhanced by using the human figures for the leg supports. U^P TO this point, the suggestion to look at the feet of a piece of furniture for the surest period designation



Fig. 4. Cabinet of Louis XV Period

has hardly been of much use. This is accounted for by the fact that our first three subjects each represent a very early period. Prior to the inception of these periods, practically all furniture had been immovable. In many cases, the furniture was part of the room. Seats were solid benches built into the wall, tables were built up from the floor, and cabinets or other articles were so large and heavy as to be practically immovable.

In time, however, and particularly with the advent of the Renaissance era, the decorative possibilities of furniture were developed. Furniture began to take form. This is more easily explained by noting the difference in the lower structure of the Gothic, Italian and Spanish cabinet. The Gothic cabinet is a representative of the earliest period. Note that the back of the cabinet is built almost to the floor, with aprons on the front and sides. The Italian cabinet has only the back panel, and the Spanish cabinet has no skirt, resting only on legs. Plenty of them, to be sure; nevertheless, the upper case is clear of the floor. Cabinets of the later periods are clear of the floor, and are supported in the normal manner by four legs.

Louis XV furniture is easily recognized by the carved cabriole leg, this type of leg swelling outward at the knee and inward at the ankle, but unlike the plain leg of the Queen Anne period, it is delicate and ornately carved. The legs usually terminate in scroll feet either flush with the floor, or on short raised cylindrical bases. The entire contour of the piece is generally designed in graceful curves, though this is not necessarily an absolute rule. Surfaces are elaborately ornamented in scroll carvings, in paintings, or in an overlay of veneers in which the motifs are brought out in high relief by an inlay of rare woods which, when polished, develop their individual high color. There is a profusion of ornament everywhere, and one of the outstanding qualities of Louis XV furniture is the artistic detail. Furniture of this period is a reflection of French Court life during the reign of Louis XV which was characterized by splendor, ease and luxury. The style is rather feminine and suggests dainty surroundings.

Since imported French furniture most commonly in use in this country is of the veneered type, we will use, for the purpose of our discussion, the cabinet illustrated in Fig. 4. This cabinet is a development of a Louis XV satinwood commode with a marble top. Such commodes are generally of console height, the size varying in accordance with the purpose for which they were intended. By making a two-door compartment instead of the usual drawers, and by adding the upper case, we have a perfect adaptation for housing a radio set and loud speaker, a radio-phonograph combination, or a combination of either with ample room for the storage of music rolls. The center drawer is sufficiently large for holding sheet music. Add to this the motif in the inlaid design, and we have a perfect piece of furniture for the music room; every necessary utility feature, and in true period design.

The veneers used are a combination of satinwood and rosewood, with burled ash panels on the lower door and drawer fronts. The inlaid motifs are made up of rare woods too numerous to detail. The trimmings are hand chased bronze mounts which are called ormolu mounts, and are distinctly a feature of French furniture. They are applied to represent the carvings if the piece were carved instead of veneered. The top is finished with a marble slab which is another prominent feature of French furniture. Note that there is a profusion of ornament on the entire surface.

THE advent of the Louis XVI period I marks the next step in French furniture design. Unlike the furniture of the earlier period, it represents the essence of refinement. Sensible lines, graceful proportions, and chaste ornament are the outstanding qualities. The legs are straight, generally round, but always tapered and fluted. The cabinet illustrated in Fig. 5 is a good example. Note the delicacy of line, the stately proportions, and the refinement of the carving. The rope carving on the edge of the upper case is a distinct feature in Louis XVI furniture. While considerable French furniture of this period is veneered, the more proper form of expression is in carved walnut or mahogany.

The model in the illustration is made of walnut and hand-carved. The twodoor compartment is large enough to house most radio or phono-radio combinations now on the market. The dome top is a separate compartment designed for the purpose of taking the loud speaker, with a drop lid panel in the rear, and with the carved open front for the sound to come through. For further decorative effect, a fabric is stretched across the pierced carvings. The ample room in the upper compartment permits the installation of a very efficient baffle board. Cabinets of this period add a distinct decorative touch where refinement in the setting is the object.

THERE are many periods in English furniture, but for our purposes, we have selected only the two periods which are most popular in this country, the "Queen Anne" and "William and

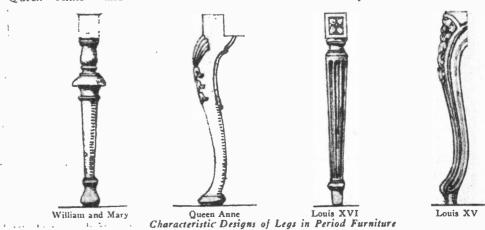


Fig. 5. A Louis XVI Model

Mary" designs. English-made reproductions of both periods are rather scarce and comparatively expensive. Besides, furniture of these periods can so easily be made by machine that we very often find the designs incorporated in radio cabinet models put out by domestic manufacturers.



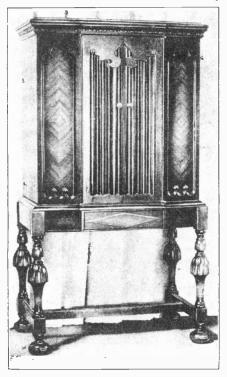
Fig. 6. Cabinet of the William and Mary Period



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It is natural that as long as these cabinets had to be in sight, people would try to make them as beautiful as possible, using the materials available at the particular age. Not alone for beauty, but to impress others with the wealth of the owner, more and more elaborate and expensive became the decorations and shapes of these various types of cabinets.

Therein lies the nub of this question of style even today. Certain things are beautiful and produce a pleasing effect on everyone who sees. Other things are less beautiful or even ugly and jar on the nerves of everyone who sees. When modern furniture (and radio cabinets) incorporate in their shape and design details, whatever has proven over long ages to be pleasing to many people, and does not include design details of different periods which have been dropped because people did not like them, then that piece of furniture or radio cabinet sells to many people who like it whether or no they know why they like it.



Radio in Elizabethan Cabinet

URNITURE design styles from 1000 FURNITURE design styles from 1000 A. D. up to about the year 1700 were usually dictated by some king with a taste for the beautiful or by some duchess in court favor, pieces being executed according to their ideas. From

When a radio cabinet incorporates those features of shape and design that have pleased people throughout the ages, and does not include those things which people have not liked, then that cabinet can be readily sold. People will like it whether or not they know why they like it.

about 1700 to the present day, furniture styles have been more or less dictated by the ideas of some outstanding artist or architect from whom the style has taken its name. Much bad decoration existed in the early days and still continues to be made for no other reason than that "it is different." But without something fundamentally sound in its design it does not live and establish something permanent in style, but is only appassing fad or fancy. Good decoration will continue to exist for ages and be copied over, and over again and incorporated in good furniture, just

as good classical music and good books will always be played and read over and over for years to come. All old furniture is not beautiful, some of it is quaint, some of it clumsy and useless and out of place in any room today.

The milestones that have marked these changes of styles are the historical periods giving names to the styles of decorations which have persisted. They are: Gothic, year 1100 to 1700; Italian Renaissance 1400 to 1643; Spanish 1700 to 1900; Dutch and Flemish 1300 to 1700; French Renaissance 1500 to 1643; Louis XIV 1643 to 1715; Louis XV 1715 to 1774; Louis XVI 1774 to 1793; Directoire and Consultant 1795 to 1804; Empire 1804 to 1815; French Provincial 1200 to 1800; Tudor 1554 to 1558; Elizabeth 1558 to 1603;

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Jacobean 1603 to 1689; William and Mary 1689 to 1702; Queen Anne and Early Georgian 1702 to 1749; Chippendale 1749 to 1792; Adam (brothers) 1758 to 1792; Hepplewhite 1750 to 1800; Sheraton 1790 to 1810; American Colonial 1630 to 1790; American Federal 1790 to 1825; American Victorian 1800 to 1900; American Mission 1890 to 1915; Art Nouveau 1915; Modernistic 1920.

There is no sharp dividing line between each of these periods. They overlap, some of the features of one merging into another as years pass. The good out of each has lived and continues to be the basis for good design details to this day.

It is not a difficult task to learn some of the more distinguishing features of each of the periods from which good present day designs are made. When the radio salesman is not sure of his ability to describe and talk about a cabinet, he should take a picture of it to some good interior decorator or furniture man and have him explain its distinguishing factors. For the salesman who desires to improve his knowledge of this important part of his job, refer-ence to such books as "The Period Fur-niture Handboook" by Mr. and Mrs. G. Glen Gould; "The History of Decorative Furniture," by Edwin Foley, or "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn will be interesting and instructive. What the radio salesman can get out of this is a superficial knowledge for conversation at least. Some of the high spots will remain with him.

It requires no expert to discover that the Renaissant periods in Italy and France and the Elizabethan age in England produced furniture more for castles and palaces, than for apartments and bungalows. These individual massive pieces appear at their best advantage only as a part of a massive room. The elaborately overstuffed and carved. gold-finished pieces of the first two Louis would be completely thrown out of balance with many of the ordinary walnut radio cabinets available.

On the other hand, William and Mary leg turning, and the carved legs of the Queen Anne and Georgian periods are frequently adaptable and right as parts of cabinets for small rooms. Incidentally, the legs on cabinets, tables and chairs offer one of the best means for classifying furniture as to its per-Adam, because slender and practical, is another design quite popular for cabinets and tables for small rooms. As these last three periods named lend themselves to modern machine production methods, some adaptation of them

"PERIOD" CLASSIFICATION OF SOME OF THE NEW SETS Amrad 84-C-Spanish Renaissance. Amrad 64-0--Spanish Renaissance. Atwater Kent 76-Tudor.' ' Audiola 70--Spanish Gothic. Baldwin 90--Hepplewhite Highboy. Brunswick 15--Composite of late Eighteenth Century. Clarion 53--Spanish Renaissance with Early English influence. Columbia C-20-Early English (about 1620). 11 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 な読 Columbia C-20—Early English (about 1620). Crosley Mate—English Gothic. Edison R-7—Elizabethan, linenfold panel. General Electric Highboy—Adam. General Electric Highboy—Adam. Lyric 19—English Gothic. Majestic 132—Sheraton. Philco 296—Romanesque. Radiola 80—Jacobean Highboy with Spanish influence. Radiola 82—Tudor Highboy. Stromberg-Carlson 11—Modernistic Highboy with Eighteenth Century legs. Westinghouse WR5—Elizabethan Lowboy. Zamith 72—English Banaissance.

is frequently seen in popular priced radio cabinets.

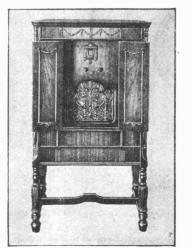
Zenith 72-English Renaissance.

Spanish cabinets are mostly boxes on long legs with very distinctive ornaments of wrought iron and often with stamped leather panels, and nearly always with doors. Generally, Spanish type cabinets are so decided in character that they do not mix well with furniture of any other period.

Sheraton is always inlaid with some rare wood though easily distinguished from the elaborate inlays of many different rare woods common in Louis XV styles.

RNAMENTATION details sometimes help to identify the period of a cabinet. Real hand carving, the most expensive, can be distinguished by little irregularities in the repetition of the same pattern, while, machine made patterns are all exactly alike. Original hand carved patterns seldom can be reproduced faithfully by moulding or machine processes because the overhang of some parts does not permit their being drawn out of a mould or through dies on a strip moulding machine. The skill with which these necessary changes are executed in the casting or dies determines the artistic value of the modern machine made ornamentation.

For some of the less intricate and smoother designs, with shallow depressions, steel dies are used and beading run through in strips twenty or more feet long. These are cut and placed on a cabinet according to the fancy of the factory designer. If the die work is poor, or the "designer" uses a style of stock-made detail on a cabinet that is not consistent with the style of the cabinet itself, a bad impression may be made on the prospect, regardless of whether the latter can point out what is wrong.



Radio in Adam Cabinet

Modern woodworking machines can, in some hands, produce rather intricate patterns of, "routing," that is, slots cut into a flat surface, and these, combined

with moulded wood or composition material ornaments properly chosen, can form really beautiful ornamentation, especially when full advantage is taken of the skill of good wood finishers.

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Baroque and Rococo (pronounced ro kok'o) are terms frequently occurring in the conversations of artists and interior decorators. These terms are interchangeable and characterize the elaborate, often grotesque and fantastic use of scrolls, shellwork, broken lines and irregular curves used on much furniture popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Rococo styles were carried along simultaneously in those periods with the more sedate and dignified styles equally characteristic of the same years. These liberties with the accepted designs which first characterized those particular periods were not confined to ornaments and openings

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alone but were also manifested in the queerly shaped legs and main parts of furniture pieces. Whole interiors are sometimes done in the baroque or rococo styles and are quite beautiful as a whole and somewhat adaptable to small rooms, but individual pieces, though beautiful cabinets in themselves, would not be acceptable because not harmonious with popular styles of interior decoration today.

Value of Artistic Details

THE loudspeaker opening of a radio cabinet has much to do with its general appearance. Properly handled, it can add to the beauty of the cabinet and be consistent with the style of other parts of the cabinet. Openings either for ventilation or for ornamentation are found in some of the most perfect specimens of period furniture.

In some of these old period cabinets, the openings are filled in with cloth, covered with a latticed or hand-sawed or hand-carved grill. This is a practical method of treating a speaker opening in a radio cabinet if the size, and shape of the opening, the pattern of beading around the edge, or the grill work is consistent with the other parts of the cabinet. A round opening is least expensive with modern machinery and often used in cabinets in which some other shape would be more harmonious. The dies for casting round metal or wood grills are cheaper if made round.

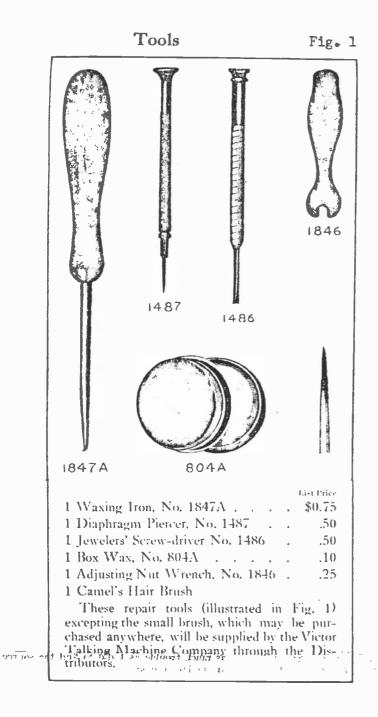
Tapestry in speaker openings may be jarring note to many women who do not want any tapestry in some rooms, or want it to harmonize with tapestries that are already part of the decorations. While variegated colors and sometimes hand painted silk is characteristic for a particular style of cabinet, the color chosen by the factory may clash when set in some homes.

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Repairing the Victor Exhibition Sound Box



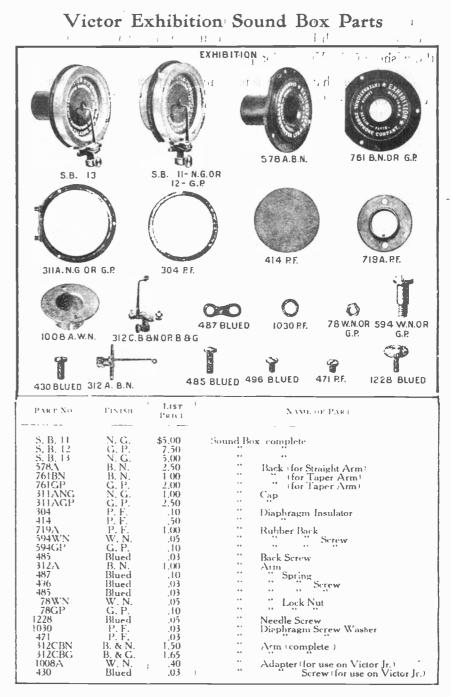


Fig. 2

Causes for Poor Results

1. Rubber insulators buckled.

2. Diaphragm not centered, causing it to touch the sound-box cap.

3. Fulcrum bearings of needle arm not set on fulcrums of sound-box cap.

- 4. Needle-arm foot pressing on the diaphragm.
- 5. Needle-arm foot pulling on the diaphragm.
- 6. Needle-arm foot not securely fastened to the diaphragm.
- 7. Adjusting or lock nuts loose.

4. 1

Important Notice

In consideration of the care and attention given to the manufacture of Victor Sound-box parts, we are naturally disappointed when we find our Distributors or Dealers using repair parts on our sound boxes which have not been made and tested by our own factory.

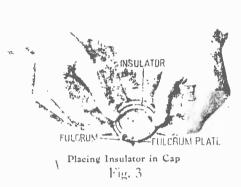
Invariably, when parts of other makes are put into our sound boxes, the efficiency of the box is lowered below the Victor Standard, and in all probability the box will fail to reproduce properly.

As a result, the Victor user becomes disgusted with what he thinks is "Victor Quality," when in reality the "Victor Quality" is all right, but it cannot overcome the handicap of inferior parts which have been placed in the mechanism against the wishes of the Victor Company.

Remember that all the screws, nuts, diaphragms, and other component parts of the sound box are niade to a fixed gauge, and the possibilities all are, if parts manufactured outside the Victor factory are installed in Victor sound boxes, that they will not fit properly.

1. Place a new rubber insulator (No. 304, Fig 2) in the cap or top (No. 311A, Fig. 2) of the sound box, with the two ends of the insulator directly in the center of the sound-box cap fulcrum plate. (See Fig. 3.)

2. With the small camel's hair brush (illustrated in Fig. 1)



place a little orange shellac around the top of the rubber insulator to hold the diaphragm in position.

3. Place the diaphragm(No. 414, Fig. 2) on the rubber insulator, making sure that the diaphragm is centered, i. c. clears the cap on all sides. This is important. Lat the shellac dry-requires

about one minute. (See Fig. 4.)

4. Place the second rubber insulator in position on top of diaphragm with the ends of the insulator exactly opposite the ends of the insulator under the diaphragm.

5. Place the sound box back (Nos, 761 or 578A, Fig. 2) in position, tightening the three small screws (No. 485, Fig. 2) securely in position.

6. Then place the sound box thus assembled in the left

hand, with the thumb and first finger encircling the cap (see Fig. 5), and place the needle arm (No.312C). Fig. 2) in position, being careful to see that the arm is properly set or adjusted on the fulcrums of sound-box cap. (See Fig. 5.)

7. With Sound-box arm in position, tighten both sound-box arm screws (No. 496, Fig. 2) sufficiently to bring the needle-arm foot flat on the diaphragm.



Centering Diaphragm Fig. 4

phragm.

phragin.

barely touch the dia-

This may be accomplished by tightening the lower screw to raise the arm on the diaphragm or tightening the upper screw to lower the arm on the dia-

8. When screws

Careful attention should be given to this operation to see

that the needle arm does not press tightly on the diaphragm or that it does not stand away from the diaphragm. For proper results the arm should

Placing Needle Arm in Position Fig. 5

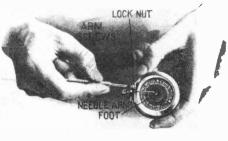
are properly adjusted, tighten the lock-nuts (No. 78, Fig. 2); (see Fig. 6) with tool No. 1846 (see Fig. 1) to prevent the adjusting screws (No. 496, Fig. 2) from changing their positions.

9. With the sound box inverted, resting on a table or bench and held firmly in the hand, pierce the diaphragm by running a sound-box piercer (tool No. 1487, illustrated in Fig. 1) through the diaphragm at the point where the piercer will also run through the needle-arm foot. (See Fig. 7.)

10. With the sound box in the same position run a tap, using No. 00-112 standard size, through the diaphragm and needle-arm foot, tapping

the diaphragin for the insertion of the dia-phragm screw (No. 471, Fig. 2) 11. Place small 10. 1030

paper-washer (No. 1030. Fig. 2) on the diaphragm connection screw, and with the sound box in the same position insert the diaphragm connecting screw and tighten securely.



Adjusting Needle Arm Fig. 6.

12. Heat the sound-box waxing iron (tool No. 1847A, illustrated in Fig. 1) over an ordinary gas jet about one minute. dip into the box of sound-box wax (No. 804A, illustrated in Fig. 1).



Piercing Diaphragm Fig. 7

15. Test carefully for proper adjustment by playing over a record with which you are familiar. If the tone of sound box is heavy, relieve the pressure on the diaphragm by slightly releasing the upper screw (No. 496, Fig. 2). It requires but half a turn sometimes to accomplish the desired results. If the sound box rattles, try tightening the upper screw slightly.

over the sound-box needle arm foot (as illustrated in Fig. 8), and permit the wax to run off on top of the foot. Then turn the sound box over and repeat the operation by placing a drop of wax over the connection screw head. No. 471.

Place the waxing iron

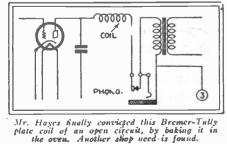
13. If taper arm sound box, place the rubber back (No. 719A, Fig. 2) in position.

14. Place the needle-arm thumb screw (No. 1228, Fig. 2) in arm.



Waxing Needle Arm Connection Fig. 8

THE OVEN TEST By Ray R. Hayes BREMER-TULLY "Model 8-20A" set A had been returned to the factory, and to several Service Men; and I had worked



on it several times before. It would run about two hours and then shut off; there was then no detector plate current. This trouble was not experienced when the chassis was out of the cabinet; it would run perfectly under test for days. All readings were perfect. Finally, I found a fault in the plate coil; but when it was taken out, it again tested O.K.

then decided that heating caused the trouble; I placed the coil in the oven and, when it was hot, I tested again and found it open. I then discovered that the fine wire was broken in the soldered joint; when became heated, the connection opened. I hope that no other Service Man will have as much trouble as I did to find the source of similar trouble.

Oklahoma Bob



BOB ALBRIGHT

Radio's singing cowpuncher, Oklahoma Bob Albright, is no synthetic cowboy. He was born and raised in the Oklahoma cattle country, a neighbor of Will Rogers. He is heard over WLW Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 6:45 to 7 a. m. (E. S. T.) and again on Friday, 12:30 to 1 p. m., as "general factotum" of the popular Cousin Bob and his Kinfolk series.



When we add that similar entertainments have been WEEK. ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1934 ATT C CALLER AND AND 1.1

Southern Songbird

RADIO DIAL



Always Indignant



Always indignant --- that's Eileen Douglas who performs with Fred Allen every Wednesday night on his Town Hall To-. night broadcasts, which the Bristol-Myers Company presents over an NBC-WEAF network including WLW and WSM at 9 p. m. (E.S.T.). Away from the microphone, Miss Douglas is anything but the character she portrays. She's young, pretty, bright-eyed and thor-oughly delightful.

11-1-1-25 - 11 - 11 - 11-14 אינור אול אול איני איניא אינא איניא אינא sand and sent and Popular Sunday After bur the would appreciate the moon Discourses mount

> The militant priest, Father Charles The militant priest, Father Charles E. Coughlin, returns to the air on Sunday, October 28, over twenty-eight stations throughout the country. His talks will be heard each succeed-ing Sunday at 4 p. m. (E. S. T.) for a period of twenty-six weeks. Reverend Coughlin plans to devote part of the hour each Sunday to the young men and young ladies of the listening audience. The music will again be under the direction of Cyrial Guthoerl with Mrs. Armin Franz at the console of the organ. The following is a complete list of

the console of the organ.
The following is a complete list of
the stations that will carry The
Golden Hour of the Little Flower:
WJRDetroit, Mich.
WOR Newark, N. J.
WCAUPhiladelphia, Pa.
WLWCincinnati, O.
WOKOAlbany, N. Y.
KWKSt. Louis, Mo.
WHB Kansas City, Mo.
KYWChicago, Ill.
WJJD/Chicago. Ill.
WGR Buffalo, N. Y.
WCAO Baltimore, Md.
WHO-WOCDes Moines, Ia.
KSTP Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
WJASPittsburgh, Pa.
WTBLSyracuse, N. Y.
WGARCleveland, O.
WOL Washington, D. C.
WOWOmaha, Nebr.
WNACBoston, Mass.
WLLHLowell, Mass.
WEAN Providence, R. I.
WORC Worcester, Mass.
WMASSpringfield, Mass.
WICC. Bridgeport-New Haven, Conn.
WDRCHartford, Conn.
WLBZBangor. Me.
WFEA
WNBH New Bed ord, Mass.

On National Barn Dance



Lulu Bell's songs heard on the WLS National Barn Dance are of a special type not easily clas-sified by music students. "Sev-enteen Come Sunday" and "That Little Black Moustache" indicate a memory stretching back into the faintly purple nineties which her tender years do not bear out. In a calico dress and high-top shoes, her braids falling down her back, Lulu Belle is one entertainer refresh-ingly different. The "straight" depicted here shows you that Lulu Belle needn't fear the coming of Old Man Television.





Red Grange, the galloping ghost of football fame, as he was caught by the camera recently while eluding a tackler in a training session of the Chicago Bears, professional team. Note that Grange is still wearing the number 77 which distinguished him in college play. The "Wheaton Iceman," in addition to playing pro football, broadcasts the latest football news over a WBBM-Columbia network from 7:15 to 7:30 p. m., and 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. (E.S.T.) each Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

DIXIE DALE

Here's the very latest picture of Dixie Dale, WCKY's Southern Songbird. Miss Dale first sang her distinctively styled blues songs for radio listeners four years ago when she came to WCKY. She started her madio career with Tommy Ott, now of WHBF. They were the song and piano team of Dale and Ott. You can hear Dixie Monday evenings at 7:50 p.m. (E.S.T.).

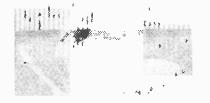


LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CONCERTS.

One of the interesting developments of telephone work is that which is now steadily going on—the transmission of orchestral music over long distances. Our readers will recall the targe maksure of success attained during the exhibition of the Women's Exchange at the Linix Lydenn, last whiter, when, besides the transmission of music from the local theaters, Boston contributed to the entertainment by telephone, in

work of the last few months, the telephone will occupy

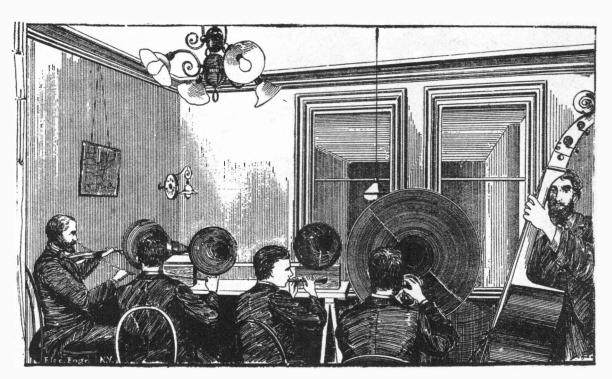
NY G



the shape of music and recitations.

This work has been carried on by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, known as the "Long Distance Company," under the direct supervision of their able engineer and electrician, Mr. F. E. Pickernell, and the results obtained with but a comparatively short experience in so difficult a field are exceedingly gratifying and give promise of still greater success in the near future.

In a lecture recently delivered in the Town Hall at Newton, Mass., Mr. Pickernell described the methods employed in the transmission of music by telephone. His remarks were very forcibly illustrated by the reception in the lecture hall of music transmitted over the long



A LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CONCERT-PERFORMERS IN NEW YORK, AUDIENCE AT NEWTON MASS,

distance lines from the telephone building, at No. 18 Cortlandt Street, New York, and our engraving, made from a photograph taken at the time, shows the urrangement of the performers.

In transmitting music of this kind, it has been found desirable to have a separate transmitter for every instrument, and further, that, where a considerable number of instruments are used, it is necessary to so arrange the induction coils that their joint resistance will bear a fixed ratio to the resistance of the receiving instruments and line, all the induction coils being connected by the same line in multiple series. For this class of work the storage battery is admirably adapted for operating the transmitters, and by using cells of this type, it is possible to run 20 long distance transmitters from the same battery without drawing a current sufficiently heavy to injure the storage battery.

By using separate transmitters for each instrument, due prominence may be given to each of the instruments at the receiving end. If one transmitter is arranged to transmit music emanating from 50 instruments, it has been found that it must be so adjusted that the average result will be fair. Under these conditions, the lighter violin parts are heard but very indistinctly, while the heavier parts produce very great noise, but the purity of the sound is affected. This, of course, gives very unsatisfactory results.

At the receiving station, when it is desired to fill halls of considerable size, as many as six loud-speaking receivers are used. These are connected in multiple series, so that their joint resistance bears a definite ratio to the resistance of the transmitters. These are distributed about the hall, being usually, attached to the chan-



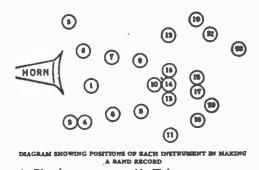
an important position in our future entertainment, both public and private.—*Electrical Engineer*.

Scientific American.

FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

Band Records

T REQUIRES much skill to make good band records. The methods employed by the Edison experts are given here for the general guidance of the amateur. The horn generally used is somewhat larger than that employed for other kinds of records. It is about forty-eight inches long and the large opening is eighteen inches in diameter.



1.	Piccolo
2.	Oboe
3.	E flat Clarinet
- 4,	5, 7. Solo Clarinets
6.	2d Clarinet
8.	3d Clarinet
9.	1st Clarinet
10.	Baritone

11. Tuba 12. Drum 13, 14, 15. .1st, 2d & 3d Horns 16, 20. 2d & 3d Cornets 17, 18. Solo Cornets 19, 21. 1st & 2d Trombones 22. Bass Trombone

10. Baritone The horn is placed in a horizontal position about four feet from the floor, and the bass instruments, such as the tubas, are placed at a distance of three to five feet from the horn, and altos about seven feet. The trombones about eight feet and raised about two feet from the floor so that they will focus the recording horn properly. Cornets are placed between the trombones, at a distance from eight to nine feet. The piccolos have a position between two and three feet from the horn, and the clarinets are raised two or three feet from the floor and lined up in two rows, one on each side of the horn, blowing across. The snare drums are placed two or three feet away and are never allowed to play except when they have a solo part. Bass drums and cymbals should never be used, as they have a tendency to fog the record.

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Kate Smith Goes to Hollywood - Parts

AND ALSO WORK

WHEN KATE SMITH stepped from a streamliner in Los Angeles after a three-thousand-mile trip to preview four Paramount films on her Friday broadcasts, her first remark was, "Oh boy, sunshine!" Next day it started to rain and continued through her first week-end in Hollywood. But fun-and work-began at once. A half-hour after the party arrived, Kate and Ted were in a CBS studio rehearsing their "Noonday Chat." Afterward the "Chats" were done from Kate's suite in the Ambasşador Hotel, but more urgent were preparations for the previews of Paramount's "Road to Zanzibar," "The Roundup." "I Wanted Wings" and "Reaching for the Sun," to be presented with the stars who made them as guest players on four successive Friday nights. Intermingled with the work, there were plenty of good times for Kate --visits with Hollywood friends, drives about southern California in a new roadster provided for her, rambles through the studios. Energetic Kate also found time to make several radio guest-appearances.

NEXT WEEK: Kate Goes to Catalina





KATE LUGS a large, handsomely bound autograph book, which she plants in the laps of celebrities. Already having filled one book, she brought a new one on this trip to Glamourtown. Here she gets Dottie Lamour's signature

STEPPING DOWN onto California soil, Kate finds herself surrounded by cameramen. They stayed with her for three weeks KATE AND TED COLLINS go direct from train to CBS-KNX studios. Arriving in Hollywood at 8 a.m., they had to go on the air an hour later with their popular "Noonday Chat" DRIVES ABOUT HOLLYWOOD and into the country, rather than night-clubbing, were Kate's favorite recreation. Here she stops at gaudy Hollywood drive-in for a light lunch



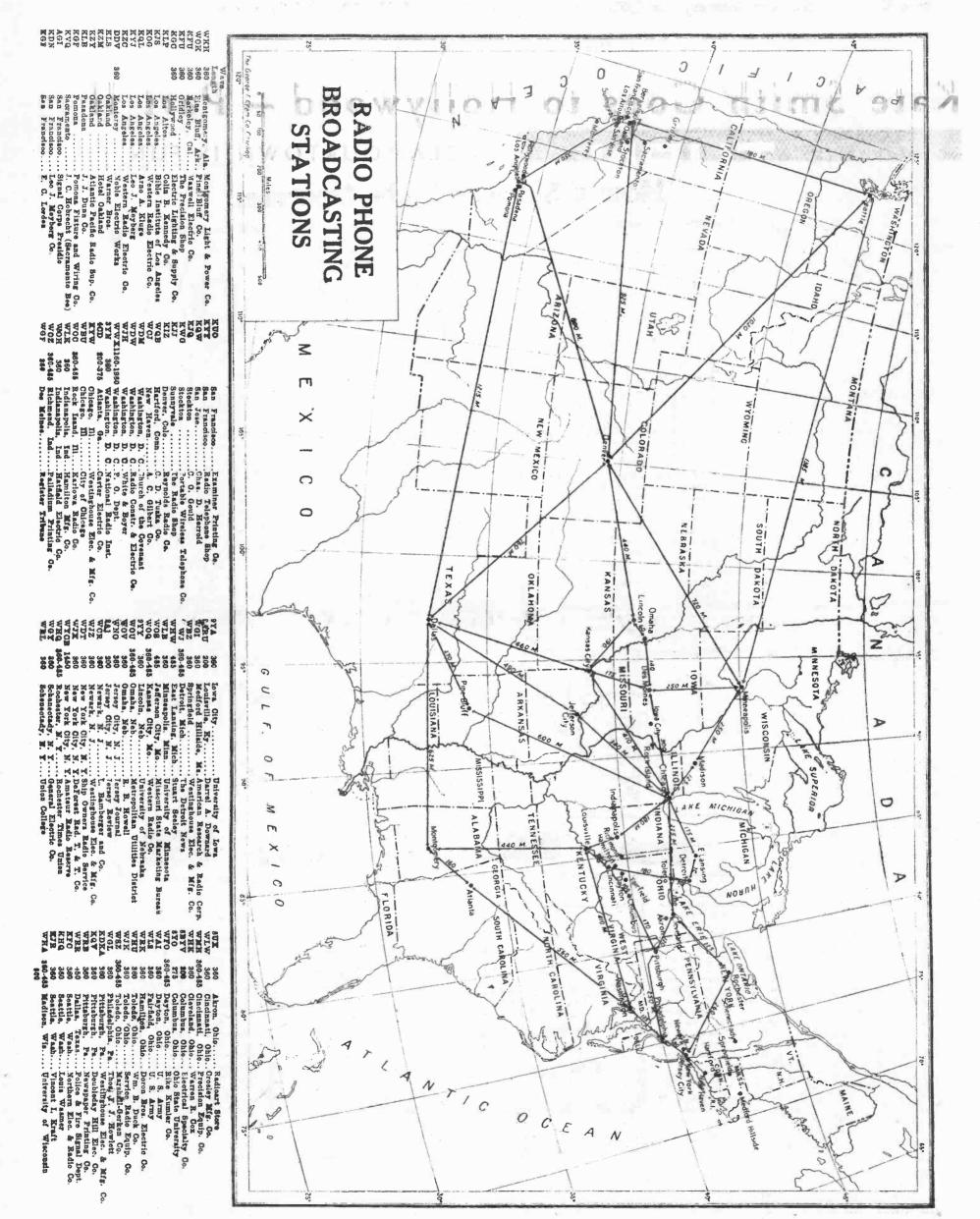
BOB HOPE, who appeared in Kate's adaptation of his Paramount comedy, "Road to Zanzibar," drafted her for a return appearance on his Tuesday show. Kate, with Bob and Jerry Colonna, above, was a great comedienne



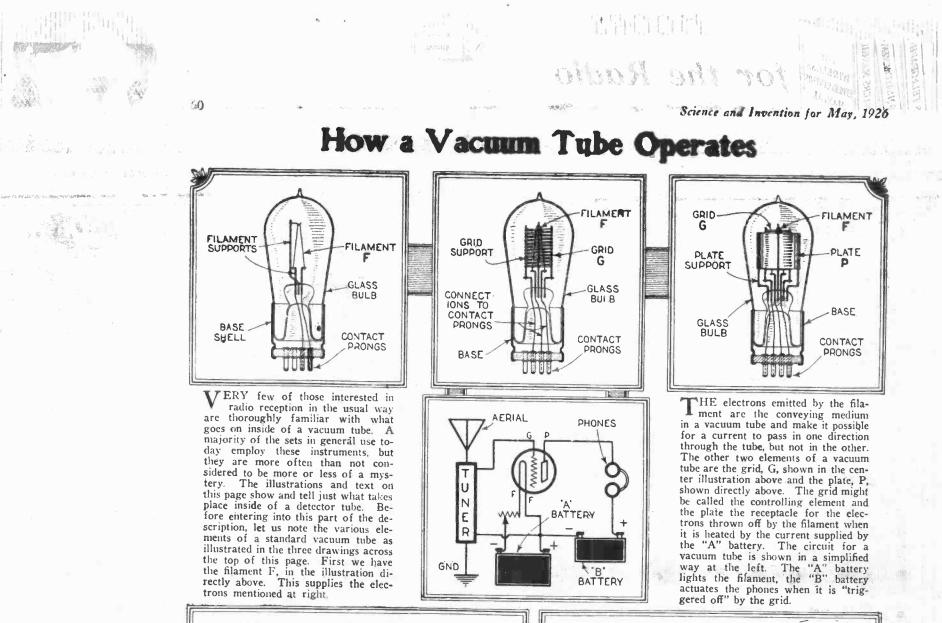
TINY STAR CAROLYN LEE guides Kate about the Paramount lot, where she watched pictures in production, visited the "Caught in the Draft" set, gathered material for her morning show, talked to stars, combined work with pleasure!

The Horn Speaker, Box 53012, Dallas, Texas 75253 -- June 1979.... \$5.50 yearly

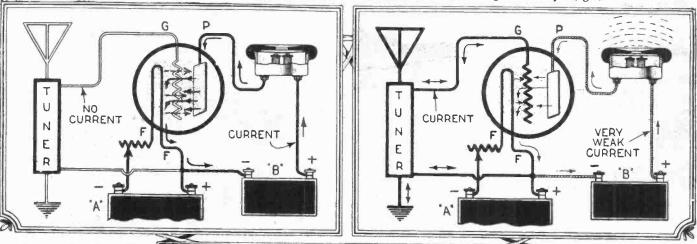
page 13



RADIO INSTRUCTOR June, 1922

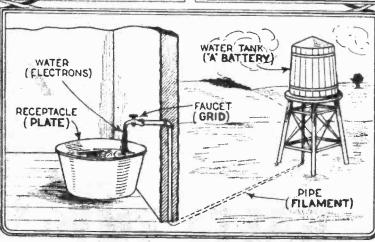


GND



BATTERY

A GENERAL discussion of vacuum tube action follows. Note il-lustration above. No cur-rent is flowing from the tuner to the grid as no signal is being received by the aerial. Therefore, the "B" battery current flows through the phones, attracting the diaphragm. This current flows along the electronic stream set up by the filament. When current flows to grid as at the right of the above illustration, the grid be-comes charged and at-tracts or repels some of the electrons so that many do not reach the plate.



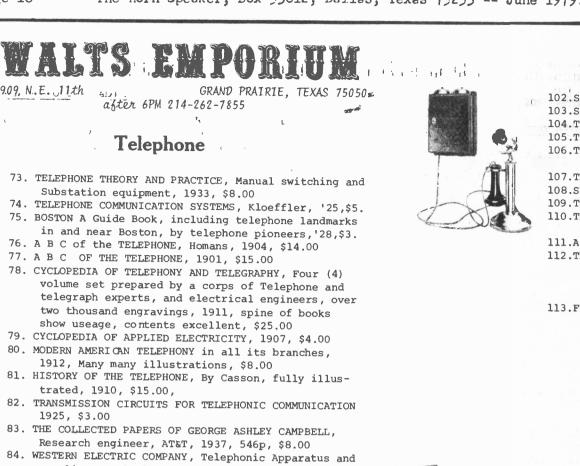
WHEN the grid be-WHEN the grid be-comes charged, the current in the plate cir-cuit is weakened, and changes rapidly; the dia-phragm of the p h o n e gives off sounds. Left: An analogy of the operation of a vacuum tube. As the faucet (grid) is controlled, the flow of water (electrons) may be made faster or slower as desired. We only have to imagine a current flowing, along this stream of water to see stream of water to see that it will be strength-ened and weakened in ac-cordance with the flow of water. ABNER J. GELULA,

41118

17.51

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- supplies, early 1900s, this book is loaded with fantastic illustrations, front cover is stained, but contents are top drawer, \$25.00 85.WESTINGHOUSE, Catalogue of Electrical Supplies,
- 1928-1930, international edition, 1170 pages, transformers, motors, meters, broadcast, insulators, generators, fans, radios, test equipment, stoves, irons, steam turbines, condensers, marine
- propelling equipment, lighting equipment & lights, and the list goes on and on....very good condition, a very good book, \$45.00
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wire transmission power m.d.f., supplies, the book is like new, \$30.00

- 87. AMERICAN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC SALES COMPANY, CATALOG, Telephone Supplies, Distributors for products of Automatic Elect., Catalog 5000, 200 pages, this appears to be in the early 30s', \$25.00
- 88. BUCKEYE TELEPHONE & SUPPLY CO., Columbus, Ohio, about 60 pages of telephone equipment, binder cover, \$8.00
- 89. KELLOGG Repeating and Drainage Coils, Bulletin No. 206, 22 pages, soft cover, \$5.00
- 90. KELLOGG Switchboards, Telephones, Supplies, Catalog 100, 192 pages, excellent condition, with impressive front cover, \$25.00....
- and, oh yes, a 91page Price List that covers catalog 100....included in the above price. 91. STROMBERG-CARLSON MAGNETO Telephones, Switch-
- boards, accessories and supplies, soft cover, 52 pages, for magneto exchanges, \$15.00
- 92. KELLOGG, Catalog 92, soft cover, 76 pages, \$10.00
- 93. BOHNSACK EQUIPMENT CO, Catalog 11, soft cover, 20p one page has phone cut our, \$5.00
- 94. Same company, catalog 12, \$5.00
- 95. SUTTLE EQUIPMENT CORP., Telephone office forms, plant forms., etc., 1960-61, \$4.00
- 96. LEICH Telephone equipment and supplies, 1961, hard back cover, 309 pages, this book is in 97
- like new condition, \$20.00 97. KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY CO., Catalog #6, cover shows some dirt and wear, contents in
- excellent condition, 353 pages, \$20.00 98. THE TELEPHONE IN AMERICA, soft cover, 70 pages, 1939, lots of pictures, \$4.00
- 99. THE MAGIC OF COMMUNICATION, all about the tele,
- 1929, 45 pages, soft cover, \$4.00 100.The Magneto HAND TELEPHONE its construction, fitting up and adaptability to every day use,
- 1910, small, soft cover, \$4.00 101.Directory, 1947, Sheboygan, including Kohler and Sheoygan Falls, Wisconsin \$3.00



- 11 1 1
 - 102.Same, but 1943, \$3.00
- 103.Same, but 1951, \$3.00 1953,1947, 1949, \$3.00ea 104. TELEPHONE ALMANAC, 1938, \$3.00
 - 105. THE SHUNT EXCITED ANTENNA, Bell labs, '36, \$2.00 106.TELEPHONE DIRECTORY, Denison, Texas, McKinneyTX.,
 - old, but no date, \$2.00 107.TELEPHONE ALMANAC, 1932, \$3.00

 - 108.SHORT WAVE TRANSATLANTIC RADIO TELEPHONY, '29,\$2.
- 109.TELEPHONE REWIES, SEPT.1916, 3.00 110.TELEPHONE ALMANAC (S), 1933, 34,35,36,37,38,
- and 1939, \$3.00 each,...
- 111.A TELEPHONE, WHY?, nice, no date, \$1.00 112. THE MIRACLE OF TALKING BY TELEPHONE, 1937, a
 - re-print from National Geographic Magazine, excellent pictures, \$3.00

113.FROM THE FAR CORNERS OF THE EARTH, an excellent boo on where the raw materials on making the telephone come from, \$6.00



SERVICE INFORMATION BOOKS

- 114. 1936 RADIO DATA BOOK, RADIO NEWS, \$2.00
- 1946 RADIO-ELECTRONICS REFERENCE ANNUAL 115. Hugo Gernsback, 2.00
- SUPREME PUBLICATIONS, Service Notes, 1941, M.N. 116. Beitman, corner off of cover, \$4.00
- 117. 1926-1938 RADIO DIAGRAMS and servicing Info, Beitman, Vol. 1, a little damage to one corner, \$6.00, extra copy, VG condition, \$8.00
- 118. 1940 RADIO DIAGRAMS, Beitman, \$4.00
- 1941, three of these, good better and tops cond-119. ition, \$4, 5, 6, dollars each
- 120. 1942 RADIO DIAGRAMS, Good, \$4.00, exc.,\$5.00
- 121. 1946, RADIO DIAGRAMS, Good, \$4.00, exc.\$5.00
- PRACTICAL RADIO AND ELECTRONICS COURSE for home 122. study, vol I, Supreme Publications, 1943, \$5.00 123.
- SAMS Photofact TELEVISION COURSE, 1949, \$4.00 124. Radio Industry RED BOOK Replacement Parts, Buy
- ers Guide, Sams, 1948, \$4.00
- JOHN F. RIDER INDEX BOOKS, FOR PERPETUAL TROUBLE
- SHOOTER'S MANUALS..... Television Manual, Index, Vol. I, \$5.00 125.
- 126. Volume XVI HOW IT WORKS, AND INDEX, \$5.00
- Cumulative Index for TV Vol 1 thru 15\$ 5.00 127.
- 128. Index for TV Lolumes 1 thru 16, \$5.00
- 129. 1951 Index for Vol XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX,
- XXI, and XXII, book in tough shape, \$2.00 Complete Index for Vol XI and "how it works", 130. 1940, \$7.00
- 131. Index, for Vol XI and XII, 1941, \$7.00
- 1933 Index for Vol. 1, II, & 3., \$8.00 132.
- 133. 1934 Index for Vol. I, II, III, and IV, \$8.00
- 134. Index, special section of Vol IX, \$7.00 135.
- Index for Vol I through IX, \$12.00 136. Same, but for Vol 1 through 6, \$9.00
- MANUFACTURERS CATALOGS
 - 137, IRC, Edition #3, 41, \$3.00
 - 138. SIMPSON model 260catalog, '52, \$1.00
 - SUPREME Testing Instruments, catalog 1933, \$3. 139.
 - 140. TRIAD TRANSFORMER CORP Catalog TR54, '54, \$2.00
 - 141. **VARIAC, 1953, \$1.00**
 - 142. MEISSNER, How to build Radio Receivers, '62,\$3.
 - 143. How to build 20 Meissner Kits, \$3.00

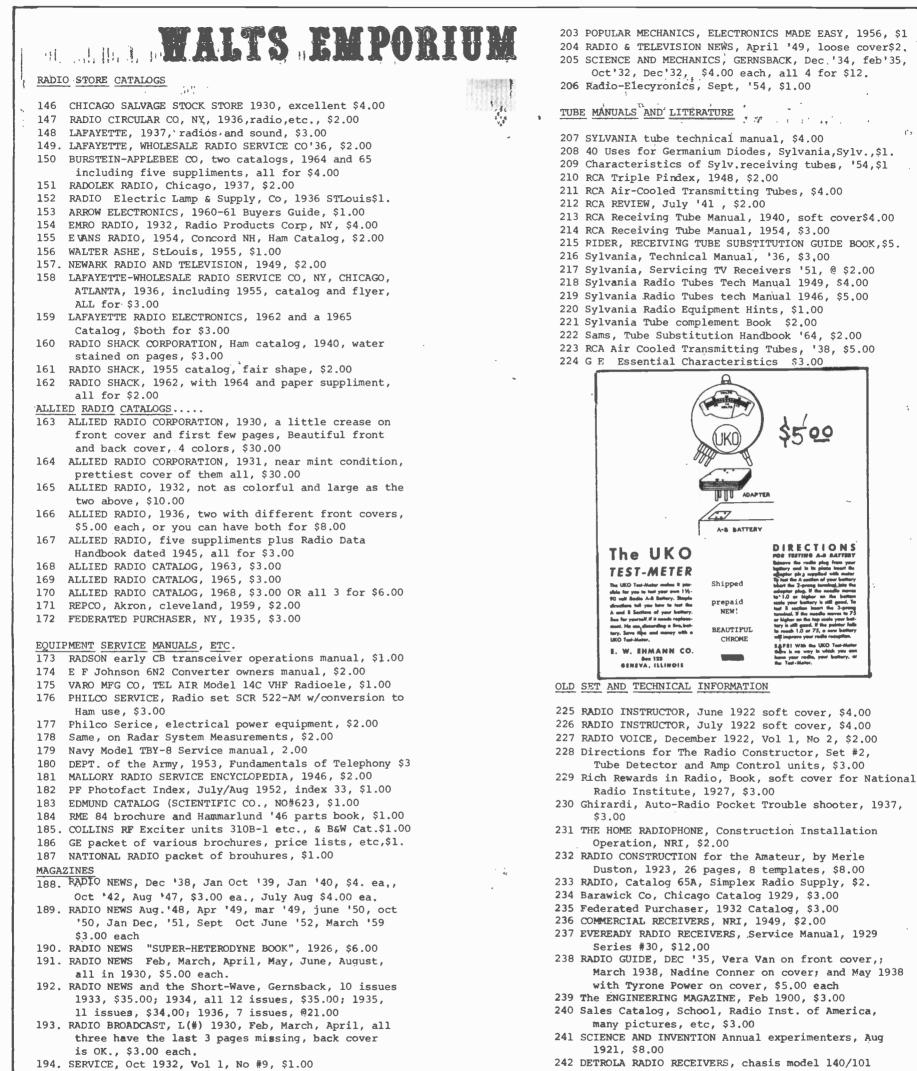
EQUIPMENT SERVICE MANUALS

- 144. Handbook of Bench Test and Alignment procedure for AN/ARC-1 RADIO SET, \$3.00
- 145. Heathkit Model HW29A Service Manual, \$2.00
- 146. Motorola 144 mc T43 series service manual, \$4.00





page 17



242 DETROLA RADIO RECEIVERS, chasis model 140/101 two books, \$5.00

3

243 ELECTRONICS FOR BEGINNERS Merle Duston, 64 p. 46\$4 244 ARMY LIFE 1946, \$2.00

196, RADIO WORLD, July 5, 1924, \$4.00 197. RADIO CALL BOOK MAGAZINE, March 1931, \$4.00

Corp., how to build , \$4.00

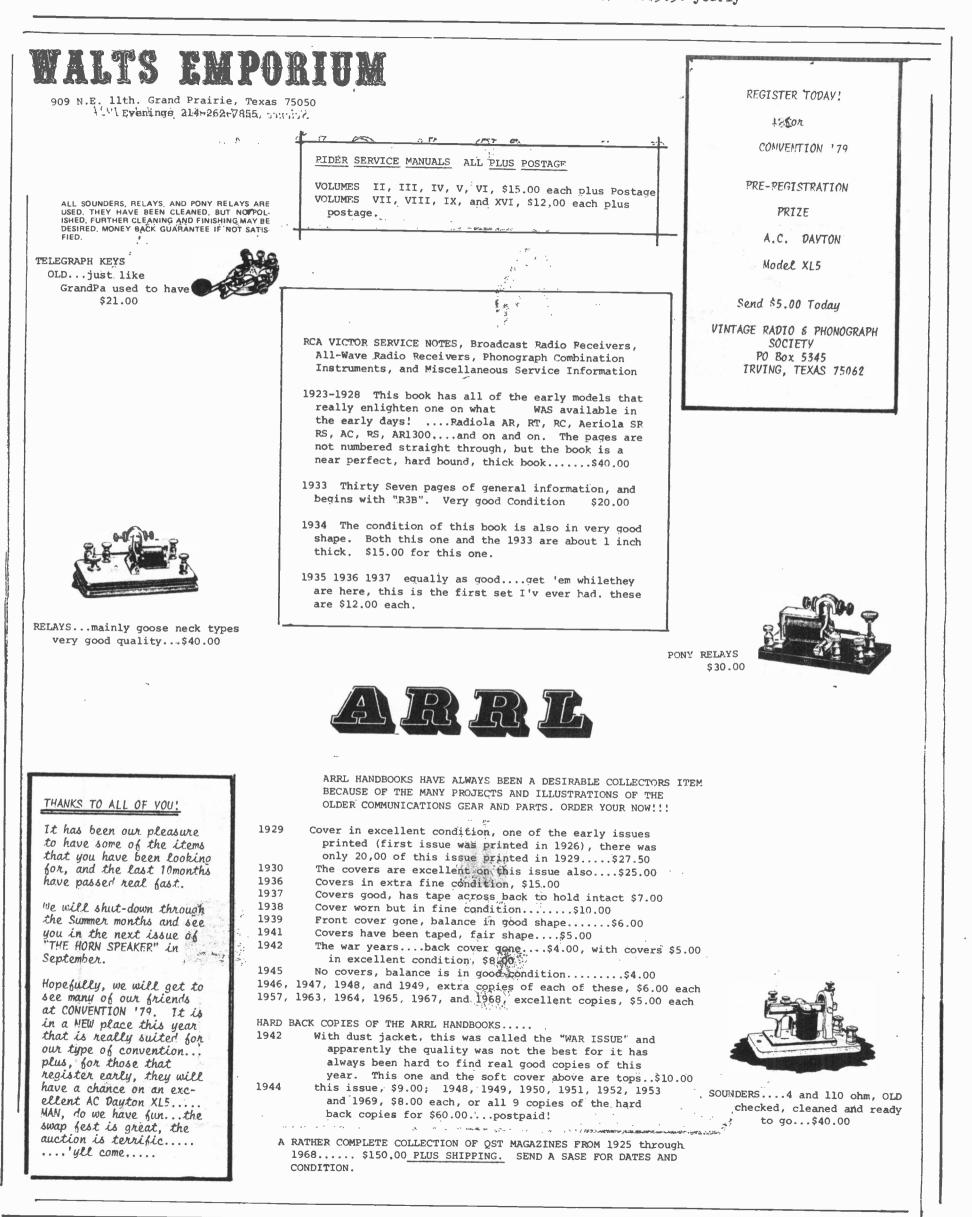
198. Same as above, 1921, \$5.00 199. Same as above, 1932, \$4.00, 1932, March; April, 1932 May 1932, , \$3.00 each

195. Neutrodyne Radio Receiver, by Freed-Eisemann Radio

201 RADIO AMATEUR CALL BOOK MAGAZINE, 1954, \$5.00 202 Montgomery Wark , Radio sensation of 1938, catalog excellent color catalog with many models, \$4.00

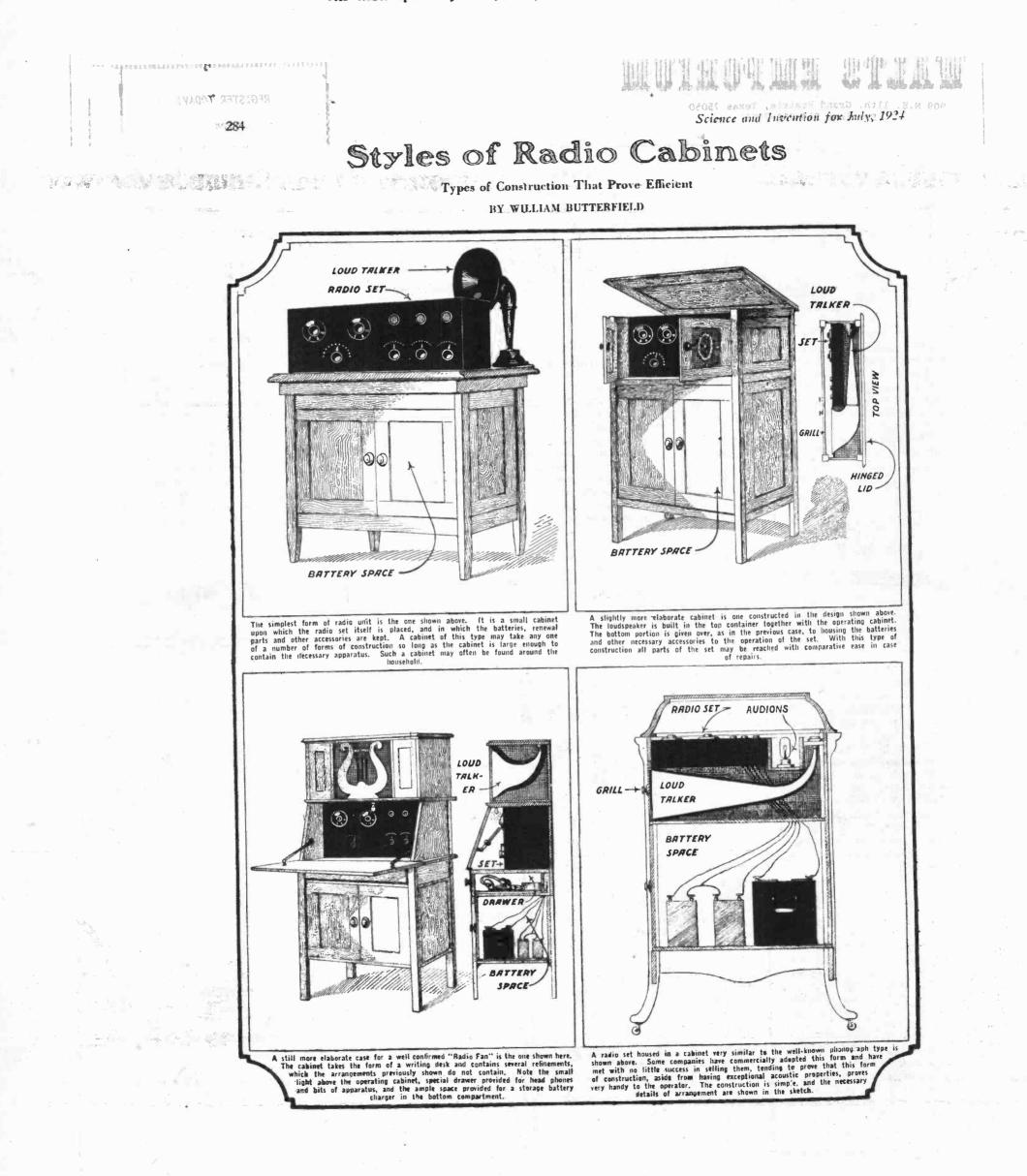
909 N.E. 11th Grand Prairie, Texas 75050 Evenings 214-262-7855

The Horn Speaker, Box 53012, Dallas, Texas 75253 -- June 1979..... 5.50 yearly page 18



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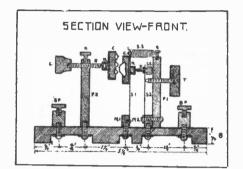
5



Construction of a Sensitive Wireless Detector

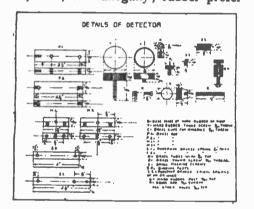
With With With The Tanes.

I NOTICE that most of the simple designs of mineral detectors, sent in by amateurs, lack sensitiveness,



which is the most essential part of any wireless detector. Knowing this, I determined to design a detector which would have great sensitiveness of adjustment, without being too complicated or expensive for the average amateur to construct.

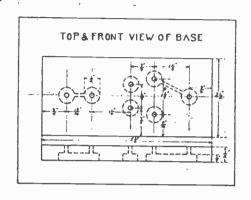
The base may be made of hard rubber, fiber, or mahogany; rubber prefer-



ably, as it takes a fine polish and is much the best insulator. The dimensions of the base are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The holes for the machine screws are bored with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drill, taking care to space them exactly as shown on the base view. The dotted lines on the base view show where the under side of the base is to be bored and grooved out for the wire connections to the binding-posts.

Get two binding-posts, thumb screw T and knob G, all of which can be secured, made of electrose, which will match the base and look very well. The binding posts shown in the drawing are not made of electrose, and the maker must use his own judgment, as one is as good as the other except for looks. The cups C can be secured from the round carbons on dry batteries, though it is better to buy them, if possible, as near the size as shown. Next get eight inches of brass rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in., cutting it into four pieces, one of which is for each of the following: $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. for P 1, $\frac{2}{8}$ in. for P 2, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. for M 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for M 2. You will notice, if you add up the number of inches for each piece, that there is an extra inch to be accounted for. This is to be used in the cutting and squaring of the pieces. A rod $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, with an $\frac{8}{32}$ in. thread, will be needed to fasten knob G to the cup. This can be made from a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. brass machine screw with the head cut off.

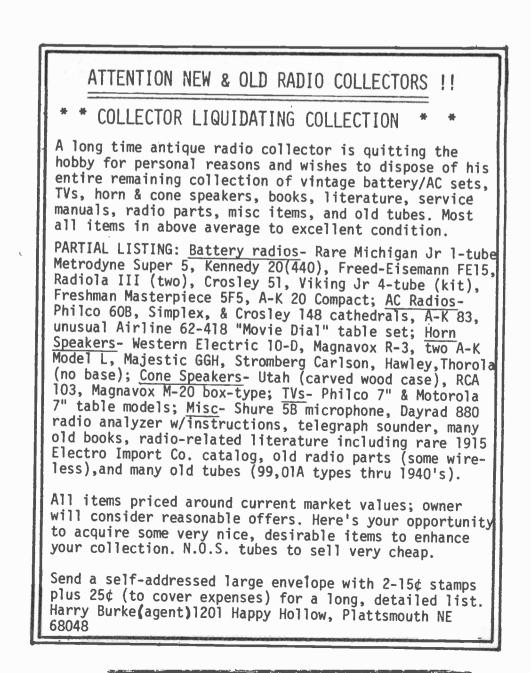
Get a strip of phosphor bronze about 1/64 in. in thickness, 5/16 in. wide, and 5 in. long. Then cut out S 1 and S 2

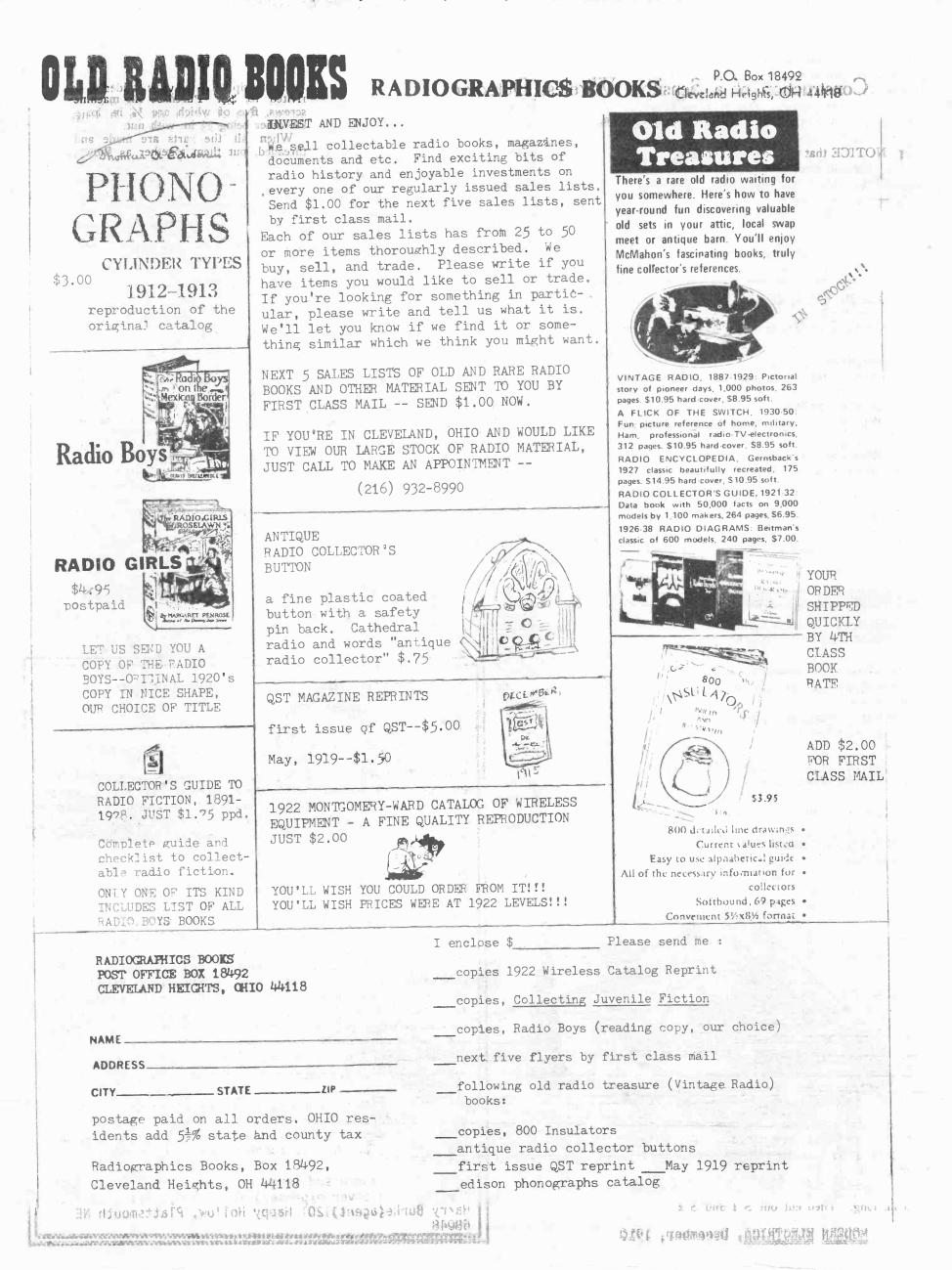


with the holes as shown on the detail drawing. Now get some No. 24 phosphor bronze wire, and wind the two spiral springs SS as shown. You may have a little trouble in getting just the right tension to the springs, but as soon as you do they will work very nicely. You do not need to make tube N, as a battery knurl will answer the purpose just as well. Set-screw O can be obtained from a binding-post. Q is a small machine screw, or may be a piece of brass rod soldered into P 1. K is a small 5/16 in. brass machine screw to fit. Prosphor screws, five of which are ½ in. long,

the other being 5% in. with nut. When all the parts are made and threaded, put them together as shown, and connect a wire through the groove from the machine screw in the bottom of P 2 to the binding-post. The other wire connecting the other binding post to M 2. It would be advisable to cut a piece of green felt and glue it onto the bottom of the base, so as not to scratch your table, or whatever you may have it on.

This detector is very efficient, especially when perikon is used. If you use perikon, solder the zincite crystals into the cup, without the spring movement, and the copper pyrites into the ment. The reason for having the cup, which contains the zincite crystals a little higher than the other, is so that the lump of copper pyrites will strike more in the centre of the zincite crystals. Of course, this detector will work excellently with silicon, molybdenite, iron pyrites, carborundum, etc., but in this case, a point must be fastened to S 1 instead of the cup. A platinum point is the best, silver next best, though brass or copper will do. If desired, all the parts may be nickel-plated, which will add a great deal to the detector's appearance.





THE TEXAS BROADCAST MUSEUM is a nonprofit corporation dedicated to the preservation of the history of the Broadcast Industry. The Museum now includes exhibits from the years 1879 through today and we have access to a vast collection of antique as well as modern communications equipment. The Museum is publicly supported, and the admission is free.

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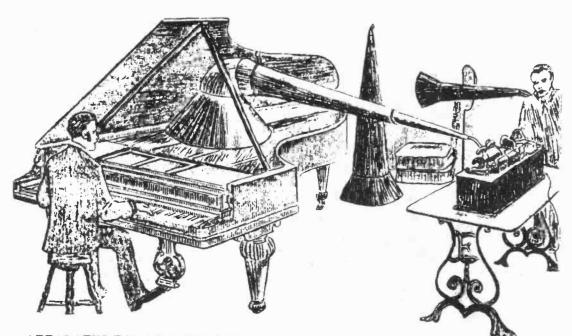
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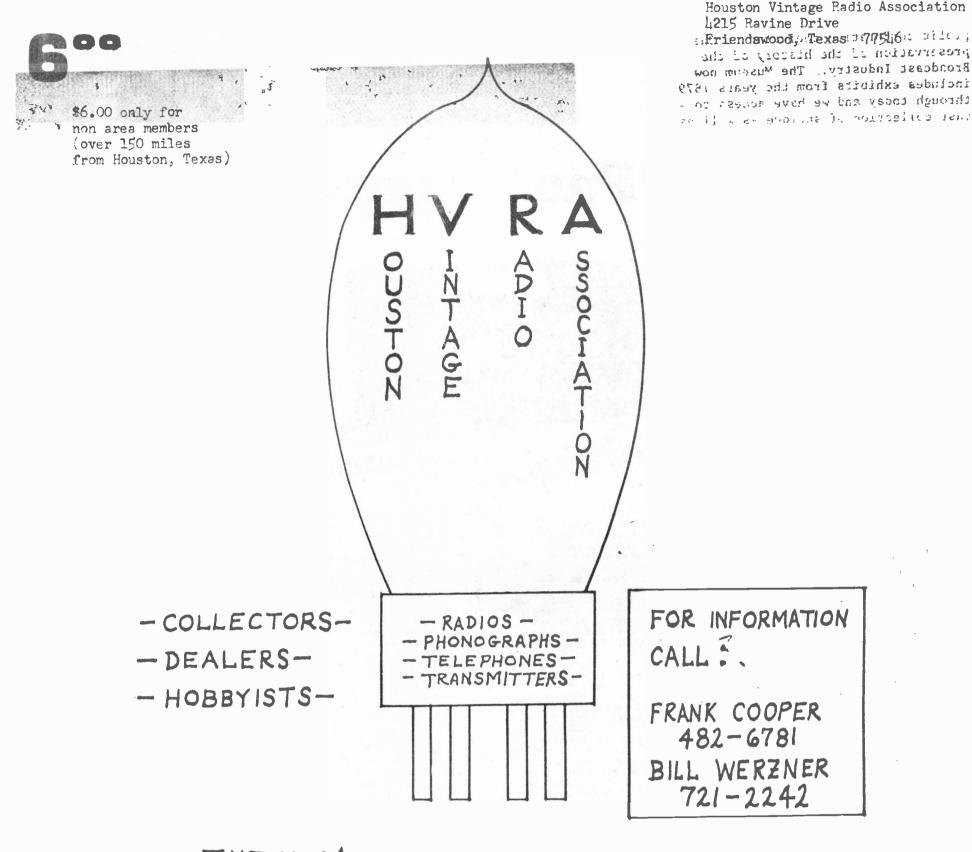
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THE HVRA MEETS AT THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY THE <u>3rd</u>. TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH AT 7:30 PM - PUBLIC INVITED-

> GENERAL INFORMATION: Meetings of Houston Vintage Radio Association are held at 7:30 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month (except Dec.) in classroom # 1 of the Museum of Natural Science in Hermann Park, Houston, Texas. Dues are \$12 per year. Houston, Texas. Dues are \$12 per year. Houston Vintage Radio News is a publication of H.V.R.A. Frank Cooper is editor and publisher.



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MAJ. ARMSTRONG MEET

FRIDAY EVENING

Friday evening, Aug, 24<u>th</u> Hospitality evening for early arrivals, held close to motel area at Larry and Dot Babcock's, 8095 Centre Lane, East Amherst, N. Y. 741-5082 (see map) See a nice collection, relax and talk with friends. SATURDAY

HIST. SOC. BLDG.

10 AM - 1 PM

Swap meet and flea market, item at least 25 years old, plenty of room, confined parking lot.

NOON - 1 PM

Enter Old Equipment Contest. Contest at this meet is for any equipment or items re-lating to Major Armstrong's work, regeneration, super-hets, early FM, etc., Many catagories plus a Best of Show Show.

A lunch, cold drinks and cof-fee will be available in the kitchen area of the museum at noon

2-3 PM

Major Armstrong, The Man and <u>His Work</u> Felecia Kreuzer of Corfu N.Y. will outline the life of one of the most im-portant men to radio history.

3-4 PM

The History of Superhetrodynes. John Caperton of Louisville KY. will give the history of the superhetrodyne invented by Major Armstrong.

4-5 PM

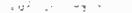
Award for Old Equipment Contest will be presentea.

SAT. EVENING 5:30 PM

Hot Buffett and Cocktails at The Red Mug in the Williams-ville Inn, 5447 Main Street Williamsville N.Y. (see map) Informal buffet right after the meet post about \$7.26 the meet, cost about \$7.25 including gratunity & tax. Drop a card to Dot Babcock, 8095 Centre Lane, E. Amherst N.Y. 14214 by August 10th if you can stay.

SUNDAY MORNING

Visit and have coffee with Jim & Felix Kreuzer before you have to go home and see an excellent collection of wireless equipment. Maps available at the meet.



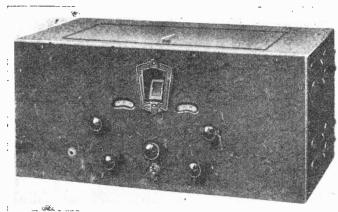


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Pro" Superheterodyne

604



Note the "professional" appearance of the new Comet "Pro" short-wave superheterodyne receiver, developed by the Ham-marlund engineers.

• THE Comet "Pro" is a high-fre-quency superheterodyne receiver de-signed to meet the exacting demands of professional operators and advanced amateurs interested in the reception of both eade and using radia signals in the both code and voice radio signals in the frequency range from 20,000, kc to 1200 kc. In addition, it is suitable for vari-

frequency range from 20,000, kc to 1200 kc. In addition, it is suitable for vari-ous kinds of experimental and research work involving frequencies in that range where high sensitivity, low noise level, and great selectivity are important. The rather unusual tuning system as well as several other inter-esting features are here described. Before taking up the actual descrip-tion of the receiver it may be interest-ing to go over some of the more im-portant considerations involved in short-wave receiver design. First of all comes the question of power supply; shall it be batteries or alternating cur-rent? Of course this controversy is automatically answered in situations where no alternating current is avail-able, but these relatively few cases were disregarded and complete A.C. operation decided upon. There is really no comparison from the standpoint of convenience; in fact the only argu-ment in favor of battery operation seemed to be from the standpoint of quietness of operation which is un-questionably of paramount importance in the reception of extremely weak

signals. After some experimenwork even is argument tal tal work even this argument was disproved, as it was found per-fectly possible to build an all A.C. receiver just as quiet in operation as the financial bat as the finest bat-tery-operated receivers.

Let the filest bar-tery-operated re-ceivers. Next come selectivity and sensitivity, which while separate and distinct qual-ities in themselves, are nevertheless dependent on each other in most prac-tical receiver designs. The superhet-erodyne, or double detection type of receiver, undoubtedly offers outstand-ing advantages in the matter of selec-tivity and sensitivity, especially where such a wide range of signal frequencies must be covered. Then once again the question of noise was raised—all super-heterodynes were considered too noisy for satisfactory weak signal reception. But experimental work also disproved this theory and so work was started in earnest on an A.C. operated superhet-erodyne. An intermediate frequency of 465 kc was chosen as a compromise. It is below the broadcast band, and at the same time is high enough to pro-vide a large spread between a desired signal and its "image" interference. By using Litz wound intermediate coils the selectivity and sensitivity are kept high. This and many other design features are described in more detail in the following paragraphs. Tests on the final model were excep-tionally gratifying. The selectivity is such that the over-all response curve averages only 30 kc wide at 10,000 times input. The sensitivity is so high and the receiver noise level so low that, under test in a prominent laboratory

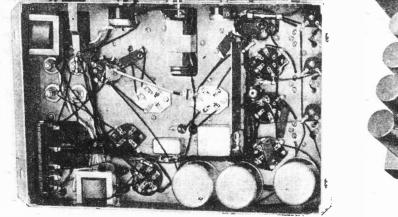
under test in a prominent laboratory

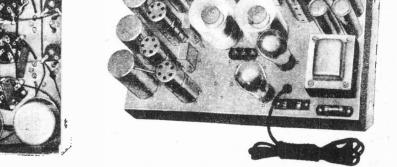
it was found possible to read a C.W. code signal at twenty words per min-ute (single transmission) when the in-put to the receiver was only 1/10 micro-volt. The signal was fed from a signal generator through a 200 ohm resistor to the "Ant" and "Gnd" termi-nals of the receiver. Dividing this fig-ure by four gives a value of 1/40 micro-volt per meter (assuming an effective antenna height of four me-ters) which is the generally accepted measure of signal field-strength. A complete description of the receiver follows.

By LEWIS W. MARTIN*

General Description

General Description . Interchangeable plug-in coils are used to shift from one frequency range to another. Two coils, one OSC and one W.L. constitute a set, and the tun-ing condensers are of such size that each set of coils covers a frequency range of approximately two to one. To provide ample overlap four sets of coils are used to cover the range from 15 to 250 meters. The coils are wound on extruded Isolantite forms 1½" in diameter. This results in high electri-cal efficiency and also great mechanical stability, which aids materially in maintaining dial calibrations. The coils plug into special extruded Isolan-tite sockets with double grip clips which make contact to opposite sides of each coil prong, insuring reliable electrical from noise due to variations in contact resistance. Any variation in resist-ance at these coil terminals are really the input to the receiver, any modula-tion at this point would be amplified by all succeeding stages resulting in serious noise in the output circuit. For this reason all switches or other sources of variable contact resistance





The two photos above show rear and bottom views of the Comet "Pro" high-frequency "superhet." Plug-in coils of the latest type, wound on Isolantite forms, are used. C.W. code reception is provided for, as well as phone. RIGHT OF PARTY TOP the " share & addee

have been avoided in the design of this receiver. Both OSC and W.L. coils are completely shielded in separate shield cans. The covers of these shields, are treadily removable to facilitate changing from one frequency range to another. The use of these coil shields aliminates all electromagnetic coupeliminates all electro-magnetic coup-ling between OSC and W.L. coils as well as direct pickup from stray fields of any kind.

"Band-Spread" Feature

The arrangement of the tuning con-densers is interesting and unique. The fundamental circuit is shown in Fig. 1, fundamental circuit is shown in Fig. 1, and although designed primarily to give a band-spreading action on the four amateur bands of 20, 40, 80, and 160 meters, the same effect is obtain-able throughout the entire range from 15-250 meters (20,000 to 1200 kc). Condensers C1, of 138 mmf. each, constitute *tank* condensers and are in-dividually controlled by separate verconstitute *tank* condensers and are in-dividually controlled by separate ver-nier dials, one at left center and one at right center of the panel. By means of these two condensers, together with the appropriate set of coils, the re-ceiver may be tuned to any frequency within its range. After this has been done, the main tuning dial, which con-trols condensers C2 and C3, will provide substantially true *single* con-

*Hammarlund-Roberts. Inc.

One of the outstanding high-frequency superheterodyne receivers of the year is the Hammarlund Comet "Pro" here illustrated and described. The editors have been able to obtain the coil data for this set and this is the first time that this has been published. The Comet "Pro" tunes over a frequency range extending from 1.2 to 20 megacycles. This high-class short-wave receiver, intended for commercial, high-class amateur and general S-W listening stations, possesses several outstanding features such as "band-spread" tuning, extreme selectivity, high-power output and a special oscillator for the

frequencies. If the main dial is set at 50 when the adjustment of the two tank condensers is made, approxi-mately half of the spread band will be above and the other half below the mean frequency determined by the choice of coils and the setting of the two tank condensers. If the main dial is at zero when the tank condensers are adjusted the entire spread band will be above that frequency. Conversely, setting the band with the main dial at 100 will throw the spread band on the lower frequency side. The dials on the two tank condensers are finely and ac-curately calibrated to facilitate precise logging. While calibration curves are furnished with each receiver, the oper-ator should make an accurate calibra-tion of his own receiver by means of frequencies.

This type of band spreading circuit necessarily results in a non-uniform band width at various frequencies, and this fact should be taken into consid-eration by the operator. At 20 mega-cycles the band is approximately 1500 cycles the band is approximately 1500 kc wide and narrows to 300 kc wide at 10 mega-cycles (using the "AA" coils). With the "BB" coils the band width is 1000 kc at 10 mc. and 150 kc wide at 5 mc. The band spreading on these two ranges is accomplished by the 15 mmf. condensers C2 and C2, Fig. 1, on the main tuning dial. These condensers alone are inadequate for proper band width in the 5 mc. to 1.5 mc. range covered by the "CC" and "DD" coils. 1500

G (4), T 0000 C4 C4 C4 C4 I Ι 203 -11 01 250.00 -0.4 + .5 0 l -1 8.00 8 MH. 8 M 25.000 W .05 MFD OS MFD. .003 MFD 000006 MFD. -3250 8 MH х š۵. 50.000 50.000 w w -11m -58 50.000 0001 MFD -58 25.000 .0001 (10) L 2250 05 MFD h 1 D 12.000 TAPERET . H_ 1000 003 MFD Г -8 MH 1.003 MFD. -10,000 W TAPERED 450 w ٤ -HAMMARLUND-- 80 0000 N9.1 0000 N9.2 L.S. (4000 ω) 39 COMET PRO **む**いな (PROFESSIONAL MODEL, 8 MFD. HIGH FREQUENCY SUPERHETERODYNE (000000 RECEIVER)

Diagram of connections as used in the latest "revised" model of the Hammarlund Comet "Pro" short-wave superheterodyne re-ceiver. This set uses 8 tubes, including an 80 type rectifier. Fig. 1.

In this range, the 26 mmf. condensers E and F (Fig. 1) are connected into the cir-cuit also. However, no switch is necessary, as this additional connection is automatic-ally made when the "CC" and "DD" coils are inserted in their sockets. The fifth coil prong (which is not used in Coils "AA" and "BB") is used for this purpose in Coils "CC" and "DD." In this frequency range the band width varies from approxi-mately 1200 kc. at 4.5 mc. to 225 kc. at 1.5 mc.

Screen Grid Pentodes as Detectors and **I.F. Amplifiers**

I.F. Amplifiers The first detector is a "57" screen grid pentode. Its high detector sensitivity and high output impedance make it highly suit-able to work into the high impedance pri-mary of the first I.F. transformer. The two intermediate amplifying stages employ "58" variable-mu pentodes, and the intermediate coupling transformers are of the twin-coil tuned plate tuned grid

type. Since the in-termediate ampli-fier provides most of the receiver's sensitivity and se-lectivity, no effort has been spared in the design and con-struction of the in-termediate trans-formers. The trans-former coils are wound with 10/41 Litz wire and have wound with 10/41 Litz wire and have an inductance of 1.2 millihenries. At 465 kc., these coils have a power factor of .01 or a Q of 100. They are tuned by adjustable conden-sers with mica di-electric and Iso-lantite bases. Inas-h '3 '2 S J A MAD BIAN

WINDING DATA ON COILS FOR NEW COMET "PRO" W.L. Colls (to be wound on standard (orms)									
	Wavelength		DATY	New	andary.				
Coil No.	Range	Turns	Wire Size	Turns	Wire Size	T.P.1			
AA W.L.	15-31	3	No. 30 DSC	7	No. 20 DSC	6			
BB W.L.	28-61	3	10 00	10	40 88	12			
CC W.J.	36-120	4	88 88	29	44 99	24			
DD W.L.	115-250	3	64 66	55	10/41	56			
DD 44.17	110-200				Silk Lits				
	250-550	8	66 M	136*	10/41-two				
EE W.L.	200-000	~		2011	bank, Silk Lits				
TPI equals 7	Furns per Inco								
"The turns	riven are a m	nde oals-	-the inductance	should ne	11% or 2% greater t	INN OUP			
annound No.	5.W.L. will.								
OSC Coils (to be wound o	m new for	ms with holes for	r tap-the	e coils have no prim	R7307/+			
	Wavelength								
Coil No.	Range	Turns	Wire Size	T.P.1					
AA08C	15-81	7	No. 20-118C	6	Tap at 1 2/3 tu	TAS IFURD			
					bottom				
BB-OBC	28-61	14	60 60	12	Tap at 2 2/8 tu	ne from			
					bottom				
CC08C	56-120	23	86 68	24	Tap at 4 2/3 tu	tes from			
1.0.000					hottom				
DD-08C	115-250	39	28-88C	56	Tap at 9 2/3 tu	ns from			
1717 (A.S.	110 000		40 44 -		bottom				
EE-OSC	250-550	80	28-88C	60	Tap at 16 2/3 tu	rns from			
					bottom				
All taps to he soldered to the "P" terminal of coils CC-W.L., DD-W.L., CC-OSC and DD-OSC:									
coils also to have jumpers between the "G" terminal and the "H" terminal next to the "K"									
terminal.									
CONTINUES OF IT	Terme	1 and	7 sixteentl	he inch	diameter				
	E OLENE	T GDC	I BITCGEULI	TO THEER	All a constants of a				
17 a 1004	10 mg 10 h								

. 20×5

much as six of these low loss tuned cir-cuits are used in the three I.F. Transform-ers, it is not difficult to account for the extreme selectivity shown by the overall performance curves of the receiver. ' 'I' The second, or I.F. detector, is also a "57" screen grid' pentode operated as a plate rectifier. Since its plate circuit contains a large I.F. component in addition to the de-sired audio frequencies a filter is necessary to remove it, 'otherwise undesirable deed back would result, 'a' 'a' ' High-Power Output The output tube is a "47," resistance ca-pacity coupled to the second or intermedi-ate frequency detector. An output trans-former as mounted underneath the chassis with its secondary connected to the speaker terminal block at the rear edge of the chassis, and is designed to operate any speaker, either magnetic or dynamic (or permanent magnet dynamic), having an input impedance of the order of 4000 ohms. A tap on the secondary of the out-put transformer is connected through a

ohms. A tap on the secondary of the out-put transformer is connected through a resistor to the jack on the front panel, thus providing head-phone reception at re-duced volume and with a minimum of hum. A very important feature of the Comet "Pro" is the intermediate oscillator, which can be started and stopped by the toggle switch on the panel. It consists of a "58" tube and associated circuits permanently adjusted to oscillate at the intermediate frequency of 465 kc. Like the high-fre-quency oscillator, it is also of the "elec-tronic coupled" type. This feature was designed primarily for the reception of pure C.W. code signals. Comet "Pro" Tuning Condenser Data: Referring to the diagram, the tuning and oscillator variable capacitors have the fol-lowing values: C1-138 mmf., C2-15 mmf., C3-26 mmf.

lowing values: C1-138 mmf., C2-15 mmf., C3-26 mmf.The trimmers across the two coils in each I.F. transformer each has 140 mmf. (max.) Each coil in the I.F. transformers has 1.2 millihenries inductance (1,200 mi-crohenries) and are especially wound on a machine, the coils being about %"x%" in cross-section. The plate rectifier chokes (iron core) have about 30 henries inductance each. The capacity X is an infinitely small capacity, equivalent to the capacity between lead wires or that between the edges of two small lugs fastened near together on the tube base.

tube base.

ARMSTRONG

p.m. there will be an old equipment contest for any equipment or items related to Major Armstrong's many contributions to radios.

Between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. Felecia Kreuzer of Corfu, New York will talk about the importance of Armstrong to radio. John Caperton of Louisville, Kentucky next will give the history of the superhetrodyne invented by Major Armstrong.

The winners of the contest will receive their awards between 4:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.

In the evening there will be a hot buffett and cocktails at The Red Mug in the Williamsville Inn in Williamsville, New York.

The meet will be held at Erie County Historical Society, 25 Notingham Ct., Buffalo, New York, Route 198 at Elmwood.

On Sunday morning there will be an opportunity to have coffee with Jim and Felecia Kreuzer and see an excellent collection of wireless equipment.

For more information on joining the club and reservations, etc., write Felecia Kreuzer, secretary, Box 68, Station H., Buffalo, New York 14214.

reception of C. W. signals. trol over a relatively narrow band of standard frequency signals, certain frequencies. If the main dial is set at stations known to be well controlled, etc.



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FOR SALE: LOW LOSS five tube TRF, all good parts, beautiful walnut cabinet, \$75.00---Five tube Neutrodyne, all good parts, nice cabinet, \$65.00---Crosley Trirdyn 3R3, good condition, beautiful cabinet, \$85.00---Fada neutrodyne, five tubes, all good parts, nice cabinet, \$75.00---Five tube & speaker Bosch Cruiser TRF set, single dial tuning, all good parts, \$85.00---Code practice set with one tape, \$25.00--Browning-Drake regenerative and one RF, all good parts, nice cabinet, \$75.00--All less tubes and shipping extra.

Joe Horvath, 522 Third St., San Rafael CA 94901.

FOR SALE: Radiola VIII 6 tube superhet, "Vintage Radio", page III, excellent condition, complete with tubes, will ship for best offer. Louis Yadevia, 601 Church La., Upper Darby PA 19082.

FOR TRADE: Breadboard or RA-DA for trade only for 1924 Zenith Super Portable, or will pay cash. Mel Rosenthal, 507 S. Maryland Ave., Wilmington, Delaware 19804. Phone: (302) 368-3118.

FOR SALE: SAMS SCHEMATICS 6 volumes, 11 through 70. Make offer. Cecil - W5FJG 713 926 9236 1110 Dismuke, Houston TX 77023.

ATWATER KENT replicas, switches \$10. Front plates for Tll tuners and variometers \$8.50, thumb nuts 50¢, single tube socket base \$5.00. Pulleys for brass belts. Zenith 3R-4R pointers, knobs large and small. Any dial, knob, push button for any radio. Write, WD11 or UV99 adaptors \$4.50. K. Parry, 17557 Horace, Granada Hills CA 91344.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: Telegraph relays, Signal Electric SW37. Mint in cartons 35. Several "old headphones, \$6.00 pair. Two Vibroplex keys, \$25.00 and \$35. Telegraph sounders, mint in carton \$35.00. 1914 crystal radio, all factory components, \$118,00. Medical magneto, works, minus one electrode, <85.00. Old wheatstone bridge, mahogany and brass, \$68.00. Decode resistance box, \$24.00. Research potentiometer by Rubicon, wooden case, \$45.00. Setchell Carleson BC-1206-CM2 receiver, \$25.00. Following items are brand new: Small Japanese battery operated doppler radar, detects motion at 15ft. builtin and remote speaker, "68.00. Solid brass English $4\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter barometer, \$39.00. Book, Thomas Edison Professional Inventor, \$3.75. Postage please. J. Denny, 2929 N. Westmoreland, Arlington, Virginia 22213.

FOR SAIE: Standard Talking Machine Mod. A \$300., no crank. Edison 1898 suitcase type standard, plate IV Tinfoil to Stereo, with original adjustable reproducer and 3 ft. solid brass horn, excellent \$450. Smith, 4522 Boynton Pl., Madison, Wis. 53714. Ph: (608) 241-4942.

FOR SALE: 1926-48 reproduced schematics. Alignment procedures available free. T.V. schematics also available. Quick quality over night service. Send \$2.00 each to: J. S. Antaki, Antakamatics, 311 Bear Ridge Rd., Pleasantville NY 10570.

FOR SALE: Due to lack of space in the city I have to sell my collection of horn, cone, etc. speakers. Also a few D.C. sets, several restored cathedrals, and early consol & table phonographs. Plus restored player piano and 60 rolls. You arrange P/U & shipping. D. Dexter, CBS RSS, 51W 52 St., New York NY 10019 or call 212 226-4885 evenings till 12 or weekends. Also lots of A.C. & D.C. tubes, 2

early airplane props, large wooden.

FOR SALE: A few duplicate 5 tube TRF battery receivers, list SASE. Also new UX-30 and VT-24/864 tubes \$4. each or six for \$20. plus \$1.50 shipping. WA4NED, Box 2478, Gainesville GA 30501.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Atwater Kent parts 1927 - 1930, technical help, early electrics specialists. Vintage Radio Shop, 1419 - 8th St., Rockford IL 61104. Telephone: 815 964 3221....

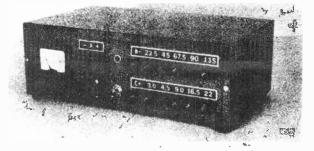
RIDERS Vols. 1-4 abridged, 9-13. Sell or trade for Vols, 14 on. R. Astaff, 244 Fowler Ave., San Francisco CA 94127.

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4724 47

FOR SALE OR TRADE

12



FOR SALE: Solid State "A", "B" and "C" power supply for operation of 1920's battery radios. Price \$109.50 postage paid. Send SASE for information to: Gary Schneider, 6848 Commonwealth Blvd., Parma Hgts, OH 44130.

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FOR SALE: Radiola 20, ***90.00**, looks good; American Beauty, table model, 3 knob, battery T.R.F., ***65.00**, works. Frank Cooper, <u>4215</u> Ravine Drive, Friendswood TX 77546.

FOR SALE: Radios, speakers, tubes, magazines, test equipment, parts, list 3M79 50¢ plus large SASE with 2-15¢ stamps. Krantz, 100 Osage Ave., Somerdale N.J. 08083.

FOR SALE: Olde Tyme Radios all in good working condition with good cabinets. General Electric model 522....\$65.00. General Motors Cathedral model 211....\$65.00. Crosley "Victory Radio" WWII vintage \$35.00. Shipping for any other above additional. Order from: Olde Tyme Radio Co., 2445 Lyttonsville Ed., Silver Spring MD 20910.

FOR SAIE: Atwater-Kent breadboard parts catalog reprint. (8 pages, 1923). Sent postage paid for 2.00. G. B. Schneider, 6848 Commonwealth Blvd., Parma Hgts. OH 14130... FOR SALE OR TRADE



FOR SALE: AK Model 84, above \$325 or trade. AK #67 \$40.; AK #20 \$135.; Stewart Warner \$40.; Majestic \$40.; Zenith Wavemagnet \$40.; ECA battery set \$30.; 1933 Philco \$75.; Clarion Cathedral \$45.; UACC Cathedral \$55.; Telefunkin Rough case \$20.; 5TP4 Projection tube \$50.; Silvertone wire recorder radio \$85.; 10" Motorola TV \$85.; More old TVs, more radios, send \$1.00 for list. Chuck, 925 Starlite, Grants Pass, Oregon 97526, Everything as found. WANTED: Outside horn phonographs. Phone (503) 476-1078.

FOR SALE: "Edison and His Inventions", printed 1879, contains illustrations and diagrams, book is in good condition. Also lithograph button of Edison 15/16" dia. in very good condition, commemorating Edisons 100th birthday 1847-1947. Best offer for both items.

Herman Fothe, 10 Jackson St., Sloatsburg N.Y. 10974.

FOR TRADE: Eagle Neutrodyne B, Browning Drake 5R, Freed Eisemann FE-18-5, Radiodyne WC-10, AK 49, Grebe Synchrophase no case, all for one or two earlier or rarer sets. Smith, 4522 Boynton Fl., Madison Wis. 53714. Ph: (608) 241-4942.

BACK ISSUES

All 10 back issues for 1973...\$8.00 Single issues...\$1.00 each All 10 back issues for 1974...\$6.00 Single issues...\$.75 each All 10 back issues for 1975...\$5.00 Single issues...\$.75 each All 10 back issues for 1976...\$5.00 Single issues...\$.75 each All 10 back issues for 1977...\$5.00 Single issue...\$.75 each All 10 back issues for 1978...\$5.00 Single issue...\$.75 each All 10 back issues for 1978...\$5.00 Single issue...\$.75 each All 10 back issues for 1978...\$5.00 Single issue...\$.75 each

The Horn Speaker P.O. Box 53012 Dellas, Texas 75253 FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SAIE: We now have it in stock. 6-conductor Atwater Kent style battery --- c-bla -- brown egtton sheathy Conductorskinsulated, with catton, and ruba At ... ber and color coded , Cost is \$1.00 per foot. 4-conductor Atwater Kent style battery cable - same as above, cost 75¢ a foot. 175KC lF transformers \$2.50 each 2.00 each 175KC osc coils 2.00 each RF & ant. coils 8 uf @ 450 screw base caps \$2.00 ea. VT-1 tubes (gold tips) 10.00 ea. 10.00 ea. WD-11A tubes Any tubes from 40's or 50's, new \$2.50 used 1.50 Plus shipping; Order from: Olde Tyme Radio Co., 2445 Lyttonsville Rd., Silver Spring MD 20910.

> FOR SALE: Cathedral, battery and AC radios from 1920's and 1930's. Please send large envelope with two stamps. J. Albert Warren, Box 279, Church St.,

Waverly PA 18471.....

FOR SALE: Diamond needles for any phonograph. \$5.00 each postpaid. Send make and model number of phonograph and old needle if possible. Keith Electronics, 209 Pellefonte Ave., Lock Haven PA 17745...

FOR SAIE NEW TUBES: BH Rectifier \$8.; 205 (VT2) Bakelite base \$15.; 211C (VT4C) \$20.; 215A (VT5) \$12.; 231D (Exact replacement for UX199 or UX120) \$12. Walter Smartt, 124 Mitchell Dr., Lookout Mountain TN 37350. Phone: 615 821-6953 8pm to llpm.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Magnavox, WE 14-A, amps; spark transmitter; horns; etc. SASE for list. Jim Collings, 3201 Westchester, Abilene TX 79606.

FOR SALE: Old Radios, speakers, etc. Sale or trade. SASE. Rosenthal, 507 S. Maryland Awe., Wilmington DE 19804.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: No. 1, 2 and 3 QST magazines and Edison Home Phonograph - will trade for antique radio gear. Also Fleming Valve. Paul Giganti, 2429 San Carlos Ave., San Carlos CA 94070.

FOR SALE: Battery and A/C sets, horns and speakers, few mags and books, some test equipment. SASE for list. A. Patscheck, Box 195, Wimbledon N.D. 58492.

FOR SALE: Paper condensers; .00025, .0005, .001, .002, .003, .004, .02, .04, .06 at 600V, \$1.00 per dozen. Daniel Gaidosz, 342 West River Rd., Orange CT 06477. FOR SALE - NEW AUDIO INTERSTACE . TRANSFORMERS, Universal replacement; For Single or Push-Pull plates topSingle.or,Push-Pull-grids. Taps available.formil; 5% 1;3 and 1;6 turns ratio. f6.25 each, 2/S12. or 4/S22. Add for Parcel Post shipping: 0.9 pounds per transformer. OLD STYLE CLOTH COVERED WIRE: 18-gauge AC line cord in gold or brown: 20¢/ft or 16¢/ft for 100' or more. OK to mix colors to get 100' price. (Also have various types single conductor wire). Add \$1.50 shipping.

NEW CRYSTAL SET PARTS: Crystal holder + arm + whisker \$1. Galena crystal 75¢. Cat's whiskers 3/\$1. Fahnestock clips 12/\$1. Phone tips 12/\$1. Add 75¢ shipping. SASE for more info + wire samples. Robert Goodman, 7943 Ponce, Canoga Park CA 91304.

FOF SALE: Relatively new electrolytic capacitors for AC radio set restoration. Send SASE for list to: G. B. Schneider, 6848 Commonwealth Blvd., Parma Hgts., Ohio 44130...

FOR SALE: Large SASE for 2-page list of radios, tubes, horn drivers, TV coils, other odds and ends. Supercedes previous list. John Bayusik, 311 Grandview Ave., Hamden, Conn. 06514.

WANTED

WANTED: Philco model 90 Cathedral in good restorable condition. Want power supply cover for AK 40. Want wiper arm and good transformer for Radiola III. Gene Densmore, 2125 Cambridge Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32304. Phone; 904 576-2125....

WANTED: AK 19, 21, 32, 36, 50 and other AKs. Need complete power supply for AK 37. Neutrowound sets and literature on same. Jimmy Edington, 1018 South Spooner, Pasadena TX 77506. (713) 472-3453....

WANTED: Grebe CR05 or Syncrophase tube socket and filament rheostat with thumbwheel. Will buy any parts available. Contact S. Wolf, 15 Soldiers Field Place, Boston MA 02135. Phone: (617) 787-2800..

QST's WANTED 1939 thru 1962 complete or partial. Must be in good condition with covers. Also need 1920 thru 1922. Write: WA5YXA, 6621 Duffield, Dallas TX 75248...

WANTED TO BUY: Early electrics and cathedrals (non-working). Contact: Vintage Radio Shop, 1419- 8th St., Rockford IL 61104. Phone: 815 964 3221.....

WANTED: National SW-3 to complete Old Tyme Ham Station. Norman A. Parsons (WB1BVO), 22 Forest St., Branford CT 06b95...





WANTE Crosley "Harko Signor" or "Ace" 1 tube 1922 or 23? Like a model "50" but little longer case in good or better condition. Information to: Troy Cantrell, 331 North Stine Road, Bakersfield, California 93309.

CATHEDRALS WANTED: Restorable AC sets. Also the following in working or restorable condition: Edison RL radio, Edison radio/phono models Cl, C2, C3 and C4 (consoles), Radiols III amp and Models II, 20. 24 and 26, Zenith 3R and 4R, AK Bread Boards (particularly 5 and 9) DeForest D7, 10 and 12. Please send price and description. Also looking for RADIO NEWS, Mer., July and Sept. 1926. Pat O'Hern, Box 55456, Houston,

Texas 77055.

WANTED: Automotive Radios and parts. Town and Country and Wonderbar radios, vacuum tube types, hybred types. Motorola. Ford models 69MS, 79MS. Chevrolet Wonderbar, model 3706551, etc. Vibrators 6 volt, 4 prong and 5 prong must be new, D & M products switches, SP #1, 4, 5, 6, 8, Motorola 40A536283 vacuum operated auto radio antennas. Knobs etc. Prompt cash payment. Marvin Roth, 14500 LaBelle, Oak Park MI 48237. Phone 313 399-5993..

WANTED: Speaker that will work on 1926-27 Stromberg Carlson 641-A, table model. George Friedrick, Route 1, Custer, Wis. 54423.

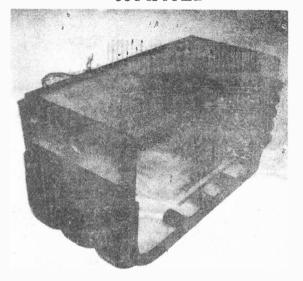
WANTED: 1940 RCA Victor Radio-Phonograph combination model V-201, Radio tube #886 screw in type base. David Galanek, 111 Eastwood Rd., Bridgeport CT 06606.

WANTED: Any Pathe' early electric set, especially with Kellogg tubes, also a Colonial Globe AC set, any Marti set and early ceiling and table fans. Richard Cane, 8391 N.W. 21st. St., Sunrise FL 33322.

WANTED: Radio broadcast equipment, RCA OP-5 WE 22 Field amplifiers, microphones WE cerbon 600-A, 630, 633, Dinamic, 639 Cardioid, 618-A Dinamic. RCA condenser, LL-BX ribbon. Remler condensed. Ralph Maddox, Purgitsville W. VA 26852 ...

WANTED: Grebe CR-5 or Synchrophase tube socket and filament rheostat with thumbwheel. Will buy any parts available. Contact S. Wolf, 15 Soldiers Field Place, Boston, Main 02135. Phone: 617 787=2800.





WANTED - DEAD OR ALIVE: "The Mirrored Gang." Leaders; The Radio Brothers -Mr. Table and Mr. Floor Model. Other known members of the gang: Doc Clock and Wiley Picture Frame. Discription: Reliable witnesses have reported this gang operating with many disguises. Their known colors are blue, green and peach. They have appeared in various shapes: round, rectangular and kidney. They have been know to carry chrome and wood accessories. REWAPD. Contact Barbara, Box 1252, Main Office, Dayton, Ohio 45401. (513) 253-5073 eves.

WANTED: One (1) working power supply used in Atwater Kent models 40, 42, 44, 52. Will swap my Radiola 25 with ant. (Beautiful) for a Philco Cathedral model #90. Bob Westrick, 1733F Champlain Drive, Baltimore MD 21207. Phone (301) 265-8570.

WANTED: Magazines Short Wave Craft from No. 1, then Radio and Television. Complete years. Pre W.W. JI radio catalogs. Quote prices. F3M, 25 Avenue Nicolás Deux; 78600, MAISONS-LAFFITTE, France.

WANTED: Old broadcast mikes, any shape. Any 16 electrical transcriptions from library or syndicated services. Old WE and RCA vertical/lateral pickups. Cisler, Box 1644, Louisville KY L0201.

WANTED: Old TV sets, pre 1951 black and whites and early color sets. Especially wanted; RCA color set. model CT100 and Motorola T5903, also Airking color set from 1951. Richard Bozeman, 6006 N. Hale Ave., Tampa FL 33614.

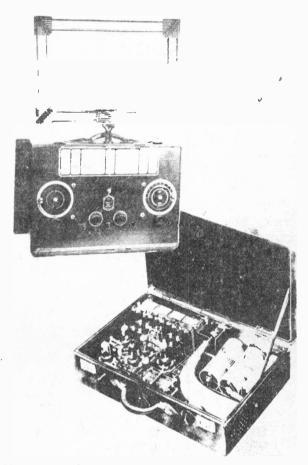
WANTED: 1933 Emerson Mickey Mouse radio. Write or call collect. Les Sime, 5551 W. Lover's Lane, Dallas TX 75209. Ph: 214 352-9757.

WANTED: Always buying car radios, parts and literature of the 30s, 40s and 50s. Please price and describe. Especially wanted, Ford 1930s models. Cash paid. Marvin Roth, 14500 La-Belle, Oak Park MI 48237.

WANTED

WANTED: Reliable specialists want to buy early horn phonographs (Zonophone, Queen Busy Bee, Victor, Edison, Talkophone, Graphophone etc.) and pre-1924 radios (DeForest, Grebe, Kennedy, Tuska, Atwater Kent, Radiola etc). Rapid payment and confidentiality assured. Please describe and price. l item or 100. MUSIQUE, 129 Howell St., Canandaigua N.Y. 14424.

WANTED: Western-Electric microphones; 639 (Birdcage), 633 (Saltshaker), or Eightball. E. D. McDonald, 922 Tanglevine, Dallas TX 75238.



WANTED: Suitcase portables from 1920s, especially Zenith, Radiola 24, Kodel, Kemper and the like. Send description & price to: Rosenthal. 507 S. Maryland Ave., Wilm., Dela. 1980h.

WANTED: Horn type phonographs that need repairing, or part machines, most any makes. Reproducers for Edison, Victor. Brass name plates from old machines. Old candlestick telephones in repairable condition, not rusted. Paying resale prices. Coleman Kiss, 4723-48 Ave, Wetaskiwin, Alta, Canada T9A OM5 Phone: 403 352-4760..

WANTED: Radios 1927 to 1941, speakers, old phonographs with outside horns. Highest prices paid. They do not have to work. Everything Audio, 16756 N.E. 4 Court,

North Miami Beach FL 33162

WANTED: Philco 90B Cathedral and Atwater Kent 80 Cathedral. Also need one small knob for Philco 20B. Charles Green, 3309-24, Great Bend KS 67530



Magazines; First issue of RADIO Magazines

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First issue of PLAYBOY

Old catalogues such as DUCK, IE, MESCO, MIGNON,

Site JEFOREST, MURDOCK, CLAPP EASTHAM, etc. Site JEFT (11 COLOR DE LA CARTA C

Send discription condition and price with first letter and photo if possible. Dean Almandinger, 84 W. Muriel St., Orlando² FD² 32806.189019 .28150 diam

