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No. 582 Winter '61-'62


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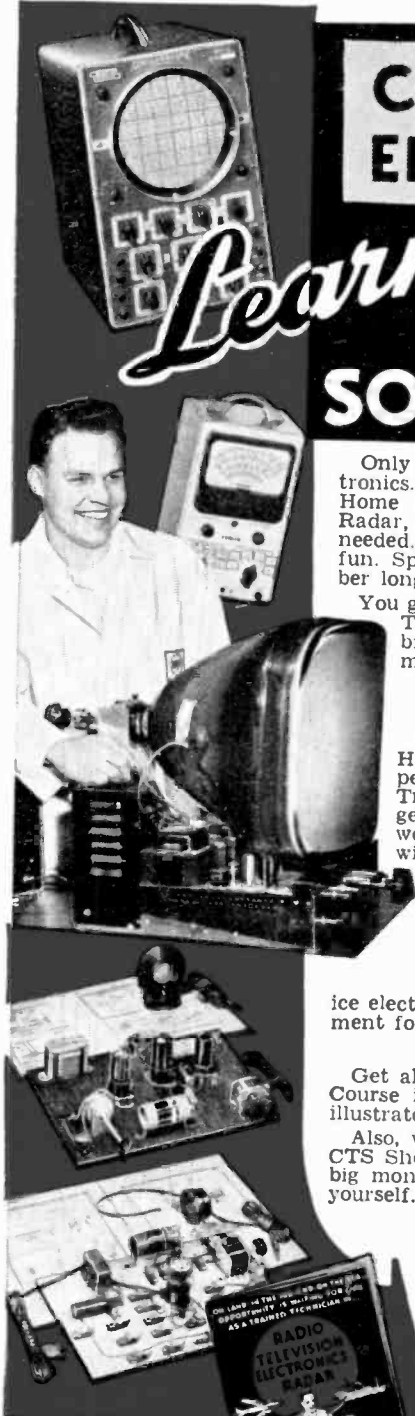
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Winter 1961-62

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Volume 12 of the RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER comprises many popular electronics projects and radio-TV maintenance articles that have appeared in SCIENCE and MECHANICS magazine, plus a collection of similar projects and maintenance features being published for the first time. Also included is the authoritative White's Radio Log, completely revised and greatly expanded.

SCIENCE and MECHANICS Handbook Annual No. 11, 1961—No. 582

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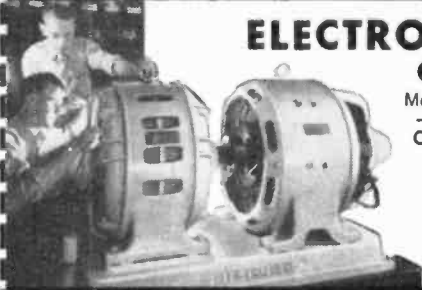
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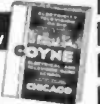
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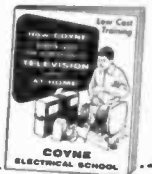
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MADE IN PASADENA, CALIF., BY AN AMERICAN WITH AMERICAN MADE PARTS FOR AMERICANS. INCLUDED WITH THE TUNER CHASSIS SHOWN YOU RECEIVE A SWITCH, A PLAN FOR A TWO TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER, ALSO A PLAN OF THE TUNER.

THE TUNER CAN BE MOUNTED IN YOUR SMALL PLASTIC BOX.

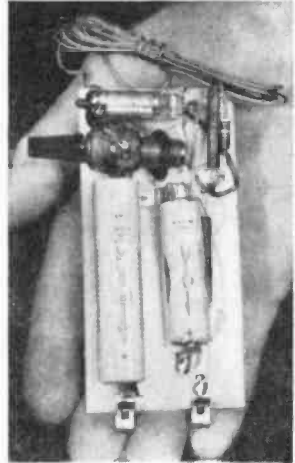
WHEN ORDERING BE SURE TO ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT FOR THE TUNER OR TUNERS, PLUS 20¢ FOR POSTAGE AND HANDLING AND A SELF-ADDRESSED GUMMED LABEL TO THE PERSON YOU WANT THE TUNER SENT.



PRICED SO EVERYONE CAN OWN ONE
\$9.95 each
in lots of three
singly
\$12.00 each
lots of 1,000
\$8.00 each
EARPIECE FOR ABOVE \$5.00

NOW A BEGINNER'S TRANSISTORIZED ALL WAVE KIT FOR ONLY \$5.00

Now a two stage transistorized all band radio kit for beginners. This kit will tune from 16 to 160 meters plus the broadcast band. The broadcast coil is factory wound and the short wave coils are easy to make. It is battery operated so it is safe for the youngster. It is priced lower than some crystal set kits. It is designed for use with headphones. You will be able to tune in foreign stations, police calls, aircraft, and ground stations, ship to shore and amateur phone stations from all over the world.



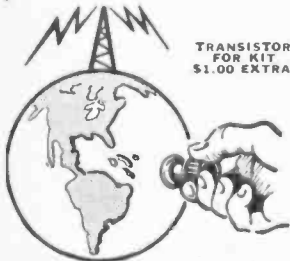
THE KIT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING PARTS:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Broadcast tuning coil. | 1 drilled plastic chassis. |
| Oscillator coil. | 1 high frequency tube. |
| Wire for short wave coils. | 1 audio transistor. |
| Hookup wire and ant. lead. | 2 special printed circuit plates. |
| Solder. | 1 tuning slug. |
| 4 bolts. | 1 tuning knob. |
| 4 nuts. | 2 phone clips. |
| 2 battery clips. | 1 resistor. |
| 1 coil mounting bracket. | 1 sheet of easy to follow instructions. |

Double Headset for Beginners or Two Band Kits \$2.00 P.P.

WORLD'S SMALLEST TWO BAND RADIO

TUNE IN THE WORLD OF EXCITEMENT WITH THE WORLD'S FIRST THREE STAGE TRANSISTORIZED TWO BAND RADIO KIT FOR ONLY \$5.00 FULL PRICE—READ CAREFULLY



TRANSISTOR FOR KIT \$1.00 EXTRA.

This set tunes the broadcast band and a click on the band switch lets you enjoy exciting police calls, ship to shore, aircraft, both commercial and military, amateur phone stations, code and foreign stations from all over the world. (It's the best electronic buy ever offered.) Tunes as many stations as sets costing up to \$100.00. Kit includes the following parts: 1 Min-Tube, 1 Min-Tube Socket, 1 Two Band Coil, 1 Band Switch, 1 Battery switch, 4 Condensers, 2 Resistors, 1 Special Printed Circuit Plate, 2 Phone Clips, 1 Coll Mounting Bracket, 4 Rubber Feet, 1 Antenna Trimmer, 1 Special Ekeradio Electronic Wand, 1 Tuning Knob, Hook-up Wire and a Sheet of Easy to Follow Instructions. (Note: this set can use a 722 or 107 transistor not furnished with the kit.) Batteries available everywhere, for use with Magnetic Headphones from 1,000 to 8,000 ohms. See above for prices on headphones. This can be mounted on your small board or small plastic box. Send only \$5.00, a self-addressed gummed label to facilitate shipping of this fantastic kit, and ten cents in stamps to the address below. If the above instructions are not followed, your order may be delayed several months, so read carefully.

WORLD'S ONLY TRANSISTORIZED POCKET F-M RADIO & TUNER



NO antenna NEEDED

An F-M tuner for your CAR, HOME, and even in your POCKET with the matched earpiece (making it a three way set)

YOUR CHOICE OF FOUR BANDS

- No. 1—Channel 5 T-V sound plus 88 to 108 F-M
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- No. 3—Channels 2, 3, 4, 5. T-V sound.
- No. 4—26 to 60 meg. citizens' band, police cars and mobile phone.

Factory wound coil furnished, plus coil data.

(AMERICAN MADE, CIRCUIT TESTED, PARTS ARE USED IN EKERADIO KITS.) SEND PROPER AMOUNT, IN CALIFORNIA ADD STATE TAX ALSO, ANY DIAGRAM WILL BE SENT OUT FOR \$1.00 AND A STAMPED ENVELOPE (no plans are returnable), IF THE KIT IS BOUGHT THIS AMOUNT WILL BE DEDUCTED FROM THE PRICE OF THE KIT, IN THIS CASE NO PLAN WILL BE SENT WITH THE KIT. ENCLOSE 10¢ FOR POSTAGE AND HANDLING. ALSO A GUMMED LABEL WITH THE NAME OF THE PERSON YOU WANT THE ITEMS SENT TO:
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PROVEN FOUR STAGE CIRCUIT since 1949

- 1.—Printed circuit plate as (diode-discriminator)
- 2.—H.F. sub-min. tube as (modulator)
- 3.—Printed circuit plate as (osc.-mixer)
- 4.—Transistor as (amplifier)

This set operates on small batteries available everywhere (no batteries furnished).

Only tools needed—soldering iron, pliers & screwdriver.

THE FACTORY PRICE IS \$26.95 FOR THE KIT, the EARPIECE IS \$3.00 extra. No C.O.D.

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of **ELECTRONICS**

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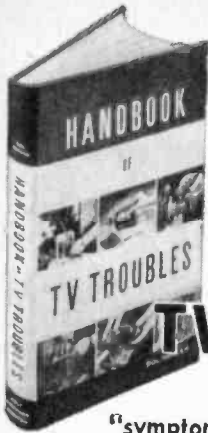
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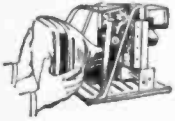
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2044-A 970 Lawrence Avenue West, Toronto 19, Ontario



new Master Guide to **TIME- SAVING TV SERVICE**

A modern manual for fast,
"symptomatic trouble analysis" and
servicing of TV receivers.



**TAKES THE
GUESSWORK
OUT OF TV
REPAIRS!**

Covers all causes
of practically
every trouble you
are likely to be
called on to fix
including:

- BRIGHTNESS TROUBLES—
- CONTRAST TROUBLES—
- PICTURE DISTORTION—
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- LINE OR BARS IN PICTURE—
- SYNCHRONIZATION TROUBLES—
- MISSING PICTURE—
- SIZE AND CENTERING TROUBLES—
- SOUND TROUBLES—
- TELEVISION INTERFERENCE, ETC.

This isn't a "study" book! From beginning to end, this big manual is designed for daily use at the bench as a complete, easily understood guide to practically any job on any TV receiver.

Just turn to the Index. Look up the trouble symptoms exhibited by the TV you're working on. The HANDBOOK OF TV TROUBLES then tells you exactly what and where to check. Outlines time-saving short cuts. Explains puzzling details. Eliminates guesswork and useless testing. More than 150 test patterns, wave form and circuit illustrations help explain things so clearly you can hardly fail to understand.

LOOK! LISTEN!
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Almost regardless of set make or model, this remarkable new 302-page Handbook helps you track down TV troubles from the symptoms they produce in the set itself—screen intermittently dark; "blooming"; abnormal contrast in spots; "snow"; poor detail; sync troubles; sound troubles—and all the many others. Then it explains how to make needed adjustments or replacements.

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Printed in large type. Has sturdy, varnished covers for "on the job" use. The TV TROUBLE INDEX helps you find what you want in a jiffy. Throughout, it's the ideal guide for beginners and experienced servicemen alike! Try it for 10 days AT OUR RISK. You be the judge!

TRY IT 10 DAYS—See for yourself!

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- Uses newest cadmium sulfide light cell
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And yet, this all inclusive kit can be assembled with hand tools in less than two hours. Our step by step instructions make it easy.

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Enclosed is \$20.00. Please send me your complete kit and plans for assembling the S&M super sensitive light meter. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied, I may return the kit within 10 days for a complete refund.

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New Model 161 UTILITY TESTER® FOR REPAIRING ALL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES MOTORS • AUTOMOBILES • TV TUBES



As an electrical trouble shooter the Model 161:

- Will test Toasters, Irons, Broilers, Heating Pads, Clocks, Fans, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators, Lamps, Fluorescents, Switches, Thermostats, etc.
- Will test all TV tubes (including picture tubes) for open filaments, burned out tubes, etc.
- Measures A.C. and D.C. Voltages, (Both 110 Volt and 220 Volt lines).
- Will measure current consumption (amperes) while the appliance under test is in operation.
- Incorporates a sensitive direct-reading resistance range which will measure all resistances commonly used in electrical appliances, motors, etc.

As an Automotive Tester the Model 161 will test:

- Both 6 Volt and 12 Volt Storage Batteries • Generators • Starters • Distributors • Ignition Coils • Regulators • Relays • Circuit Breakers • Cigarette Lighters • Stop Lights • Condensers • Directional Signal Systems • All Lamps and Bulbs • Fuses • Heating Systems • Horns • Also will locate poor grounds, breaks in wiring, poor connections, etc.

IT'S SO EASY!!



With tester's cord in outlet, current consumption of appliance is read direct on meter when line cord is connected to receptacle on panel. This typical iron takes 7 amperes (Good).



Simply insert tube in appropriate socket then follow procedure as outlined in our manual.



Control circuits of most furnaces use 24 volts obtained from step-down transformer. Here's how to check room thermostat to see if wires to it are live.



Small electric fan motor indicates 50 ohms (normal resistance).



Test Generators
READ THIS!



Test Storage Batteries
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Test Circuit Breakers
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This 56-page-book—practically a condensed course in electricity. Learn by doing.

Just read the following partial list of contents:

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- How to trace trouble in the electrical circuits and parts in automobiles and trucks.

Model 161 comes complete with above book and test leads. Only **\$22.50**

You don't pay for the Model 161 until AFTER you have examined it in the privacy of your home!

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Build 20 Radio and Electronic Circuits at Home

ALL GUARANTEED TO WORK!

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SPEND HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS FOR A RADIO COURSE

The "Edu-Kit" offers you an outstanding PRACTICAL HOME RADIO COURSE at a rock-bottom price. Our Kit is designed to train Radio & Electronics Technicians, making use of the most modern methods of home training. You will learn radio theory, construction practice and servicing. THIS IS A COMPLETE RADIO COURSE IN EVERY DETAIL.

You will learn how to build radios, using regular schematics; how to wire and solder in a professional manner; how to service radios. You will work with the standard type of punched metal chassis as well as the latest development of Printed Circuit chassis.

You will learn the basic principles of radio. You will construct, study and work with RF and AF amplifiers and oscillators, detectors, rectifiers, test equipment. You will learn trouble-shooting, using the Progressive Code Oscillator. You will learn and practice progressive Dynamic Radio & Electronics Tester, Square Wave Generator and the accompanying instructional material.

You will receive training for the Novice, Technician and General Classes of F.C.C. Radio Amateur Licenses. You will build 20 Receiver, Transmitter, Square Wave Generator, Code Oscillator, Signal Tracer and Signal Injector circuits, and learn how to operate them. You will receive an excellent background for television, Hi-Fi and Electronics.

Absolutely no previous knowledge of radio or science is required. The "Edu-Kit" is the product of many years of teaching and engineering experience. The "Edu-Kit" will provide you with a basic education in Electronics and Radio, worth many times the complete price of \$24.95. The Signal Tracer alone is worth more than the price of the entire Kit.

THE KIT FOR EVERYONE

You do not need the slightest background in radio or science. Whether you are interested in Radio & Electronics because you want an interesting hobby, a well paying business or a job with a future, you will find the "Edu-Kit" a worth-while investment. Many thousands of individuals of all

ages and backgrounds have successfully used the "Edu-Kit" in more than 79 countries of the world. The "Edu-Kit" has been carefully designed, step by step, so that you cannot make a mistake. The "Edu-Kit" allows you to teach yourself at your own rate. No instructor is necessary.

PROGRESSIVE TEACHING METHOD

The Progressive Radio "Edu-Kit" is the foremost educational radio kit in the world, and is universally accepted as the standard in the field of electronics training. The "Edu-Kit" uses the modern educational principle of "Learn by Doing." Therefore you construct, learn schematics, study theory, practice trouble-shooting—all in a closely integrated program designed to provide an easily-learned, thorough and interesting background in radio.

You begin by examining the various radio parts of the "Edu-Kit." You then learn the function, theory and wiring of these parts. Then you build a simple radio. With this first set you will enjoy listening to regular broadcast stations, learn theory, practice testing and trouble-shooting. Then you build a more advanced radio, learn more advanced theory and techniques. Gradually, in a progressive manner, and at your own rate, you will find yourself constructing more advanced multi-tube radio circuits, and doing work like a professional Radio Technician.

Included in the "Edu-Kit" course are twenty Receiver, Transmitter, Code Oscillator, Signal Tracer, Square Wave Generator and Signal Injector circuits. These are not unprofessional "breadboard" experiments, but genuine radio circuits, constructed by means of professional wiring and soldering on metal chassis, plus, the new method of radio construction known as "Printed Circuitry." These circuits operate on your regular AC or DC home current.

THE "EDU-KIT" IS COMPLETE

You will receive all parts and instructions necessary to build 20 different radio and electronic circuits, each guaranteed to operate. Our Kits contain tubes, tube sockets, variable, electrolytic, mica, ceramic and Paper dielectric condensers, resistors, tie strips, coils, hardware, tubing, punched metal chassis, Instruction Manuals, hook-up wire, solder, selenium rectifiers, volume controls and switches, etc.

In addition, you receive Printed Circuit materials, including Printed Circuit chassis, special tube sockets, hardware and instructions. You also receive a useful set of tools, a professional electric soldering iron, and a self-powered Dynamic Radio and Electronics Tester. The "Edu-Kit" also includes Code Instructions and the Progressive Code Oscillator. In addition to F.C.C.-type Questions and Answers for Radio Amateur License training. You will also receive lessons for servicing with the Progressive Signal Tracer and the Progressive Signal Injector, a High Fidelity Guide and a Quiz Book. You receive Membership in Radio-TV Club, Free Consultation Service, Certificate of Merit and Discount Privileges. You receive all parts, tools, instructions, etc. Everything is yours to keep.

SERVICING LESSONS

You will learn trouble-shooting and servicing in a progressive manner. You will practice repairs on the sets that you construct. You will learn symptoms and causes of trouble in home, portable and car radios. You will learn how to use the professional Signal Tracer, the unique Signal Injector and the dynamic Radio & Electronics Tester. While you are learning in this practical way, you will be able to do many a repair job for your friends and neighbors, and charge fees which will far exceed the price of the "Edu-Kit." Our Consultation Service will help you with any technical problems you may have.

J. Statistis, of 25 Poplar Pl., Waterbury, Conn., writes: "I have repaired several sets for my friends, and made money. The "Edu-Kit" paid for itself, I was ready to spend \$240 for a Course, but I found your ad and sent for your Kit."

FROM OUR MAIL BAG

Ben Valerio, P. O. Box 21, Magna, Utah writes: "The Edu-Kits are wonderful. Here I am sending you the questions and also the answers for them. I have been in Radio for the last seven years, but like to work with Radio Kits, and like to build Radio Testing Equipment. I enjoyed every minute I worked with the different kits; the Signal Tracer works fine. Also like to let you know that I feel proud of becoming a member of your Radio-TV Club."

Robert L. Shuff, 1534 Monroe Ave., Huntington, W. Va.: "Thought I would drop you a few lines to say that I received my Edu-Kit, and was really amazed that such a bargain can be had at such a low price. I have already started repairing radios and phonographs. My friends were really surprised to see me get into the swing of it so quickly. The Trouble-shooting Tester that comes with the Kit is really swell, and finds the trouble, if there is any to be found."

PRINTED CIRCUITRY

At no increase in price, the "Edu-Kit" now includes Printed Circuitry. You build a Printed Circuit Signal Injector, a unique servicing instrument that can detect many Radio and TV troubles. This revolutionary new technique of radio construction is now becoming popular in commercial radio and TV sets.

A Printed Circuit is a special insulated chassis on which has been deposited a conducting material which takes the place of wiring. The various parts are merely plugged in and soldered to terminals.

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TECHNICIAN for only \$26⁹⁵

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It is understood and agreed that should the Progressive Radio "Edu-Kit" be returned to Progressive "Edu-Kits" Inc. for any reason whatever, the purchase price will be refunded in full, without quibble or question, and without delay.

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- PLIERS-CUTTERS
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You Will Find That The Progressive Radio "Edu-Kit" Is Perfect

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- • • FOR anyone who would like to learn radio but does not have time to attend regular school hours.
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These plans are \$1.50 each				
243	251	279	283	301

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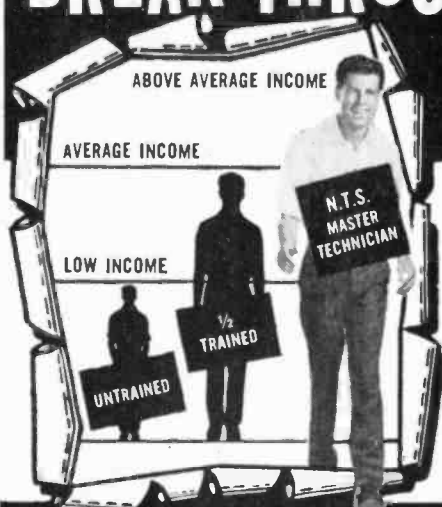
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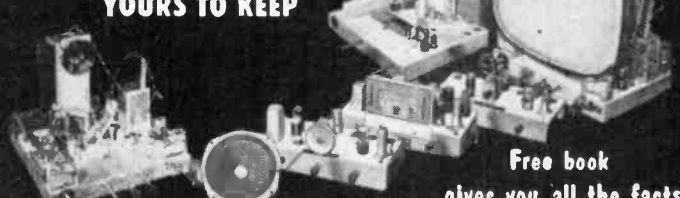
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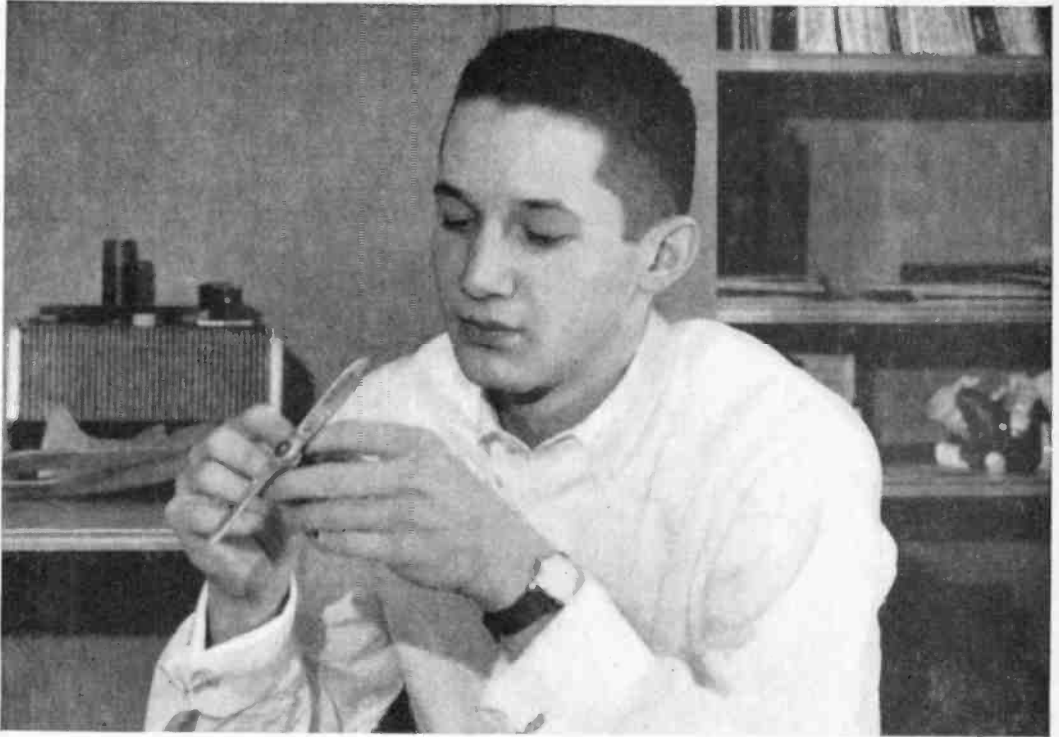
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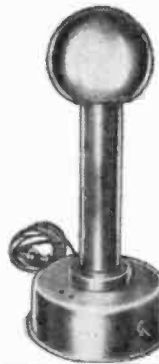
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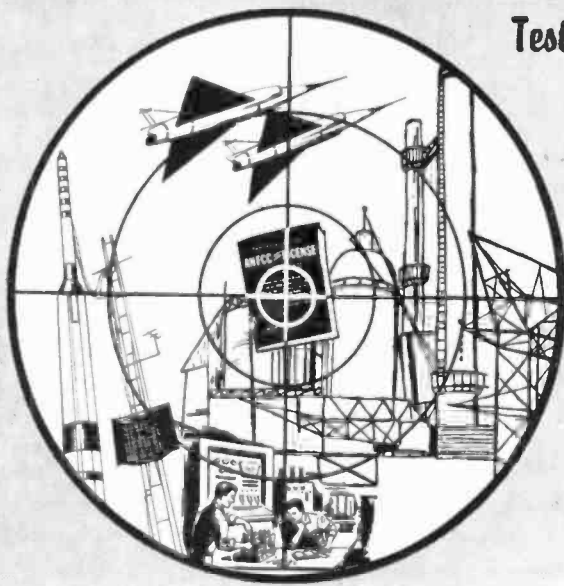


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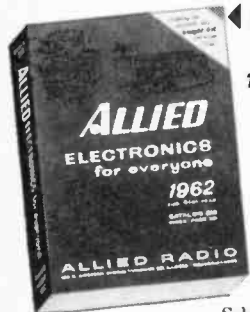
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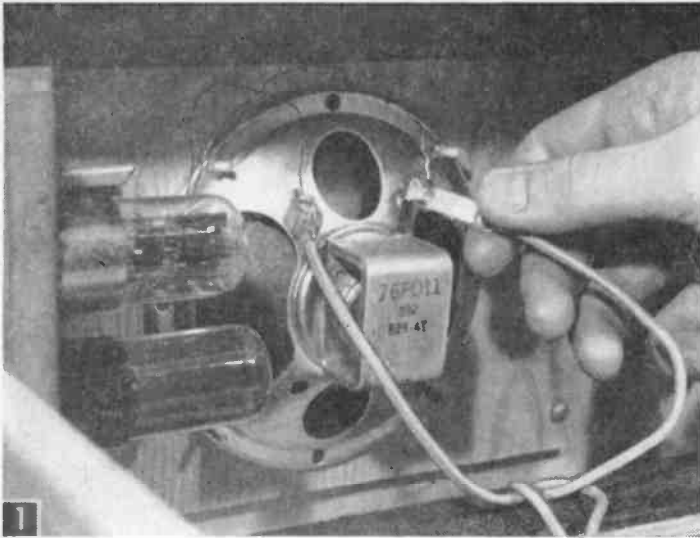
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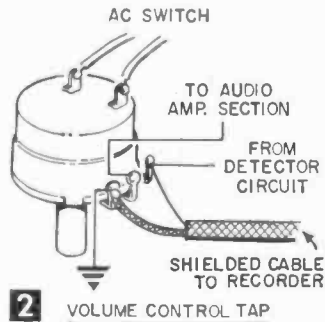


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Tapping the speaker leads with clips can eliminate some mike and speaker distortion, but it's not the ideal answer for quality recordings.



Tap for Tape

Tips from an expert on making quality tape recordings from FM, AM, and phonograph records

By ART ZUCKERMAN

MANY tape recorder owners who have tried to tape music off the air have been sadly disappointed. If your tapes sound as though they came from a satellite, don't condemn the idea or your recorder until you've read these simple instructions.

The common approach of placing the recorder's mike in front of the radio or phono speaker leads only to anguish. If you want quality, it can't work since the mike is bound to pick up room noises, and because of distortion inherent in even the best speakers. Add the mike's distortion and your music sounds like a 1936 juke box.

But if you do it right, you can cut tapes that sound almost as good as the original. There are two ways to do it.

The Easiest Way is to run a wire from the speaker terminals (Fig. 1) to the radio phono input on the recorder, and set the volume controls about half way up. Most recorders come equipped with these clip wires, but if you need one, you can make it up with a length of lamp cord, a plug and clips.

Since the speaker tap carries only what comes through the radio, people in the room can shout and it won't matter. Mike and speaker are eliminated as distortion sources, and you can run the cord any length without affecting quality.

Speaker Tap Disadvantages are that the strength of the recorded signal depends on the radio volume setting. Even though you like to listen at a high volume, you'll have to set both radio and recorder at a certain point for best recording quality. And some distortion coming from the radio amplifier section rules out topnotch tapes.

For Best Quality Recording, the answer is to tap ahead of the power amplifier section itself. Here are two methods—one for radios, the other for phonographs.

In most radio and TV sets, the tuner section feeds directly into the volume control, as in Fig. 3. So simply tap this input terminal. Because there is no oomph behind the signal at this point, use shielded cable to prevent hum pickup. The center of the cable is composed of fine wire strands, around which there is a layer of insulation topped by a wire braid (shield). Then there is an outside layer of insulation.

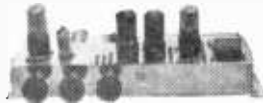
WARNING. Don't try this kind of tap on a transformerless radio that has a hot chassis with a-c line power feeding through the chassis itself. Before making the tap, make sure the a-c line cord does not connect with chassis either before or after the on-off switch. Use of tap on hot chassis can cause shock hazard. Consult a service technician if in doubt.

You'll see three terminals (Fig. 2) on the volume control (a second set of two terminals is the a-c on-off switch). Ignore the center terminal on the volume control. One of the other two terminals runs to a ground wire

(Continued on page 20)

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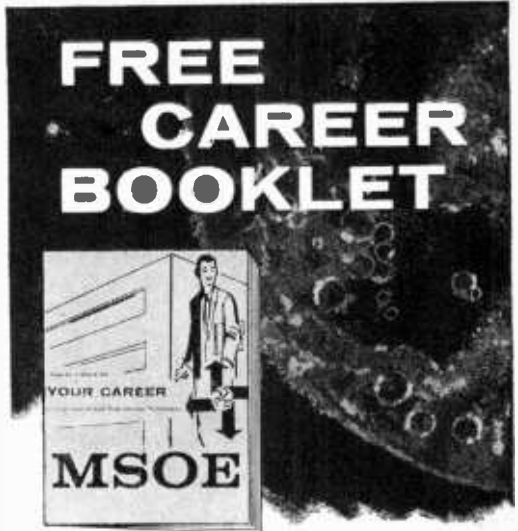
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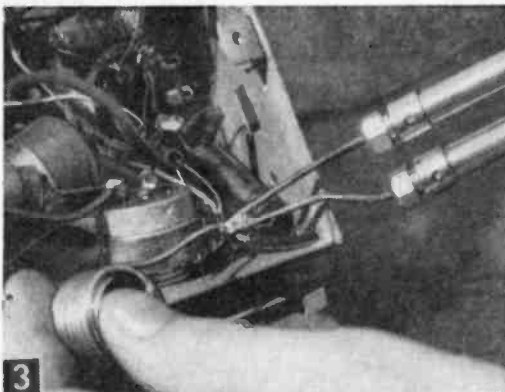
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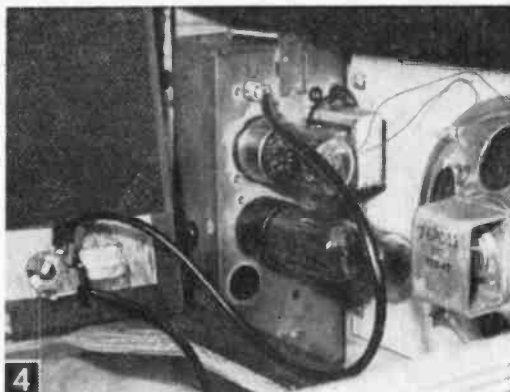
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(Continued from page 18)



Be sure power is off when you solder volume control connections. This a-c on-off switch is mounted on the same shaft just above the volume control.



All you need is the jack and a short length of shielded cable to convert your phonograph for convenient tape recording. The phono operates normally, or you can tape directly from the pickup cartridge leads.

that connects to chassis, while the remaining outside terminal is the input point. Solder your "hot" center wire of the shielded cable to this input terminal. Then run the cable out of the chassis through the rear to the tape recorder input plug. Keep the cable length down to minimum length, 3 feet or less for best results.

Besides eliminating distortion, the volume control tap permits recording with the radio set at any level you prefer. You can even set the radio volume control to zero, record silently, and hear the program later. The same kind of tap lets you link a TV set to a hi-fi amplifier, giving you benefit of the television's FM sound. (*Stay out of hazardous TV chassis wiring unless you know exactly how to avoid shock.*) And you can use it with inexpensive hi-fi amplifiers that don't have tape take-off jacks. Installed on such amplifiers, the tap lets you tape anything feeding through your music system.

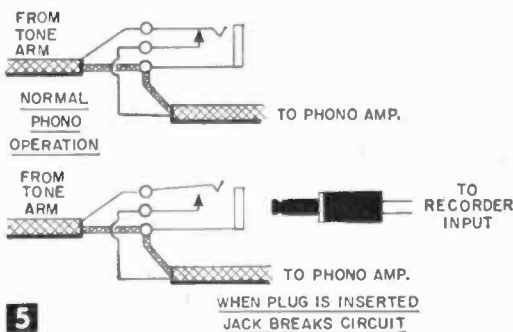
On the Phonograph, you'll get best results if you take the signal directly from the tone arm, bypassing the phono amplifier (Fig. 4). Unscrew the panel concealing the amplifier-speaker compartment, and install a closed circuit jack in the right size hole. This kind of jack has three terminals, each anchored between a separate layer of insulation.

Now, unplug the tone-arm cable from the amplifier and cut off the phono plug. Solder the shield lead of the cable to the topmost terminal of the closed circuit jack, and solder the hot lead to the bottom-most terminal.

Next, you'll need another short length of shielded cable with phono plug attached. Insert this plug into the phonograph amplifier's input, and solder the shield lead to the same closed circuit jack terminal to which you soldered the tone arm cable shield. Then solder the amplifier cable hot lead to the remaining, or center closed circuit, jack termi-

nal. That's all there is to it.

Your Phono Operates Normally as though nothing had been done to it, until you insert a plug into the closed circuit jack (Fig. 5). This cuts the phono amplifier out of the circuit, and the program feeds automatically directly from the tone arm to the recorder input. Now only the quality of the pickup cartridge and the tape recorder itself affects your recording. *But be sure to keep the phono volume control set at zero to avoid an irritating hum.*



5

You can listen to the record through your tape recorder, provided that it has a monitor switch for this purpose. If your machine lacks this feature, you can listen in through a pair of earphones running from the recorder's external speaker jack.

Remember that the law allows you to record anything you hear, provided that you don't try to profit from the copy. Broadcast and commercially-recorded material is protected by copyright. Standardize your tape recorder volume settings—use one type of tape consistently—set up a good tape indexing system, and you can look forward to hundreds of hours of musical listening pleasure.



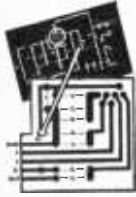
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FREQUENCIES in the speech-music range are transmitted as radio frequencies through the process of modulation. The modulator (modulated amplifier) has two input terminal pairs but only one pair of output terminals (Fig. 1). It may or may not contain an amplifier also. Into the first pair of input terminals we feed the audio frequency signal to be communicated. Into the second pair of input terminals we feed the carrier signal.

Let us assume that the audio frequency signal is a pure tone of 1000 cps (1 kc/s). Although usually much higher in frequency, let us make the arithmetic easy by assuming that the carrier frequency is 100 kc. Let's compare the modulator to a calculating machine. In effect, it generates two new frequencies as follows:

(Carrier frequency + audio frequency) =
 $100 + 1 = 101$ kc.

(Carrier frequency - audio frequency) =
 $100 - 1 = 99$ kc.

Note that these are both relatively high frequencies of the same order as the carrier. Of course, we also have at the output the original input frequencies, 1 kc and 100 kc.

But it is common practice to tune the tuned output coupling system to the carrier frequency. Thus the modulation frequency (1 kc) is rejected at the output. But the coupling system normally is broad enough to pass not only the carrier frequency but also the two new frequencies that have been generated. Thus the output of the modulator contains the carrier plus the two new signals (sidebands).

All three of these signals are ultimately radiated by the antenna and are transmitted to the receiver. If we were to look at the output wave form upon an oscilloscope screen, it would look like Fig. 2.

From this it looks like the carrier is varying in strength in step with the low modulation frequency. In reality, the carrier signal component remains absolutely constant. What happens is that the two side band signals alternately add to and subtract from the overall signal amplitude.

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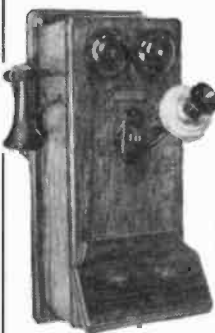
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them as follows:

$$(Upper\ side\ band - carrier) = 101\ kc - 100\ kc = 1\ kc$$

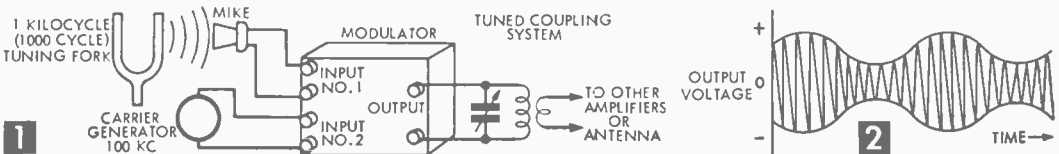
$$(Carrier - lower\ side\ band) = 100\ kc - 99\ kc = 1\ kc$$

Thus, the 1000-cycle tone again becomes available at the receiver after having been transmitted efficiently through space by radio. Here the carrier is necessary again to recombine with the information-carrying side bands, to make the original audio signal reappear at the demodulator output.

The modulation-demodulation process has thus made possible the transmission of a low frequency signal by converting it first into a high frequency signal at the transmitter, then reconvertng the high frequency back to low at the receiver. At no time does the audio frequency signal actually appear as such at the transmitting antenna, in the intervening space or at the receiver antenna. It never reappears until the output of the detector. Thus, modulation makes possible relatively short antennas and efficient transmission.

Since both sidebands carry identical information only one is really necessary. It is also possible to generate a suitable carrier signal at the receiver itself without the necessity of wasting power by transmitting it through space. From this line of thinking arose the single-sideband, suppressed-carrier mode of communication used by the armed forces and by some amateurs. Here, only one side band is transmitted—the carrier and alternate side band are filtered out at the transmitter. A carrier is generated locally at the receiver, combines with it the received signal at the demodulator, and the audio signal is recovered.

Voice and music are normally not simple signals like the 1000-cycle pure tone we have assumed. But they may be considered as a package of many such simple tones of varying frequency and amplitude. Each individual simple tone then generates its own side-band pair which travels independently through the system in the same way as does the simple tone herein discussed.



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TERMS: 25% deposit must accompany all orders, balance COD. Orders under \$5: add \$1 handling charge plus postage. Orders over \$5: plus postage. Approx. 8 tubes per 1 lb. Subject to prior sale. Prices subject to change. No COD's outside continental USA.

EACH TUBE INDIVIDUALLY & ATTRACTIVELY BOXED

Qty.	Type	Price	Qty.	Type	Price	Qty.	Type	Price
	024M	.79		6AX7	.84		12AF6	.49
	7AX2	.62		6BA6	.50		12AJ6	.48
	1B3GT	.79		6BC5	.61		12AL5	.45
	1DN5	.55		6BC7	.94		12AL8	.95
	1G3	.79		6BC8	.97		12AQ5	.52
	1J3	.79		6BD6	.51		12AT6	.43
	1K3	.79		6BE6	.55		12AT7	.76
	1LN5	.59		6BF6	.44		12AU6	.50
	1RS	.62		6BG6	1.66		12AV7	.61
	1S5	.51		6BH6	.65		12AV5	.97
	1T4	.58		6BH8	.87		12AV6	.41
	1U4	.57		6BJ6	.62		12AV7	.75
	1U5	.50		6BK7	.85		12AX4	.67
	1X2B	.82		6BL7	1.00		12AX7	.83
	2AF4	.96		6BN4	.57		12AZ7	.86
	3AL5	.42		6BN6	.64		12BA	.63
	3AU6	.51		6BQ5	.73		12BA6	.50
	3AV6	.41		6BQ6GT	1.05		12BD6	.50
	3BA6	.54		6BQ7	1.00		12BE5	.56
	3BC5	.51		6BR8	.78		12BF6	.44
	3BE6	.52		6BU8	.70		12BH7	.77
	3BG6	.76		6BY6	.54		12BL6	.56
	3BU8	.78		6BZ6	.55		12BQ6	1.06
	3BY6	.55		6BZ7	1.01		12BY7	.77
	3BZ6	.55		6C4	.43		12BZ7	.75
	3C86	.94		6CB6	.55		12C5	.56
	3CF6	.60		6CD6	1.42		12CM5	.56
	3CS6	.52		6CF6	.84		12CR6	.54
	3DK8	.60		6CG7	.81		12CU5	.58
	3DT6	.50		6CH8	.77		12CV6	1.06
	3Q5	.80		6CM7	.66		12CX6	.54
	3S4	.61		6CN7	.85		12DB5	.69
	3V4	.58		6CR6	.51		12DE8	.78
	4BC8	.96		6CS6	.57		12DL8	.85
	4BN6	.75		6CU5	.58		12DM7	.67
	4BQ7	1.01		6CU6	1.08		12DQ6	1.04
	4BS8	.98		6CY7	.71		12DQ7	.78
	4BU8	.71		6DA4	.68		12DZ6	.56
	4BZ6	.58		6DB5	.69		12EL6	.50
	4BZ7	.96		6DE6	.58		12EG6	.54
	4C56	.61		6DG6	.59		12EZ6	.53
	4DE8	.62		6DQ6	1.10		12F8	.66
	4DK6	.60		6DT5	.76		12FM6	.45
	4DT6	.55		6DT6	.53		12K5	.85
	5AN8	.79		6EU8	.79		12SA7M	.72
	5AN8	.86		6EA8	.79		12SK7GT	.94
	5AQ5	.52		6HG6T	.58		12SN7	.67
	5AT8	.80		6J5GT	.51		12SQ7M	.70
	5BK7A	.82		6J6	.67		12U7	.62
	5BQ7	.97		6K6	.63		12V6GT	.53
	5BR8	.79		6S4	.51		12W6	.69
	5CC8	.76		6SA7GT	.76		12X4	.38
	5CL8	.76		6SK7	.74		12X4	.87
	5EA8	.80		6SL7	.80		17BQ6	1.09
	5EJ8	.80		6SN7	.65		17C5	.58
	5J6	.68		6SQ7	.73		17CA5	.62
	5TB	.81		6T4	.99		17D4	.69
	5U4	.60		6U8	.83		17DQ6	1.06
	5U8	.81		6V6GT	.54		17L6	.58
	5V6	.56		6W4	.80		17W6	.70
	5X8	.78		6WB	.71		19AU4	.83
	5Y3	.46		6X4	.39		19B6G	1.39
	6AB4	.46		6XS6T	.53		19T8	.80
	6AC7	.96		6XB	.80		21EX6	1.49
	6AF3	.73		7AU7	.61		25BQ6	1.11
	6AF4	.97		7AB	.68		25C5	.53
	6AB5	.88		7BB	.69		25CA5	.59
	6AH6	.69		7Y4	.69		25CD6	1.44
	6AK5	.85		6AU8	.83		25CQ6	1.11
	6AL5	.47		6AW8	.93		25DN6	1.42
	6AM8	.78		6BQ5	.60		25EH5	.55
	6AQ5	.53		6CG7	.62		25L6	.57
	6AR5	.55		6CM7	.68		25W4	.88
	6AS5	.60		6CN7	.97		25Z6	.66
	6AT6	.43		6CX8	.93		35C5	.51
	6AT8	.79		6EB8	.94		35L6	.57
	6AU4	.82		11C77	.75		35W4	.42
	6AU8	.52		12A4	.60		35Z5GT	.60
	6AU7	.61		12AB5	.55		50B5	.60
	6AU8	.87		12AC6	.48		50C5	.53
	6AV6	.40		12AD6	.57		50DC4	.37
	6AW8	.91		12AE6	.43		50EH5	.95
	6AX4	.66		12AF3	.73		50L6	.61
							117Z3	.61



A Quality FM Receiver

By C. F. ROCKEY

HERE is a project to challenge the seasoned experimenter. This receiver will provide you and your family with many hours of fine musical entertainment.

Begin construction by laying out and punching the major holes in the 2 x 10 x 17-in. aluminum chassis (Fig. 8). Holes for the rectifier and audio amplifier tubes are punched with a 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Greenlee socket punch, the others with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. punch.

The holes for the i.f. and discriminator transformers are first punched with the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. punch, then filed into roughly four-leaf-clover shape with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. rat-tail file.

A $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hole is also punched to pass the leads from the power transformer, while a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. hole, with rubber grommet inserted, passes the leads from the filter choke through the chassis. Do not mount either the power transformer or filter choke upon the chassis until all of the power supply and audio section wiring has been completed. Drill mounting screw holes before beginning wiring.

Mount the insulated tie-lug strips (see Fig. 3). Place a soldering lug under one of the

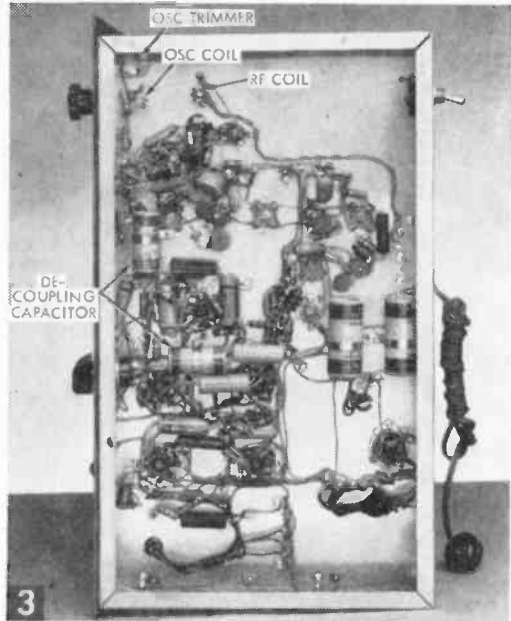
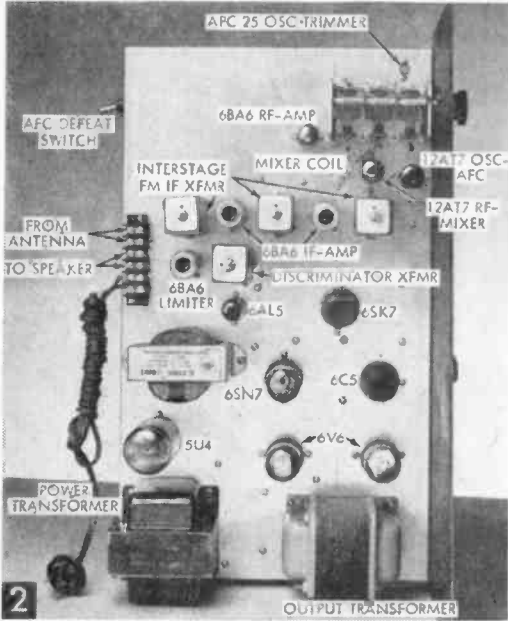
mounting screws of each of the r.f. and i.f. tube sockets. Drill holes for and mount the volume control potentiometer, pilot light socket, and terminal strip.

Wire the 120 v. power circuit, following this up with the heater circuit. Although one side of the filament circuit is connected to ground, it is so grounded at only one point. All connections, including the grounded side, are actually made with wire in the audio circuit. This is to avoid circulating heater currents in the chassis which might induce hum into these sensitive circuits.

Wire the rest of the audio circuits, beginning with the 6V6 push-pull stage and working backwards. The same grounding procedure is used as in the heater circuit.

For the sake of neatness, try to keep all power supply (B+, heater leads, and grounds) together in cable form. But keep the sensitive grid and plate leads by themselves, for best results. Watch polarity on electrolytic capacitors.

When all other power supply and audio circuitry have been completed (up to but not



Top view of FM receiver with component call-out.

Bottom view of receiver chassis.

including the discriminator circuit) recheck the wiring carefully against the diagrams and install and wire the power transformer and filter choke. Next make some preliminary tests.

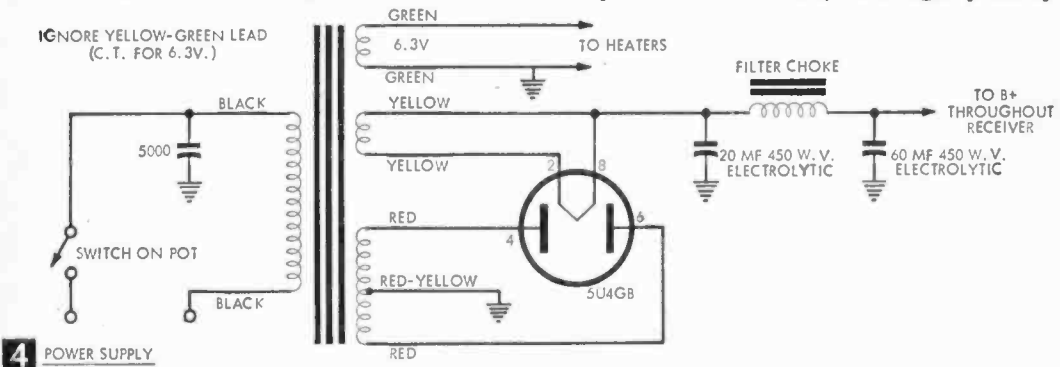
First, measure the resistance from the positive side of the last filter capacitor in the power supply to ground, using a radio serviceman's ohmmeter. The resistance here should be greater than ten thousand ohms. (If it is not, then a short from B+ to ground exists, and must be cleared. Look for solder dribbles between socket lugs or to the chassis, bare wires touching chassis, etc. The ohmmeter will be a big help in running this down.)

Connect the line cord to the line terminals on the strip. Plug in all audio amplifier tubes and turn on switch. All tubes should heat up. This checks out the heater circuit.

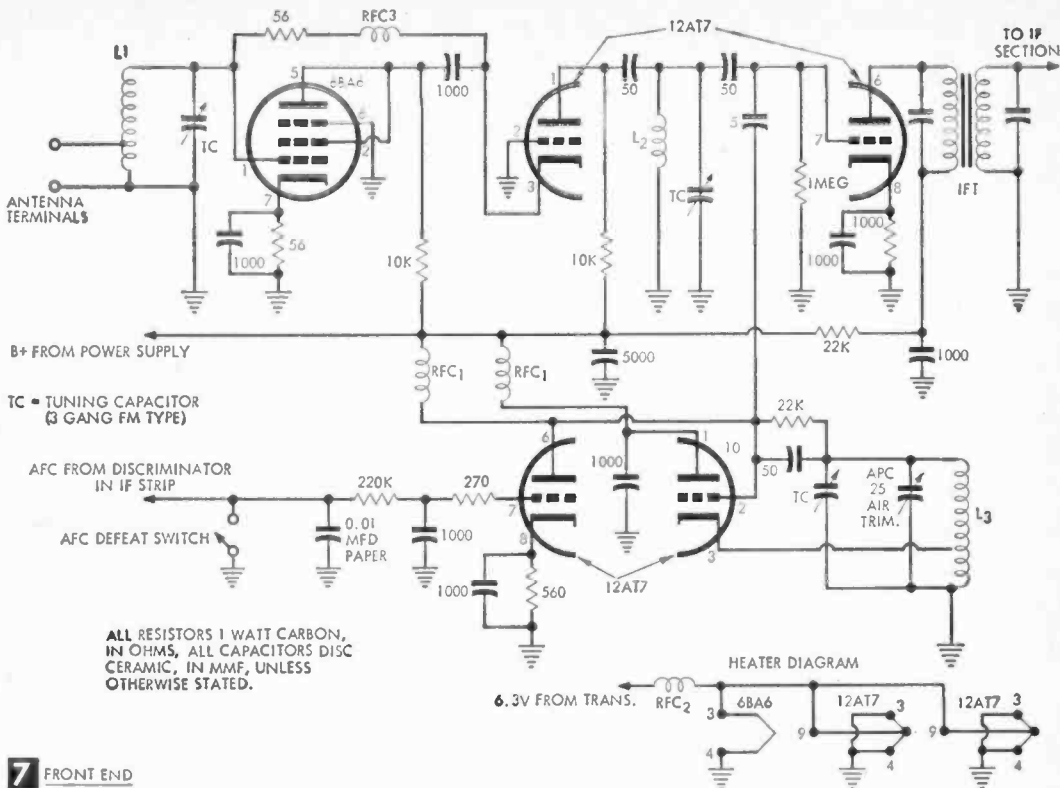
Connect a loudspeaker to the speaker terminals; for the present this may be any speaker capable of handling the ten watts, or

so, of audio power output, but a really good speaker should be available for final listening. Turn down the volume control, but keep power on. Then plug in the 5U4GB rectifier tube. Its filament should glow, but the plates should remain dark. Be alert for any signs of sparking or overheating. If any resistors overheat, shut off power, and look for the short or wiring mistake that is causing it. With power on, and volume control turned down, there should be only a very slightly audible hum from the speaker, if anything at all.

Cautiously turn up the volume control and touch your finger to the presently unconnected hot side of the pot. A definite growly click should emerge from the speaker. If nothing such as this occurs, run down the stage that is causing trouble by touching a screwdriver, held by the metal shaft, to each control grid (grid #1 in the case of a tetrode or pentode), and keeping the other hand in the pocket. A definite, although possibly



4 POWER SUPPLY



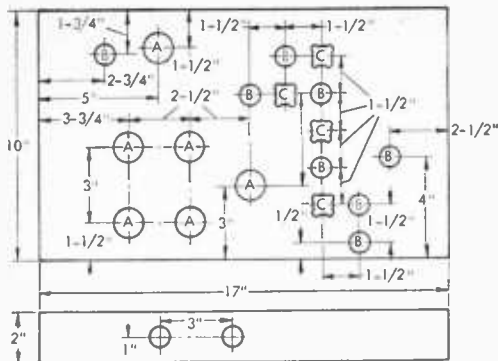
justment screw for the front section *only*, and remove the mica trimmer from this section with diagonal pliers. This section is to be the oscillator section, and the APC-25 air

capacitor is to be used for the oscillator trimmer.

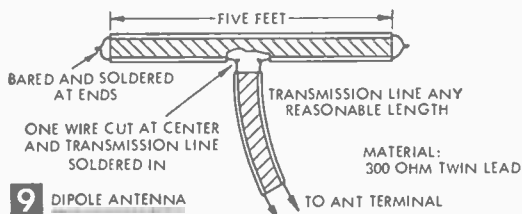
The coils are wound from #14 tinned copper wire, as described in the coil table. When

MATERIALS LIST—FM RECEIVER

No. Req.	Description	No. Req.	Description
1	2 x 17 x 10" aluminum chassis panel, to fit builder's purpose. We used sheet of acrylic plastic, 1/8 x 9 1/2 x 18"	1	150 ohm, 10 watt wire wound resistor (Ohmite)
1	tuning dial (National type BM or other)	5	1 watt carbon resistors as follows:
1	bar knob, to fit 1/4" shaft	2	68 ohm
1	power transformer (Stancor type PC-8405)	1	2.2K
1	filter choke (Stancor type C-1001)	1	1K
1	500K tapped potentiometer with switch (IRC type Q18-133X)	6	10K
6	octal tube sockets (Amphenol type MIP)	1	270 ohm
3	7-pin miniature sockets, with shields to fit 6BA6 tubes (Amphenol)	5	22K
2	7-pin miniature sockets (Amphenol)	1	47K
2	9-pin miniature sockets (Amphenol)	1	68K
1	output transformer (Triad type S-31A)	10	100K
1	power line cord and plug	1	150K
1	6-terminal Cinch-Jones barrier terminal strip	1	220K
1	6-v. pilot light and socket (Dialco type 510 "Jewel")	4	1 megohm (including forms for filament chokes, RFC ₂)
1	6-v. pilot lamp, #47	7	disc type ceramic capacitors as follows:
Tubes as follows:		6	5000 mmf
1	5U4GB	1	1000 mmf
2	6V6	3	50 mmf
1	6SN7	1	10 mmf
1	6CS	2	100 mmf
1	6SK7	1	2 mmf
1	6AL5	1	600 w.v. paper capacitors (tubular) as follows:
4	6BA6	1	0.05 mf
2	12A7	5	0.10 mf
3	Miller type 1451 interstage FM i.f. transformers	2	0.25 mf
1	Miller type 1452 discriminator transformer	1	450 w.v. Mallory electrolytics type TC as follows:
1	Miller type 1461 3 gang FM tuning capacitor	1	60 mf
2	Ohmite Z-50 r.f. chokes (RFC ₁) 7 microhenry	2	20 mf
1	Ohmite Z-144 r.f. choke (RFC ₂)	1	10 mf
1	2.5 millihenry r.f. choke (RFC ₃) National	1	high quality loudspeaker (at least 8" dia.)
1	Hammarlund type APC-25 air trimmer capacitor, 25 mmf max.	1	machine screws and nuts, solder, #24 dcc magnet wire, hook-up wire, 1, 2 and 3 point insulated tie points, soldering lugs, 3/8" rubber grommet, materials for dipole antenna, #14 tinned wire.



8 CHASSIS LAYOUT
 A = 1-3/16" HOLE PUNCHED
 B = 3/4" HOLE PUNCHED
 C = 3/4" HOLE PUNCHED AND FILLED



9 DIPOLE ANTENNA

wiring-in the coils, keep the leads short, and separate the r.f. and mixer coils; in the author's receiver, the mixer coil was mounted above, the r.f. coil below the chassis. If this is not done, the r.f. amplifier may oscillate. The coils should be mounted firmly, using insulated tie-points if necessary to prevent vibration. Note that the mixer and r.f. coils have an inside diameter of $\frac{1}{4}$ in., the oscillator coil is twice the diameter, or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. This is because the oscillator constantly operates 10.7 mc below the frequency to which the receiver is tuned. When all wiring is done, insert the r.f. mixer, and oscillator tubes into their sockets, but leave power off.

Screw the r.f. and mixer trimmers all the way in, then back-out about $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns. Set the oscillator APC trimmer to about $\frac{1}{3}$ maximum capacity. Now, using the grid-dip meter, adjust the coils, by squeezing or separating turns, until the various circuits have the following tuning ranges as the tuning capacitor is rotated:

Oscillator: 77.3 to 97.3 mc.

Mixer and r.f. (both same): 88 to 108 mc.

A slightly greater tuning range is not disadvantageous here. Now, carefully re-check all wiring, being particularly alert for solder-glob shorts between and around those pesky little miniature socket lugs. When everything appears correct, insert all tubes, connect speaker, and apply power. Connect a good, high dipole or TV antenna to the antenna terminals. Turn up volume, and tune across the dial. The tuning range of the receiver will probably not be correct, because grid-dip meters are seldom highly accurate.

TABLE A—COIL DATA

Coil No.	Form	No. turns and winding info.	Tuning range (grid dip meter)
L ₁	Air wound	3 turns #14 bare $\frac{1}{4}$ " I.D. tapped $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns from ground end	88 to 108 mc as tuning cap, rotated
L ₂	Air wound	3 turns #14 bare $\frac{1}{4}$ " I.D.	88 to 108 mc as tuning cap, rotated
L ₃	Air wound	4 turns #14 bare $\frac{1}{2}$ " I.D. tapped one turn from ground end	77.3 to 97.3 mc as tuning cap, rotated
RFC ₂	1 meg 1 watt resistor	25 turns #24 dcc close wound on resistor body, or Ohmite Z-144 r.f. choke (RFC ₃)	Filament chokes! (Resonant frequency not critical).

Correct the tuning range by adjusting the APC-25 oscillator trimmer. Adjust the mixer and r.f. trimmers on tuning capacitor for strongest reception on the weakest signal you hear.

The author used as a panel a $\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ -in. acrylic plastic sheet (Rohm and Haas Corp., with representatives in most large cities). Also, the author used a small National type BM dial, which he happened to have on hand, and which serves very well; if you prefer a fancier dial, one of these along with mounting instructions is available from Newark Electric Co., Allied Radio, or similar radio jobbing firms.

A window beneath the 0-100 precalibrated scale allows frequency calibrations to appear; these may be carefully marked with pencil or pen opposite the appropriate dial setting.

A final complete alignment upon the finished, operating set by an experienced technician will cost little, and pay dividends in improved performance.

Although not specifically included in this article, there is sufficient room up the chassis to install a phono preamplifier for record reproduction. Connect a suitable preamplifier, through a 220K resistor, to the point marked "P" in the audio schematic. (The phono pre-amp will have to contain the volume and phono frequency compensation controls within itself, however.)

Heathkit, and others, sell highly satisfactory speaker-enclosure systems at reasonable prices. The author uses an old Jensen Coaxial in a home-built, bass-reflex enclosure.

Use a good antenna, too. An outdoor TV antenna, or even a dipole strung along the ridgepole of your attic (Fig. 9) will provide good reception in most instances. If you live in an apartment and cannot erect an outdoor dipole, at least use a rabbit-ears as high above ground as you can. Don't fool with built-in or other line-cord antennas; they're the bunk, we've found. Give this set at least as good an antenna as you use with your TV set, and it will deliver the goods.

Exclusive of cabinetry and the loudspeaker, total cost of this project is about \$75.



TV Booster Improves FM

A few adjustments and now this booster works fine with the author's Heathkit FM tuner. The booster turns on automatically with the FM, and daughter retunes only when a peak boost is needed.

GOOD FM reception is no problem if you live close to a transmitter. This idea is intended for suburbanites, fringe area listeners 50 to 100 miles from a station, and for those who live in shadow areas, hilly country, and in other spots where FM coverage is poor.

Only a screwdriver and a few "by ear" adjustments are needed to adapt a common TV booster to FM use. Because many parts of the country are now serviced by new local TV stations, boosters are rapidly becoming obsolete, and you can often pick them up for as little as \$3 in resale shops or from TV servicemen.

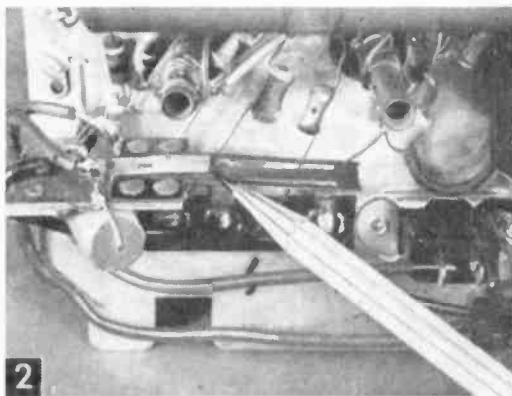
Using the booster shown in Fig. 1, these improvements resulted: 1. Four borderline stations were boosted to "very good". 2. Five formerly inaudible stations were boosted to an evening listening level. 3. All other stations within range improved in reception, both day and night. 4. The listenable range of the receiver extended out beyond 100 miles, and at times stations 200 miles away and more were heard working only with an ordinary antenna 21 ft. above ground level.

Of course, a booster cannot create good signals out of fading or sporadic FM transmission. But it can increase your enjoyment of regularly received weak stations since it eliminates distortion produced in many receivers when they are forced to overcome the limiting threshold of many FM receivers.

Your best bet for buying a discarded TV booster would be a TV shop that has been in business for more than a few years. During that time, most of these shops have accumulated a small stock of the boosters, and they usually are glad to sell them for a few dollars. *But be sure to avoid the single-channel types, and those that will not tune chan-*

A discarded TV booster is the answer for improving your FM -- a good idea for DX fans too

By JOSEPH R. NOONAN



The pencil tip points to the thermal element of the booster's automatic switch. When line current passes through, the strip bends to close the contacts.

nels 2 through 6 continuously. Since the FM band lies just above TV channel 6, you need the simple type of booster circuit that has a plug tuning feature. The booster in Fig. 1 is an Alliance model AB-3. However, Bogen, Regency, and Jerrold also produced similar boosters that will work the same way.

Only Two Adjustments are Needed. First, your booster probably has a thermal switch which turns power on automatically when the

TV switch is on (Fig. 2). When line current passes through the thermal element it warms, and bends to close the contacts. These switches are designed for TV set wattages, so if your FM unit draws over 140 watts you'll be able to simply plug it in, and it will work just like the TV set. However, if your FM draws between 100 and 140 watts, you'll need to adjust the contact points with a screwdriver until your FM wattage will operate the thermal switch. Below 100 watts, these adjustments become critical, so if your FM is in the 50- to 100-watt bracket, simply close the booster contacts permanently and install a line switch on the booster.

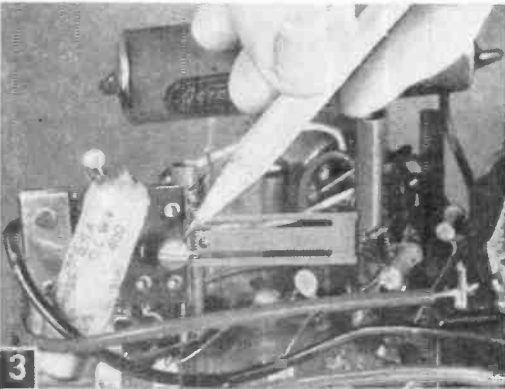
Your Second Adjustment is Tuning. Attach your FM antenna to the booster antenna terminals with twin line. TV antennas can be used with good results on FM, but don't at-

tach both a TV set and the booster simultaneously to one antenna without using a set coupler, or a loss in signal strength will result. You can also attach a booster to an antenna extension outlet, though there is some danger of boosting interference picked up by the extension system if it is large or passes near appliances and other sources of interference.

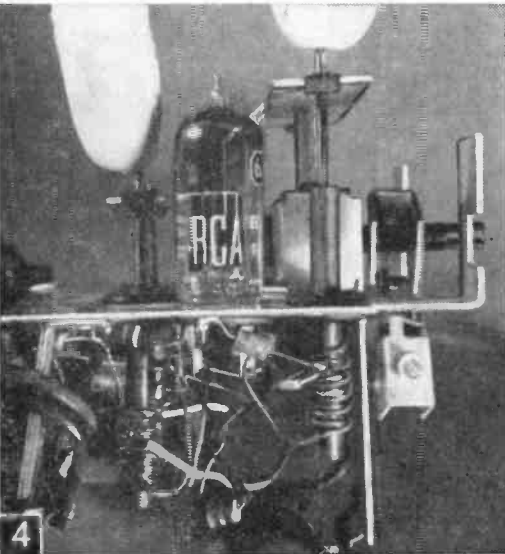
Now connect your FM set to the booster and adjust the booster tuning knob to the highest point that it will tune on channel 6. Tune the FM to a station near the 88-mc end of the dial. Next rock the booster tuning knob and watch the mechanical tuning linkage inside—you'll see several screw-adjustable slugs moving in and out of coils. To determine which slugs to adjust, examine the coils and select the pair with the most turns of wire. With the station tuned in, slowly unscrew (out of the coil) first one slug and then the other until you obtain the best signal.

Next turn the channel selector toward channels 4 and 5 until the signal weakens, and then repeat the slug tuning step to obtain maximum signal strength. Ear-tuning for volume is fine, but if your FM has an eye or tuning meter, it will help you. Now tune the FM to a station near 108 mc, and adjust the booster channel selector for maximum signal. If station is not boosted fully, even with your channel knob as high as 6, unscrew the slugs slightly until you get maximum boost. But do not unscrew the slugs more than necessary, since the booster circuit could be unstable.

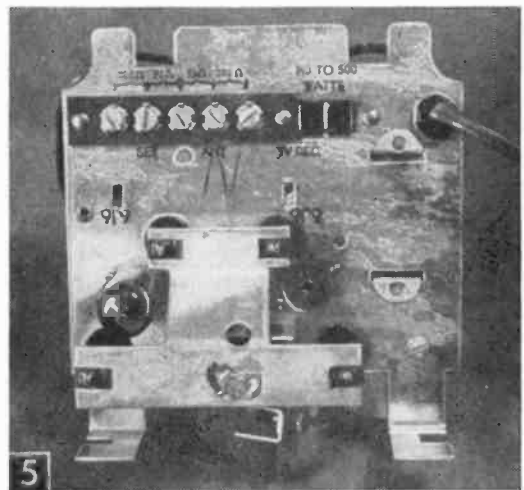
With adjustments completed, you should now notice a signal gain on any station, but for maximum boost of any one, fine-tune with the channel selector knob.



Adjust this screw to lower the thermal switch to operate with the lower wattage of your FM set.



These are the screws that adjust the tuning slugs within the coils.



Top view of booster chassis shows receptacle at the top for the TV, or FM power cord. The empty tube socket is part of the channel 7-13 section not needed for operation as an FM booster.

Adapter Cures Plugitis

Build this unique adapter for only \$3 and you can instantly connect over 60 combinations . . . you'll never be without the right plug, jack or cable

By ART TRAUFFER

WHATS more annoying than being unable to cross-connect speakers, tape recorders, Hi-Fi or test equipment that just happens to come equipped with non-matching jacks and plugs?

There are dozens of simple adapters on the market, but you'd need one of each to cover every kind of connection. This adapter solves the problem. It's always handy—you won't be likely to misplace it, and it also permits instant connection of wire leads

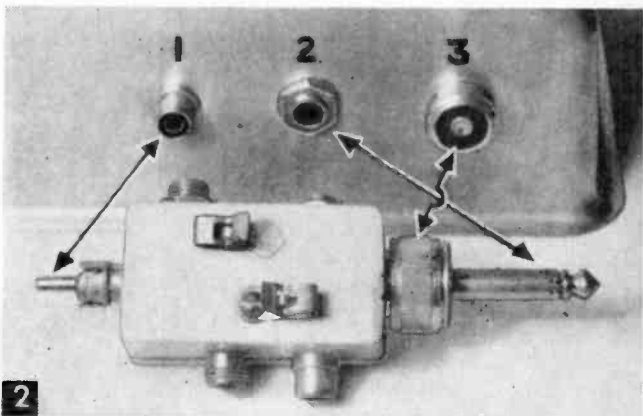
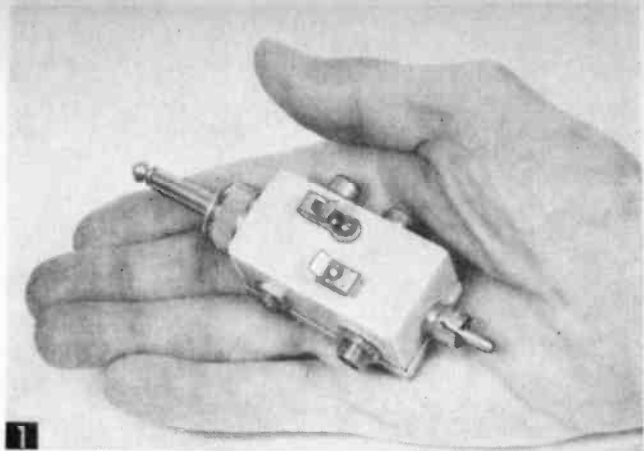
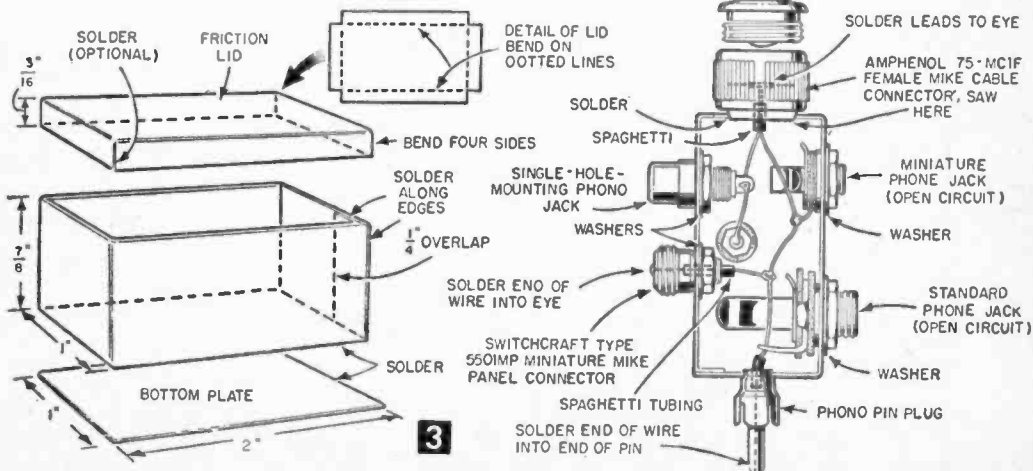
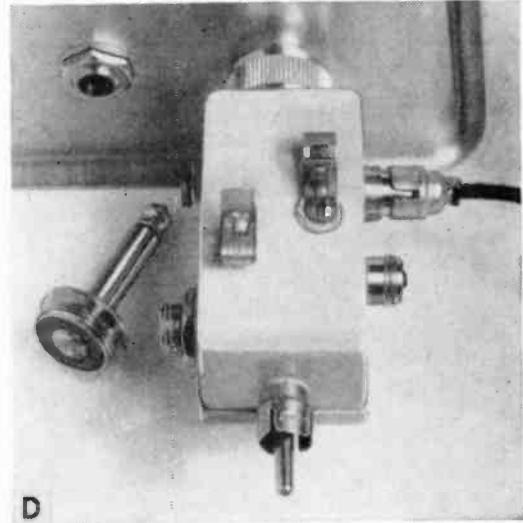
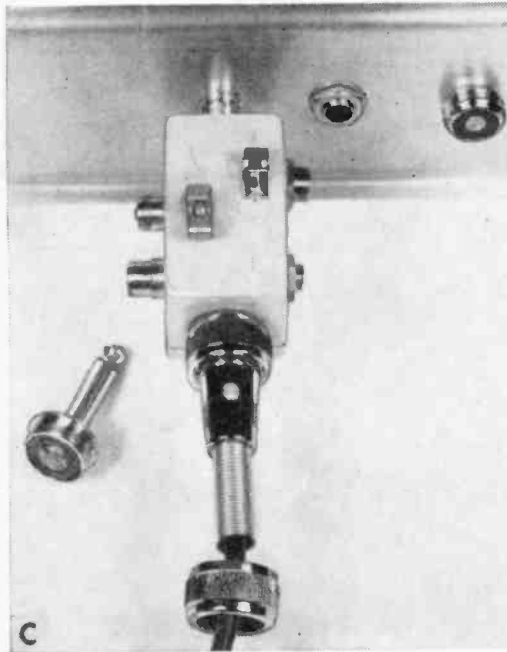
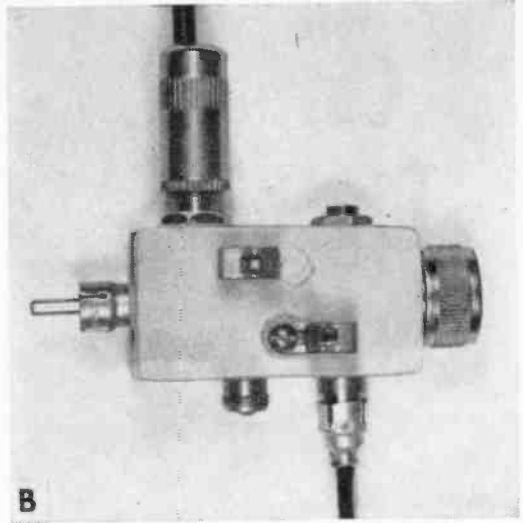
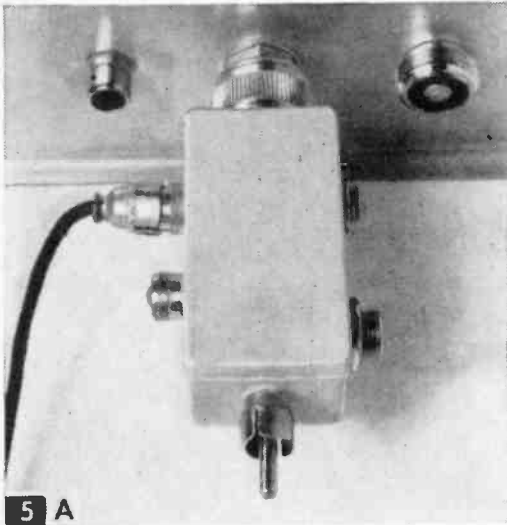


Fig. 1. This adapter fits almost every termination you'll ever see on Hi-Fi, audio and test equipment. You can make the case of sheet metal, or buy a commercial box. Fig. 2. Here's how the adapter fits three common types of chassis mounted jacks.





Typical connections: A. Phono pin plug to standard phone jack. B. Standard phone plug to phono pin plug. C. Mike cable connector to phono jack. Phone plug at left is removed from adapter to receive connector. D. Phono pin plug to mike chassis unit.

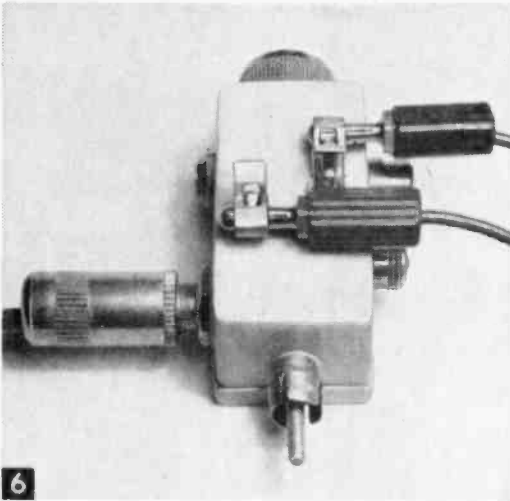
and probes of test instruments as in Fig. 6.

Make the Case of sheet metal. The 2 x 1 x 7/8-in. box in Fig. 3 was bent from a sheet of 16-oz. copper, an easy metal to work. Sheet steel or brass of similar thickness would serve as well, but avoid aluminum because of the difficulty in soldering the ground connections. You can't use plastic, since the case acts as a shield to prevent hum when the adapter is connected into very high gain amplifier circuits. If you're close to a surplus store you may be able to find a military connector box of the right size, or you could also order the metal box listed under mate-

rials, provided that you improvise brackets to hold the cover.

A quick way to make the box is to saw a wooden block that just fits inside. The block should be equal to the outside dimensions minus double the metal thickness. Held in a vise, the block will make it easy to get perfect corner bends.

Mount the Parts Next. Dimensions are not shown because spacing isn't critical, and the hole sizes will vary with different brands of connectors. Use locknuts on each connector except the two end plugs which are soldered directly into the holes. Mount both size 15



Fahnestock clips on the bottom make it handy to connect leads feeding to extra speakers, meters or temporary lines.

Fahnestock clips on the bottom (Fig. 2). Solder one directly to the container. Insulate the other one by mounting it in fiber shoulder-washers with the 6-32 x 1/4-in. screw and nut (Fig. 4). None of the parts should be mounted on the removable lid.

Wire the Connectors in parallel. Soldering should be perfect on each joint. The ground,

MATERIALS LIST—ADAPTER PLUG

No. Req.	Size and Description
1	phone plug adapter, Amphenol #75-MC1P (NE #39F003 \$.48)*
1	female mike connector, Amphenol 75-MC1F (NE #39F000 \$.44)
1	single hole-mounting phono Jack, Switchcraft #3501FR (NE #39F686 \$.23)
1	miniature open circuit phone Jack, Switchcraft #41 (NE #39F744 \$.23)
1	miniature mike panel connector, Switchcraft #5501MP (NE #39F778 \$.21)
1	standard open-circuit phone jack (NE #39F782 \$.23)
1	phono pin plug, Cinch Jones #13A (NE #39F796 \$.04)
2	#15 size Fahnestock clips (NE #28F562 10 for \$.20)
1	6/32 x 1/4" RH machine screw and nut
6"	bare copper hookup wire and spaghetti to cover
1	3 x 7" piece 16 ounce sheet copper for making case

Note: LMB #M0-12 miniature box chassis (NE #91F1100) 2 x 1 1/4 x 1" can be used in place of hand made case, but requires improvised brackets.

* NE numbers refer to catalog, Newark Electronics Corp., 223 W. Madison, Chicago 6, Ill.

or chassis side of all the connectors is automatically tied together by the metal container, which also doubles as a shield. A coat of grey spray enamel will give the unit a professional touch.

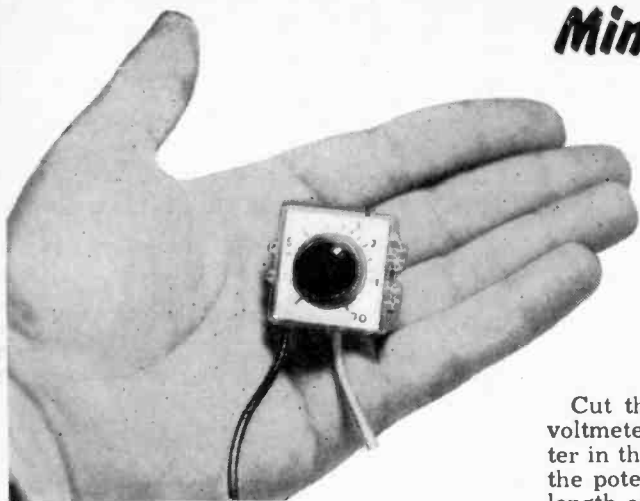
A pair of 5-way binding posts could be used in place of the Fahnestock clips. However, these clips will take not only plain wire leads, but also phone cord tips, spade lugs, alligator clips and banana plugs as in Fig. 6.



"All that work, and channel 9 is the only one that comes in."

Miniature Voltmeter Costs less than a buck

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.



Front view of the completed unit.

THIS little voltmeter will fit the most limited budget, as it costs less than a dollar to build. You can build it in about fifteen minutes.

The small size tempted me to call it the world's smallest voltmeter, but such a statement always evokes a challenge. In any event, the dimensions are only $\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and I don't know of a smaller voltmeter than that.

Front and back views of the unit are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The circuit is shown in Fig. 3. The plastic case is the type that is used to package pins and small costume jewelry.

Construction. To construct the miniature voltmeter, make a starter hole for the potentiometer (R1) with a heated ice pick on the center line with reference to one edge and $\frac{1}{16}$ in. off the center line with reference to a perpendicular edge. Enlarge the hole to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. dia. with a taper reamer. The plastic case cracks easily, so patience will pay off.

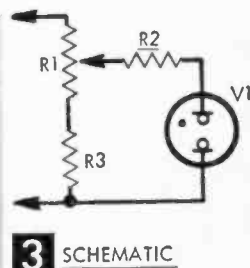
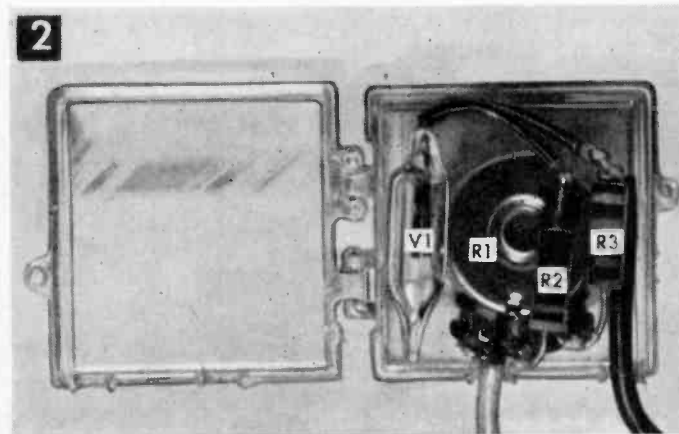
Cut the resistor leads short and wire the voltmeter before you mount the potentiometer in the case. The entire unit assembles on the potentiometer. Shaft should be cut to a length of $\frac{1}{4}$ in., either before or after wiring is completed. Place the portion of the shaft to be discarded in the vise for sawing. The leads are pieces of #20 stranded hook-up wire equipped with Mueller minigator clips.

Place a 1 x 1-in. paper face on the front of the instrument. The potentiometer hex nut holds it in place. Fasten the knob. You will use the set screw as a reference mark for calibration. Connect the voltmeter across a calibrated variable power supply, or use a variable power supply and a voltmeter for calibration. Turn the potentiometer slowly until the neon lamp goes from the off to the on state. (The lamp may be viewed from the side of

MATERIALS LIST—MINIATURE VOLTMETER

Desig.	Description
R3	100K, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt carbon resistor (10%)
R1	1000K miniature volume control potentiometer (Lafayette)
R2	4700K, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt carbon resistor (10%)
V1	NE-2 neon bulb miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185) $\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " plastic case two minigator clips (Mueller 30)

Rear view of the miniature voltmeter with case open and parts called out.



3 SCHEMATIC

the case.) Stop turning and mark this point with the indicated voltage. I chose to calibrate the lowest voltage which the instrument could measure (70 v.), and increments of 50 v. from 100 to 550 v.

The case edges may be cemented together for increased ruggedness.

To measure a voltage, simply clip the instrument to the circuit and rotate the pot until the lamp turns on. The voltage is read from the scale. Range and accuracy are limited, of course, but small size, portability, ruggedness and low cost make this voltmeter ideal for many applications.

How It Works. The potentiometer R1 and the resistor R3 form a voltage divider. R3 was

added in series with R1 to stretch the rotational range of the potentiometer.

The neon bulb V1 will glow when a suitably high voltage is applied to it. Since a neon bulb exhibits negative resistance when it glows, current flow can become excessive if a limiting resistor is not provided. R2 has a value of 4.7M and limits current through the bulb to a very low value.

A given combination of R2 and V1 will cause V1 to start to glow at a definite voltage when voltage is increased from a very low value. The voltage divider consisting of R1 and R3 is simply calibrated for the values of voltage at the input which correspond to R2-V1 voltage for given settings of R1.

Amateur Radio Anagram

Here is an anagram puzzle that is a challenge to your knowledge of ham lingo, abbreviations and Q-signals.

If you can slice through the "QRN" (difficult clues)

and work this puzzle without aid from a fellow ham, you have met the challenge fair and square, and won. Obviously you aren't a lid! Solution is on page 48.

By JOHN A. COMSTOCK

ACROSS

- 1) Frequency (abbr).
- 4) Ungrounded antenna.
- 6) A narrow band system of FM broadcasting.
- 8) #.
- 9) Radio inspector.
- 10) Distance.
- 11) A number of milliamperes.
- 12) Unnecessary radiation put out by a key.
- 13) End of message.
- 17) What ac voltage does in a capacitive circuit.
- 18) Telegraphy via radio.
- 20) Expression of gratitude.
- 22) Laughter.
- 23) Old timer.
- 24) Inductance-capacitance ratio.
- 28) Type of oscillator circuit utilizing a pentode.
- 30) Folks of all ages become ham radio operators.
- 32) Unit of current flow.
- 33) Not later.
- 34) A type of coil.
- 35) Text.
- 37) Magnetic potential difference.
- 38) Call, closing.
- 39) Check.
- 40) All after.
- 41) Unit of wavelength.
- 44) A division of the radio spectrum.
- 46) Radiotelephony safety signal.
- 47) Nothing doing.

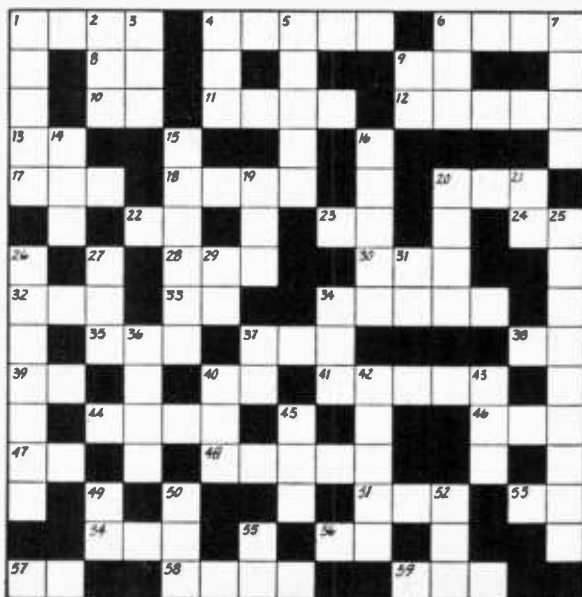
- 48) Before you to transmit, you should listen in on the frequency to avoid interfering with other stations.
- 51) A ham's pride and joy.
- 53) Word after.
- 54) Conversation.
- 56) Go ahead.
- 57) Here.
- 58) A particular electron tube element.

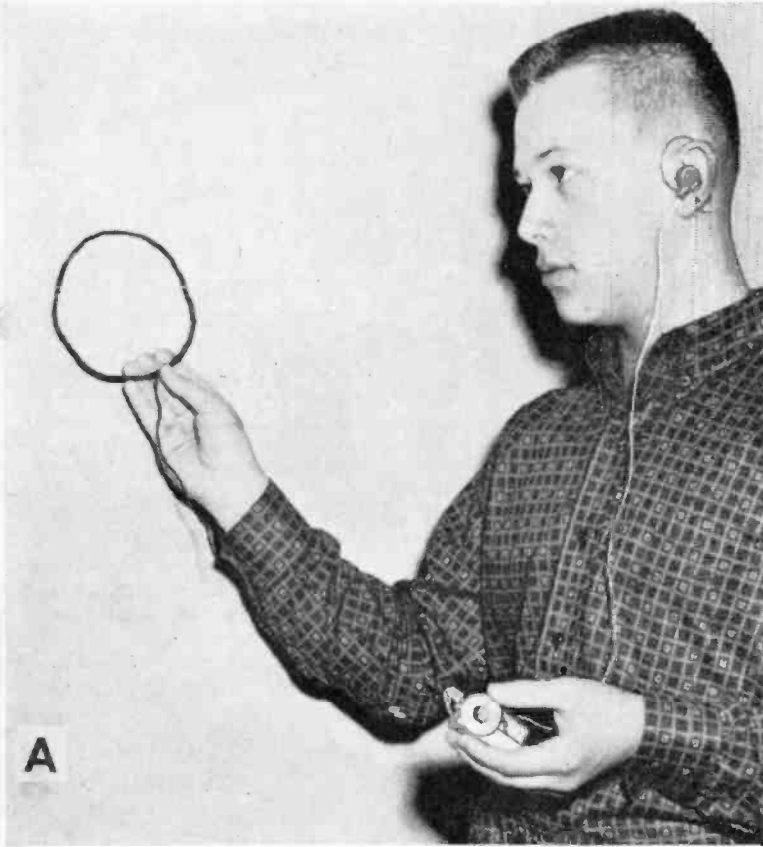
- 59) What is causing the present interference?

DOWN

- 1) A transmitter stage of amplification.
- 2) V.A.
- 3) When will you call again?
- 4) Amateur radio operator.
- 5) Hams are often called upon to messages.

- 6) Nothing.
- 7) If you work phone, you talk into one.
- 9) Resistance-capacitance circuit.
- 14) Alternating current that has been rectified.
- 15) To point an antenna for maximum signal transmission or reception.
- 16) A jumper cord sometimes used by hams.
- 18) More than one ham.
- 20) A resonant circuit.
- 21) Reactance of an inductor.
- 25) Type of directional antenna.
- 26) A type of antenna grounded through a coil.
- 27) Repeat.
- 29) Telegraphy.
- 31) Unmodulated, unkeyed, cw.
- 34) Call for me.
- 36) Crystal.
- 37) One-thousandth of the unit of current.
- 40) Address.
- 42) A class of amateur license.
- 43) Number of revolutions made in a minute.
- 45) Are you calling me?
- 49) Indication of a request.
- 50) A ham shack's record book.
- 52) Ground.
- 55) A type of filter circuit the shape of a certain Greek letter.





This tiny metal locator is sensitive enough to detect a pipe buried 3 in. deep in a wall. You adjust the oscillator control on the box (left hand) while you guide the loop with your right. Battery and complete detector circuit are housed in the tiny box.

the volume, were selected as practical demonstrations to show you, step by step, how to make your own printed circuits.

Now you can take advantage of an up-to-the-minute technique to miniaturize radios, ham gear, portable electronic gadgetry and test instruments. To make the printed circuit, you simply clip out the template which we've furnished. You use this template as a negative over a sheet of pre-sensitized circuit board. Several minutes of light make the exposure. Develop the board and etch.

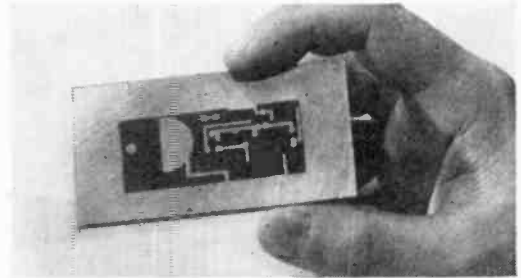
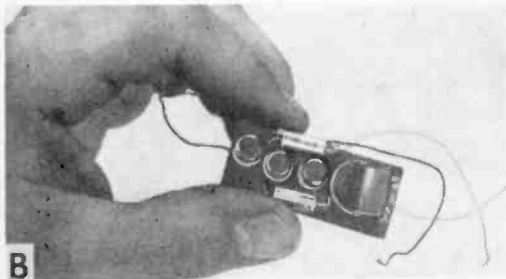
The process is fast, clean and inexpensive. You don't need a lab or photo darkroom, and you can adapt the process to making any kind of circuit, or, for that matter, to making metal nameplates, plaques, or ornamental jewelry. Besides the size reduction feature, printed circuits offer you clean layout of parts, ruggedness, fast assembly and extremely low cost.

PRINTED CIRCUITS

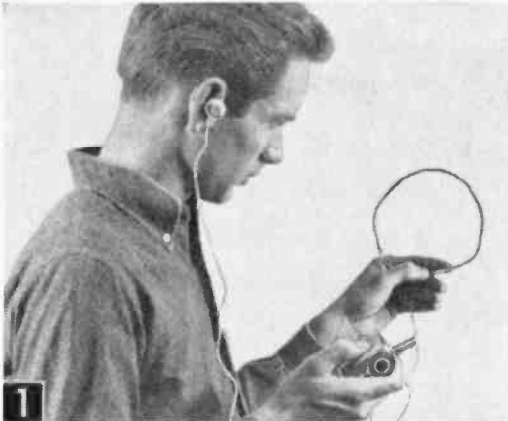
... the easy way

TWO miniaturized projects, a metal locator that's probably the smallest ever built and a tiny amplifier that will boost the signal of a mike or crystal radio to 100 times

plaques, or ornamental jewelry. Besides the size reduction feature, printed circuits offer you clean layout of parts, ruggedness, fast assembly and extremely low cost.

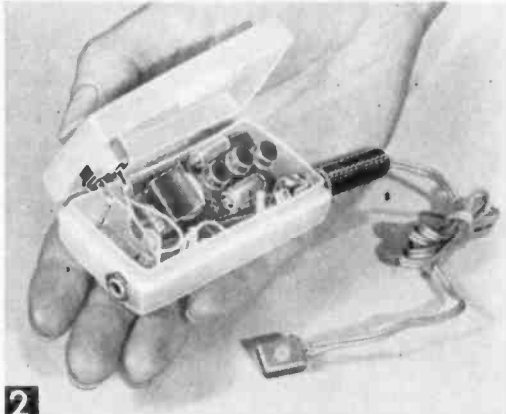


The complete 3-transistor amplifier and battery (left) is tiny enough to hide in a shirt pocket. You can use it as an emergency hearing aid, a crystal set booster or sound pickup. Connected to the metal detector, it will increase the range. After etching, the printed circuit board looks like this photo (right). Everything you need to make the board is supplied in an inexpensive kit, and it takes less than a half hour to expose, develop and etch the board.



1

To use the metal detector, simply adjust the control knob until you hear a tone. Then, as the sense coil approaches metal, you'll hear a change in the pitch of the sound.

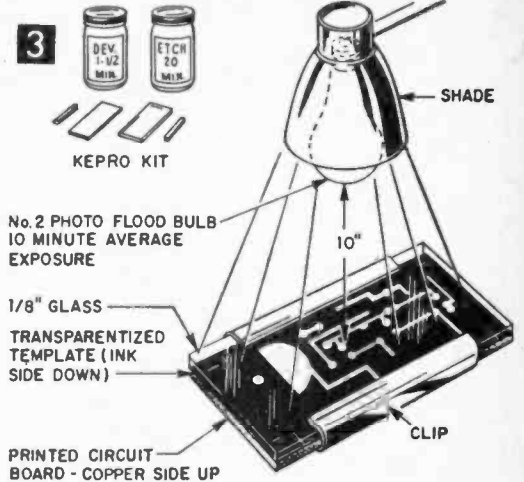


2

The complete amplifier with rechargeable battery fits into this 1½ x 2½-in. box, with plenty of room to spare. The special hearing aid microphone is only ½ in. long.

Full size paper templates are the negatives for exposing printed circuit boards that build two unusual projects; an ultra-miniature metal locator, and a tiny 3-transistor amplifier that can be used as a mike line booster, sound detector, or mechanic's stethoscope.

The simple 4-step P-C technique described in this article can be used to build many dif-



An exposure guide comes along with the printed circuit kit. Time and temperature of developer and etch steps are not critical.

ferent miniature electronic projects as well as to make ornamental plaques, nameplates and dials. A special \$2 kit (listed under Materials) includes 3-light sensitized printed circuit boards, contact glass, clamps and the two liquids required, developer and etchant.

Step 1. Choose one of the three printed circuit templates (Figs. 5, 6, 7) and cut along the corner guide lines. You'll notice that the templates are printed on one side only. Apply Kit-Koa transparentizing agent (see Materials List) to the back of the paper with a tuft of cotton. Work above an absorbent paper towel. Allow to dry for a half hour in open air. With gentle heat from a lamp,

Space in these columns reserved for templates appearing on next page.



4

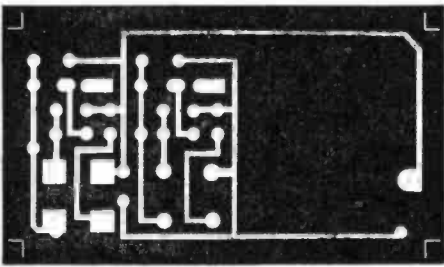
While developing, gently shake the bottle occasionally. Too vigorous an action can damage the board's surface which is soft at this time.

you can cut this time down to a few minutes.

Step 2. Exposure. Now place the paper negative, ink side facing down, on the pre-sensitized board with the glass and the clips included in the kit (Fig. 3). If you've decided to buy the materials separately, you can improvise a printing frame with glass and spring-type clothespins. The laminate board comes wrapped in light-tight aluminum foil, but it's much less light-sensitive than photopaper. A darkroom is not needed; just keep away from sunlight and bright room lights.

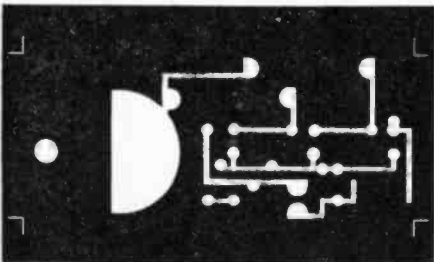
5

Metal Locator template.



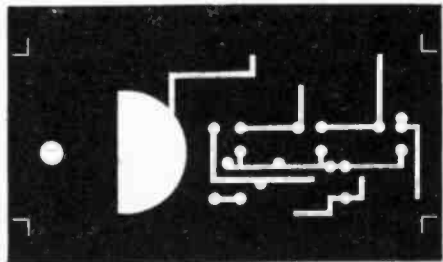
6

Mini-Amp template (for ordinary resistors).



7

Mini-Amp template for painted resistors (see text).



Expose about 10 minutes, with a #2 photo-flood light (Fig. 3) 10 inches away. Over-exposure will tend to harden the surface of the board through the magazine ink, and it will not develop right.

Step 3. Develop Immediately. Simply place the board in the kit's developing solution bottle for 1½ minutes, shaking gently to keep the board covered with liquid (Fig. 4). Throughout these steps, do not touch the surface of the board, as a fingerprint can cause spots. Developer temperature and timing is not as critical as in photography. Simply work at normal room temperatures between 70° and 80°F and you'll avoid problems. Also, keep away from sunlight and bright lamps until the 1½-minute development time is completed. Then lift the board out of the bottle with a tweezer to avoid fingerprinting the surface, and fan dry by waving gently in the air for a few moments. Held at a slant, you ought to be able to see a faint image of your circuit on the copper surface.

Step 4. Etching Is Done the same way. The liquid is corrosive, so avoid spilling and wash immediately if it gets on the fingers. Cover the bottle tightly and shake gently about once a minute for approximately 20 minutes. During the etching, you can work in full light and it won't hurt to take the board out of the bottle for a quick look. The copper circuit design should be shiny, while the rest begins to oxidize and etch away. As the etching nears completion, inspect the board by looking through the back against a strong light. You should see a solid circuit silhouette, a reverse, or negative of the template used. If the open spaces are not fully cleared, continue etching a while longer.

With etching completed, wash the board under a faucet and dry with paper towels. Then scrub the board gently with a fine cleanser such as Ajax to polish off the tough film of photo resist on the circuit lines that prevented them from being etched.

Cut the Board to Size with a fine toothed jig saw. Another way to trim this material is to score a cut line deeply with a sharp craft knife, and then break in a vise. If you try this technique, practice first with scrap board.

Drill the Circuit Holes from the copper side with a hand drill and bit that just fits the diameter of your lead wires. Mark the hole centers first with a sharp center punch, and back the board with a piece of flat hard wood or plastic to keep the laminated base from punching out on back. Then take a slightly larger drill and smooth the burred edges on both sides.

Building the Metal Detector. Wind the sensing coil (Fig. 8) on any form that will give you a 5½ to 6-in. dia. loop. Label a 3-in. starting lead #1, and wind 100 turns of the #32 enameled wire ending in lead #2. Label another lead #3, wind 25 turns in the same direction and finish with lead #4. Tape the entire coil for protection with your numbered leads left out. Then make up the 3-ft., 4-conductor cable color, coding the wires to identify the leads. When you solder the connections, scrape the tiny copper wires gently and pre-tin, avoiding excessive heating.

Wind the Fixed Coil on a miniature printed circuit coil form. First turn the slug all the way in with a plastic screw driver. Cut part of the coil form away with a very sharp knife allowing a ⅜-in. winding space (Fig. 9). Now carefully scrape ½-in. of the insulation from the end of the #38 wire and solder to the #1 lug on the coil form. Jumble wind 400 turns on the coil form. Then bare a spot on the wire without breaking it, and use it to wind about 3 turns around #2 lug. Solder and clip the wire.

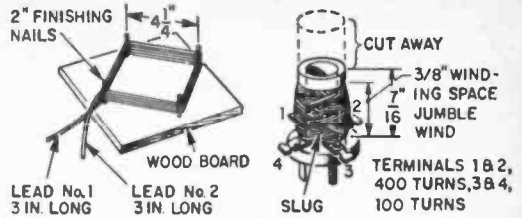
Next, add a secondary, wound in the same direction, but with 100 turns of wire—starting from #3 lug and finishing at #4 lug.

Soldering the P-C Board is easy, but you must use a small iron, the right solder, the right tip, and a heat sink to avoid damaging transistors, diode, and other small parts. Feed the four legs of the fixed coil through the holes from the plain side of the board and force it as close to the board as possible and solder.

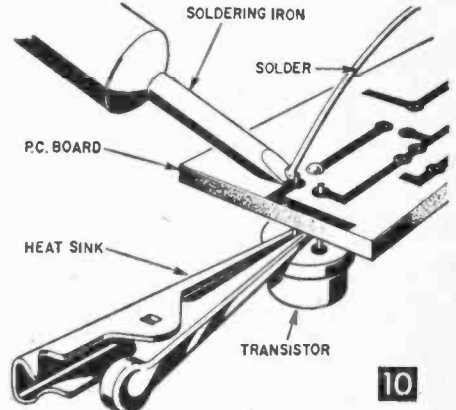
Install the transistors allowing enough lead between part and board for the heat sink (Fig. 10). Clip should be left on for 1 minute after soldering each joint. Use the same method with clip for the capacitors. Gently bend one resistor lead (Fig. 11) and insert both leads through the board at the same time. Resistors can be pushed flush, but get that iron off the lead as soon as the solder takes. Tie in your sensing coil leads, and the board is done.

The Metal Locator Case is a clear poly box (Fig. 13). Install the phone jack, bending the lugs toward the rear of the case. The front lug supports the circuit board, while the other one is for the phone jack lead.

Cut the side holes with a sharp knife. Work slowly so you won't split the plastic. Cut the capacitor lugs down so only ¼-in. extends past the front. Solder two 1½-in. leads to



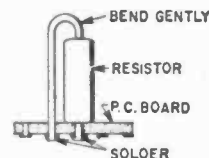
8 WINDING SENSE COIL **9** WINDING FIXED COIL



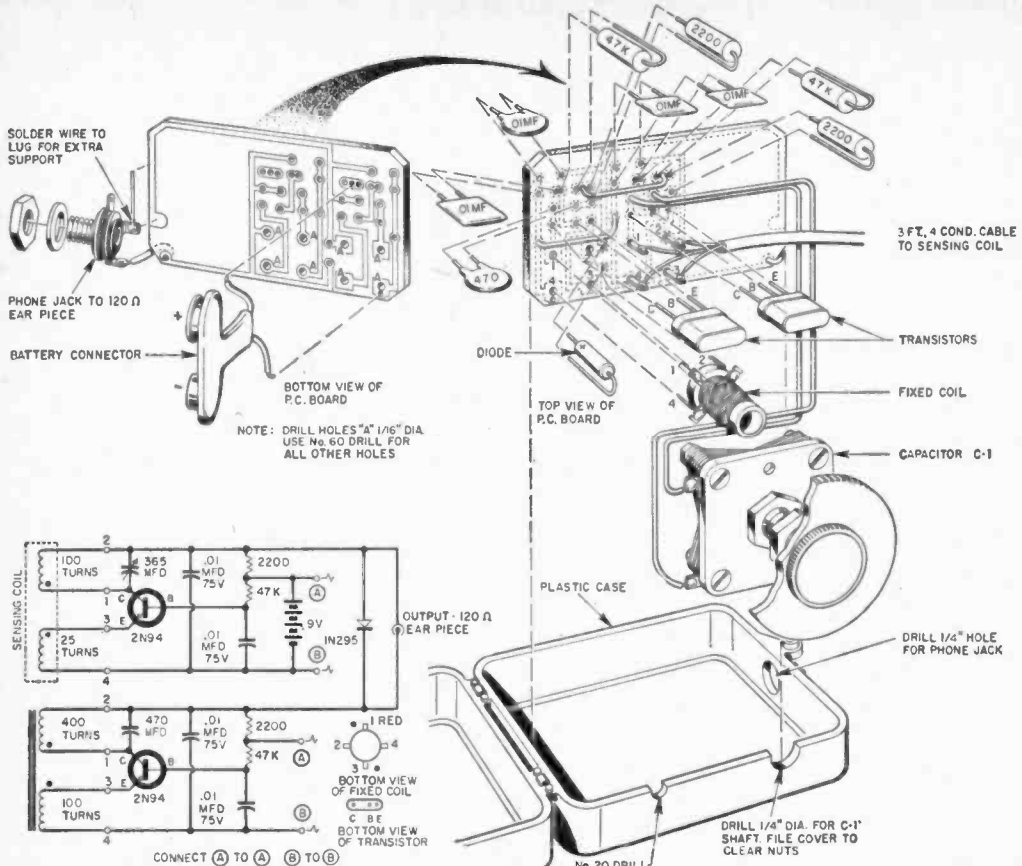
Try to solder without a heat sink and you'll burn up the transistor. Here's a heat sink made by filing down the teeth of a copper Minigator #33C clip. It carries away a lot of heat for its tiny size. A recommended soldering pencil is the Ungar type 776, with a #1235 heater and type 333 chisel point. The 18 ga. Ersin Multicore printed circuit solder is smaller than ordinary electronic solder, and is designed for miniature work.

these short lugs. Then insert the capacitor leads through the right board holes and solder. Slide the board into place in the case, with the circuit facing away from the capacitor. Adjust the lug nearest the case to fit against the copper area marked for it on the circuit board, and solder. This connects to the phone jack, as well as supporting the board. Add the dial, and battery and you're ready to use the unit.

The Detector Operates like its bigger vacuum tube brothers, but with less sensitivity because of the tiny size. It has two oscillators, one running at a fixed frequency around 150 kc, while the other tunes via the variable



11 RESISTOR MOUNTING METHOD



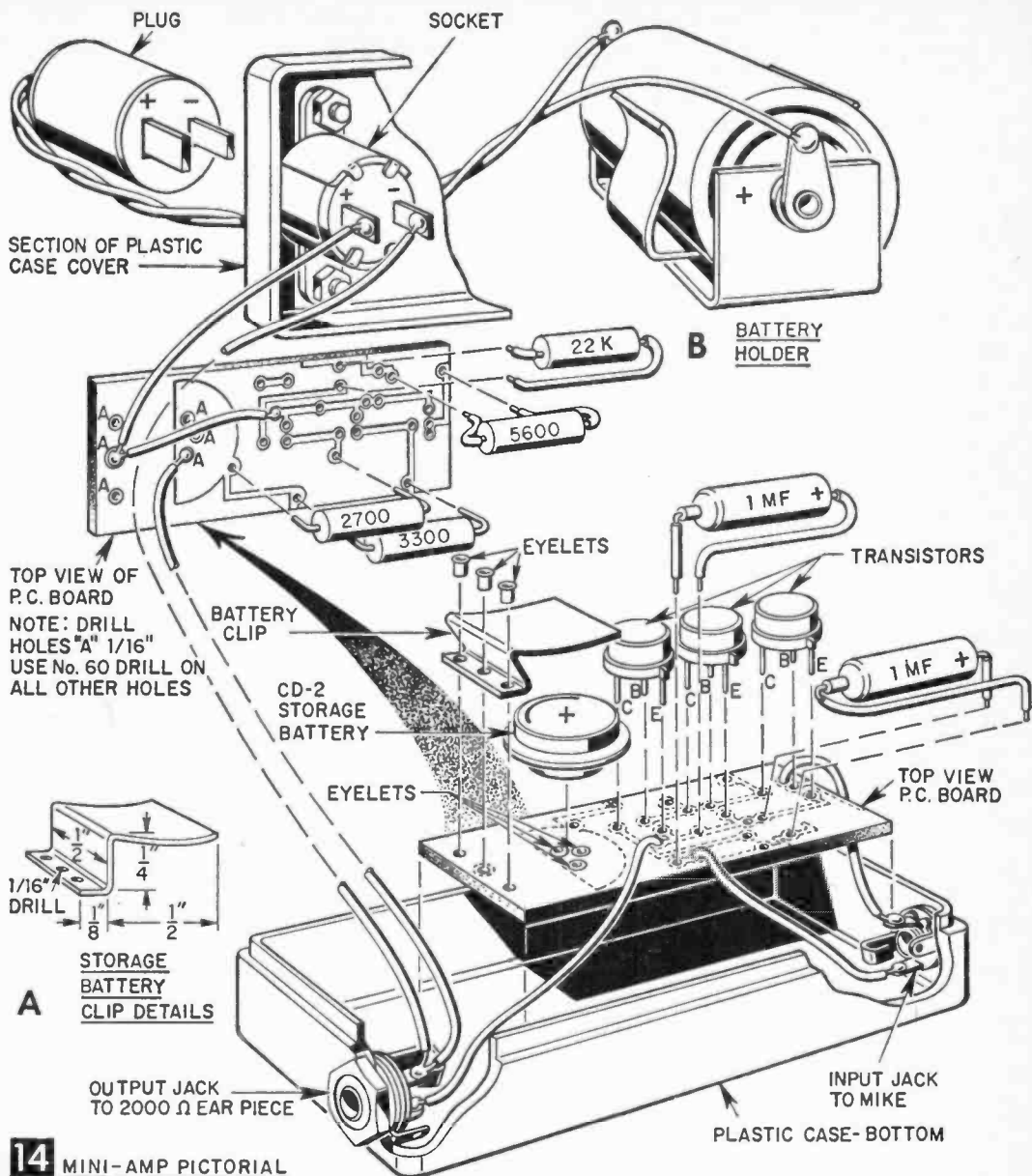
12 METAL LOCATOR SCHEMATIC

16 METAL LOCATOR PICTORIAL

MATERIALS LIST

No. Req.	Size and Description
1	SM-1 Kepro P-C Introductory Kit incl. 3 pcs. 1 3/8 x 3" sensitized laminate board, 4 oz. dev., 4 oz. etch, glass, clamps, instructions. Available \$2 postpaid. Keil Engineering Products, 6833 Manchester St., St. Louis 10, Mo. (These items are stocked in larger sizes by Allied Radio.)
1	2-oz. bottle transparentizing agent. Available 75¢ postpaid. Kit Koa Distributors, 184 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.
METAL LOCATOR	
1	120 ohm earpiece (Allied #59J124)
1	battery connector, Cinch-Jones Type 5D (Allied #54J037)
1	coil form, Cambridge Thermionic SPC-1A-4L (Lafayette #C0-302)
2	2N94 transistors
1	1N295 diode
4	.01 mfd. 75v capacitors (Lafayette #C-612)
1	C1 470 mfd. disc capacitor (Lafayette #C-601)
1	plastic case 2 1/8 x 1 5/8 x 1 in. (Lafayette #MS-156)
1	365 mfd. variable capacitor (Lafayette #MS-445)
2	47K 1/2-watt resistors
2	2200 ohm 1/2-watt resistors
1	subminiature plug and jack set (Lafayette MS-370)
1	9-volt battery (Burgess 2U6 or equivalent)
1/4 lb.	plain enameled magnet wire #32 (Lafayette WR-86)
1/4 lb.	plain enameled magnet wire #38 (Lafayette WR-92)
3 ft.	Belden type #8444, 4 conductor cable
1	S1-33, 3 x 3" Kepro light sensitized laminate (Allied #43N636)
1	E-1PT Kepro etching solution (Allied #43N648)
1	D-1PT Kepro developing solution (Allied #43N647)

No. Req.	Size and Description
1	2000 ohm earpiece (Allied #59J134)
1	CD-2 Burgess nickel-cadmium battery (Allied #79J728)
2	1 mfd. 6 V Barco capacitors or equivalent Lafayette #CG-125)
3	Lafayette SP-146 transistors
1	microphone of your choice. (Knowles AY-1451 hearing aid mike, 4000 ohm (3/8 x 1/2 x 1/8" case), or equal, contact mike (optional) Lafayette #PA-35 crystal type.
2	subminiature plug and jack sets (Lafayette #MS-370)
1	Cinch Jones plug P-302-CCT (Allied #40H802) for charger
1	Cinch Jones socket S-302-AB (Allied #40H880) for charger
1	Keystone battery clip #175 (Allied #54J040) to fit standard flashlight battery for charger
1	2 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 3/4" plastic hardware box, or cosmetic case
1	Kepro P-C board kit or separate items listed above
1	#SA-2 Micro-Circuits painted resistor kit, available to our readers only. Contains silver circuit paint, resistance paint, brushes, instructions, \$2.24 postpaid, Micro-Circuits Company, New Buffalo, Michigan*
*If preferred, you may substitute the following resistors for the painted resistor technique.	
1	5600 ohm 1/2-watt resistor
1	3300 ohm 1/2-watt resistor
1	2700 ohm 1/2-watt resistor
1	22K 1/2-watt resistor
*Special printed circuit and painted resistor kits listed are available only from mfrs. All other items available Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill., or Lafayette Electronics, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.	



14 MINI-AMP PICTORIAL

capacitor. The two frequencies are beat (mixed) by the IN295 diode, and this produces the two original frequencies, the sum of the two frequencies, and the difference of the two.

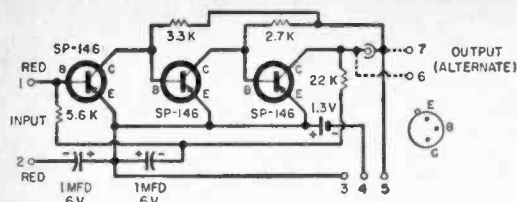
The difference frequency does the job. When there's no difference in the frequencies, no sound is heard in the earphone, but if they differ by a few cycles, a tone comes through. You get the change either by varying the capacitor, or by bringing a metal object near the sense coil. Ferrous objects increase the coil inductance, while non-ferrous materials decrease it.

So to operate, adjust C1 until you hear a pleasant tone in the earpiece. Run the coil

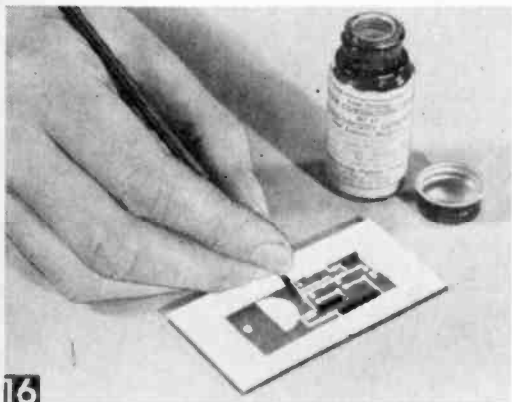
over the wall, floor, etc., and listen for a change in pitch. Repeat a few times to be sure you have the right spot . . . and that's it.

Mini-Amp Construction. The templates give you a choice of two ways to build the unit: for regular resistors, use Fig. 6 negative; for painted resistors use Fig. 7. If you decide to use ordinary resistors, expose, develop, and etch the board as described above, and mount the parts as in Fig. 13.

Painted Resistors are easily applied by means of a special kit offered by Microcircuits Company especially for our readers. A good ohmmeter is essential. Clean the resistor P-C leads on the board, and outline the resistor rectangles with a sharp scribe. Follow in-



15 MINI-AMP SCHEMATIC



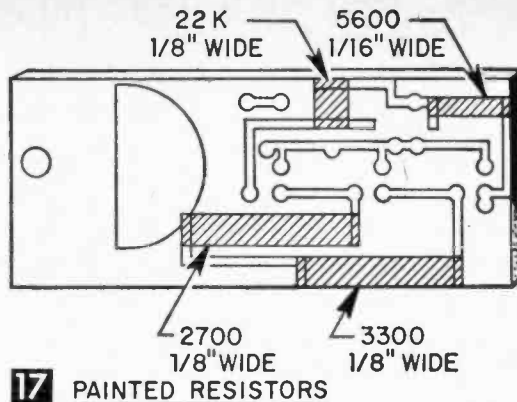
16 The four black strips are the painted resistors. In the second step, you paint over the ends with conductive silver lacquer to adjust the ohmage down to the circuit values.

structions packed with the kit . . . it's very important to stir the resistance paint with the stick, and then close the bottle and shake about 50 times to properly blend the paint.

Then using the brush, paint a single heavy coating (Fig. 16). Dry 30 minutes and immediately wipe the brush and clean in lacquer thinner. Then bake the board in a kitchen oven for ½ hour, with the temperature set at about 175 degrees. The resistors should look dull black, with no blisters or bubbles.

Check with an ohmmeter; if the value is low, scrape the surface with a razor blade or fine sandpaper to reduce thickness (see Microcircuit's instruction sheet). If it's high, you simply shorten the resistor leads by painting silver from one or both ends over the resistor surface (Fig. 17). Re-heat the board 10-15 minutes in the oven before you check the resistance with your ohmmeter. A little practice and you can get any resistance value you need quickly.

Amplifier Construction is similar to the metal detector. Bend the storage battery clip from a piece of sheet copper as in Fig. 14A. You can make the case from a plastic lipstick box. A single dry cell (Fig. 14B) charges the nickel cadmium battery. The tiny hearing aid mike can be installed in a salvaged ball-point case to make a mechanic's stethoscope for checking motors, vibration, etc. Or you can use the amp as a sensitivity booster with the



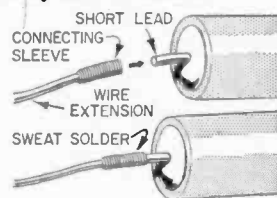
17 PAINTED RESISTORS

metal detector. The mike also works well with small funnels and cones as a long distance sound pick-up. Holding it against a wall, you'll be able to hear water running in pipes and even sounds coming through from the next room.

Designing Your Own Printed Circuit. Following methods described, you can make your own P-C circuits simply by making an india ink negative like Figs. 5, 6, 7 on translucent drafting paper. To solve circuit routing problems and avoid dead ends, make a perfect mockup first on a piece of cardboard actually checking the parts in position. The light-sensitive photo resist board we have shown is only one of the many ways to make a P-C. For example, Kepro supplies mechanical negative, and also tapes, and liquid etch resists that you apply directly to the board.

Extending Component Leads

- After the same components have been soldered into several different experimental circuits which then have been dismantled, the length of the leads gradually becomes shorter until the parts are no longer



usable. You can extend such leads for further use by splicing on a 2-in. length of bare wire about the same diameter as the component lead. Wrap several turns of #22 or smaller bare wire tightly around the larger wire, near one end, to form a connecting sleeve. Scrape both wires clean or remove any enamel coating with solvent. Then push it up until it extends partly beyond the end of the wire. Insert the short component lead into the end of the sleeve and sweat-solder it, using resin sparingly. Grip the short lead with pliers during soldering to prevent overheating the component.—J. A. Comstock.



One Transistor Hi-Fi Tuner

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

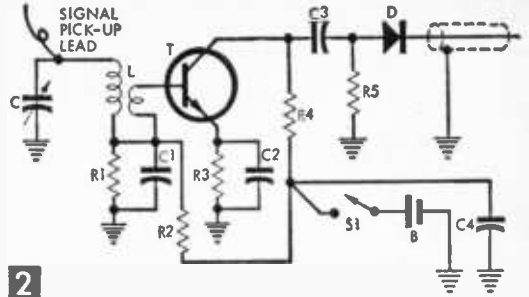
IF THE listener is within 25 miles of a radio station, a one transistor tuner will usually suffice to drive an amplifier. This tuner uses the components and case of the crystal tuner described in the article, "Crystal Tuner," page 83.

The one transistor tuner employs a GE 2N168A r.f. transistor. Capacitor C tunes the LC combination to station frequency, amplifying 500 times. The small turns part of the loop matches the coil to the transistor low input impedance. The transistor amplifies the signal and feeds it through capacitor C3 to diode D for detection.

Resistors R1 and R2 provide base bias for the transistor. R3 stabilizes the transistor against dc operating point shifts due to temperature changes. Resistors R4 and R5 load the transistor collector circuit. C1, C2 and C4 are bypasses in their respective circuits. C3 couples the amplifier radio frequency signal to diode D but prevents the transistor collector dc bias from affecting the diode.

If you haven't constructed the instrument described in the "Crystal Tuner" article, follow the construction steps outlined there. The only connections which must be unsoldered are the connections between the tap of the loop coil L and the diode D, and the connection of the lower end of coil L to the stator of tuning capacitor C.

Make 3 holes in the front of the case as in



2

Fig. 6. Use a heated ice pick to make the battery mounting holes and a starter hole for the switch mounting hole. Be careful not to crack the case. Enlarge the switch mounting hole with a taper reamer.

Bend the battery holder terminal lugs over as in Fig. 3 to make a series battery hook-up. Fill the battery contact eyelets with solder. Fasten the battery holder in the case. Be careful not to damage the ferrite loop coil leads in this and subsequent steps.

Cut the shaft of S1 to 3/8 in. Fasten the part of the shaft to be discarded in a vise, and use a hacksaw for cutting. Mount S1 on the case. Note that a miniature 10K volume control with switch is used, but that the volume control part of the unit is not connected into the circuit.

Next, solder the terminal strip to the back of the tuning capacitor frame. Use a very hot iron (100 watts or more). Mount R1, R2, R3, R4, C1, C2, C3 and T on the terminal strip using Figs. 2 and 3 for guidance. As a heat sink, grasp the transistor leads with pliers.

Connect the lower end (few turns side) of L to the base of T on the middle lug of the terminal strip. Connect the tap on L to the junction of R1, R2 and C1 (see Fig. 3). Connect the free end of C3, the free end of D and R5 together. Connect the other end of R5 to the common ground (capacitor frame).

Connect the tuner to your amplifier and try

MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTOR TUNER

In addition to parts listed for "Crystal Tuner," p. 83, the following are required to build the transistor tuner:

Desig.	Description
R3	470 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (10%)
R4	3.9 K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (10%)
R1, R5	10K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (10%)
R2	68K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor (10%)
C3	100 mml., 1000 v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague 5GA-T1)
C1	.01 mf., 50 v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague TG-S10)
C2, C4	.1 mf., 50 v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague TG-P10)
S1	SPST switch (Lafayette VC-28 volume control 10K and switch was used)
B	three 1.5 v. penlite cells (Burgess #7)
T	2N1086 transistor (General Electric) battery holder (Lafayette MS-169) five terminal tie down strip (Cinch-Jones 2005)

Parts may be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, N. Y.

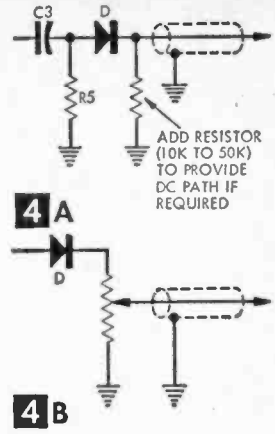
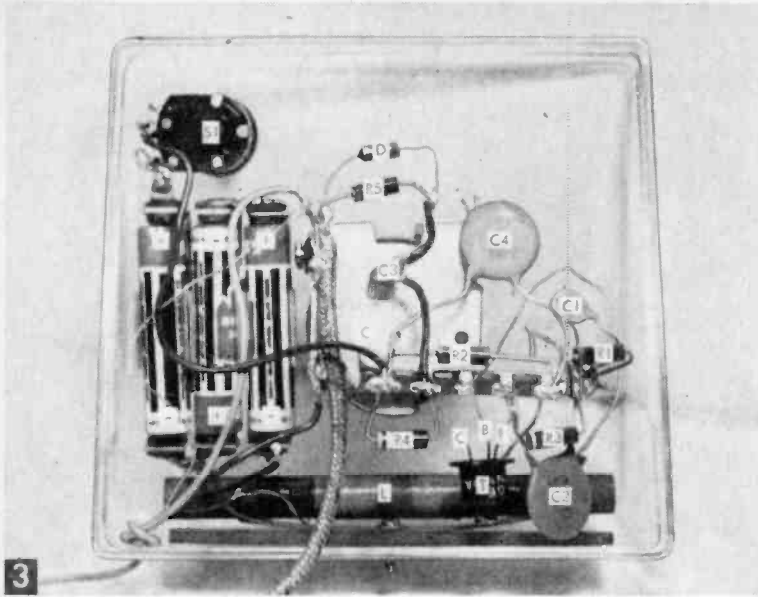
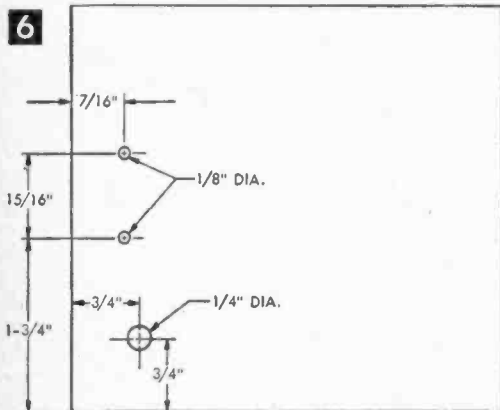
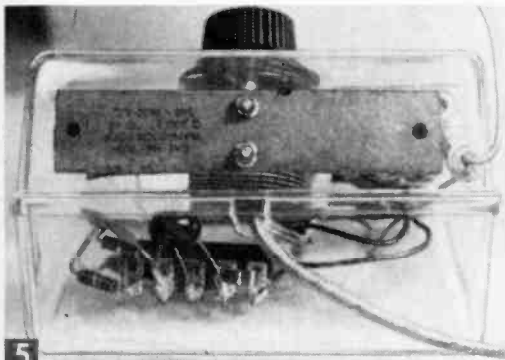


Fig. 3. Bottom view of tuner.

Fig. 5. Back view.



it out. In metropolitan areas you may have difficulty with one or more strong locals coming in under desired stations. Shortening the signal pick-up lead will help. A wave trap between the signal pick-up lead and the connec-

tion to C will be more effective. An outside antenna may be connected as described in the "Crystal Tuner" article to increase sensitivity of the tuner in areas remote from stations.

The tuner may be used as a receiver by substituting a phone jack for the phono plug. Reception is, of course, limited to what can be expected from a one transistor receiver without an amplifier. The article "Two Transistor Amplifier," page 47, describes the addition of an amplifier to convert this receiver into a high sensitivity headphone receiver with sufficient output to drive a loudspeaker if you're reasonably close to radio stations.

If the tuner is to be used with an amplifier which has a capacitor in series with the input lead, a dc path is required across the tuner output. Connect a resistor (any value between 10K and 50K) as in Fig. 4A. The volume control which carries S1 may be used to furnish this resistance. If your amplifier does not have a volume control, or if for some other reason you desire volume control on the tuner, connect the volume control which carries S1. Fig. 4B shows the arrangement.

Foil Aids Set Alignment

- To avoid interference, it is common practice to stop a superhet's oscillator before aligning the intermediate-frequency amplifiers. A simple way to do this is to wedge a piece of aluminum foil between the plates of the oscillator's tuning capacitor. When the dial is rotated, the foil between the rotor plates makes contact with the stator plates and "kills" the oscillator.

2 Transistor Amplifier

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

THIS amplifier, when installed in the tuner described on page 45, provides a receiver, or it may be used as a general purpose amplifier or as a small phono amplifier. The amplifier is built on a terminal tie-down strip.

Mount the components on the terminal strip as in Fig. 2. Note that the mounting shell forms a sixth terminal (ground common) and all of the resistors except one are soldered to the shell. Mount the transistors first. Don't shorten the transistor leads. Shorten resistor and C6 and C7 leads.

Solder all of the connections except those on the terminal to which T1 is connected. Grasp transistor leads with pliers while soldering, as a heat sink. Solder the ends of R7, R8 and R9 to the mounting shell of the tie-down strip.

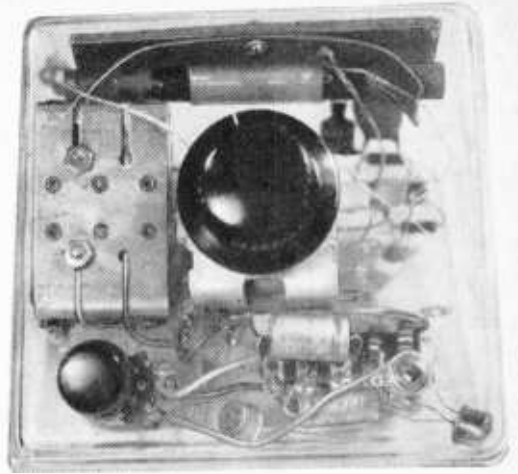
To install the amplifier in the tuner case to make a receiver, remove the back of the tuner case. Disconnect and remove the shielded output lead. Connect the free diode lead to the high side of the volume control. Make a 1/4-in. dia. hole for the phone jack. See Fig. 1 for location. Mount the phone jack. Use Figs. 1, 3 and 4 for guidance in subsequent steps.

Connect a lead from the low side of the volume control to the frame of the tuning capacitor. Connect another lead from the low side of the volume control to the phone jack shell connection terminal.

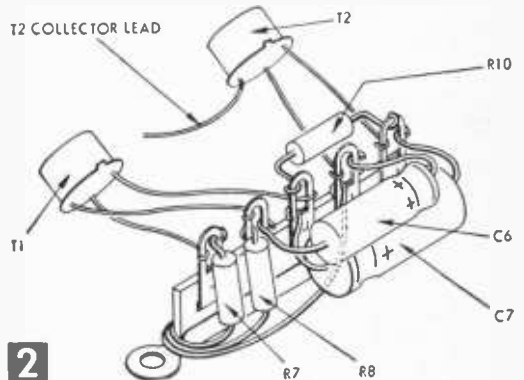
Bend the T2 end of the terminal strip mounting shell so that the amplifier will be inclined to the front of the case and then solder the amplifier assembly to the bottom of the tuning capacitor. You may have to reposition some parts when you do this. Be careful not to short against the phone jack. Connect the collector lead of T2 to the tip connection terminal on the phone jack.

Connect C8 from the on-off switch to the capacitor frame (+ to switch, - to capacitor frame). Disconnect the + power supply lead from the tuner terminal strip and connect it to the middle terminal of the amplifier strip. Connect R11 from the middle terminal of the amplifier terminal strip to the end terminal of the tuner strip where the + power lead was previously connected.

Connect the + lead of C5 to the junction



The amplifier combined with a tuner (see text) to form a receiver.



2

of T1 base and R7 on the terminal strip and connect the negative lead of C5 to the center terminal of the volume control.

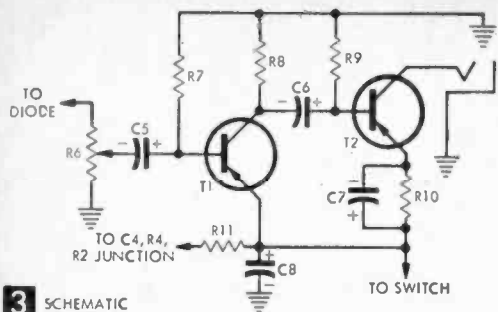
Position the transistors as in Fig. 4. Dress the transistor leads so they won't short. Place the back on the case.

Plug an earphone (500 to 1000 ohms impedance) into the phone jack. Or, a loudspeaker may be connected through a 500 ohm output transformer as in Fig. 5.

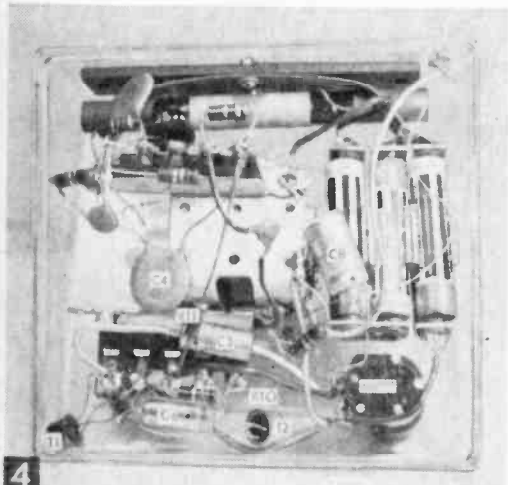
The sensitivity of the receiver can be increased by connecting a gimmick (a small capacitor made by twisting two short pieces of insulated wire together and connecting as in Fig. 6 between base and collector T). If you insert too much capacitance, the receiver will squeal. Tight twisting of the wires has the same effect as increasing length. An inch or two of wire is probably all you can use without causing oscillation.

If the receiver output has too much high frequency to suit you, you can reduce the highs by connecting a .01 to .1 mf capacitor across the phone jack.

The gain of the receiver and the power handling ability may also be increased by ex-



3 SCHEMATIC



Detail of amplifier mounting in case.

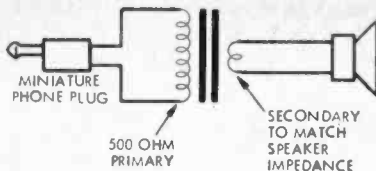
perimenting with changes in the value of R9. The value of R9 that is optimum depends on the transistor used. Any improvement that might be secured though will probably be small. In any event, R9 should not be less than 47K.

The signal enters the amplifier through C5 and is introduced to the base of T1. R7 and R8 establish dc biases for base and collector respectively. The signal is amplified by T1 and the output is transferred to T2 via C6.

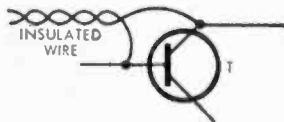
MATERIALS LIST—AMPLIFIER

Parts listed are parts required in addition to those listed in the "Crystal Tuner" and the "One-Transistor Hi-Fi Tuner" articles, if it is desired to use the amplifier as part of a receiver.

- | Design. | Description |
|--|--|
| R10 | 270 ohm 1/2-w carbon resistor, 10% |
| R11 | 1K 1/2-w carbon resistor, 10% |
| R8 | 10K 1/2-w carbon resistor, 10% |
| R9 | 100K 1/2-w carbon resistor, 10% |
| R7 | 270K 1/2-w carbon resistor, 10% |
| (R6 is the 10K control equipped with S1 which was obtained for the transistor tuner.) | |
| C5, C6 | 25 mf, 6 v Littl Lytic capacitor (Sprague TE-1091) |
| C7, C8 | 100 mfd, 6 v Littl Lytic capacitor (Sprague TE-1102) |
| T1 | pnp transistor (Raytheon 2N362) |
| T2 | pnp transistor (Raytheon 2N360 or 2N362) |
| | miniature phone jack (Lafayette MS282) |
| | 5-terminal strip (Cinch-Jones 2005) |
| Parts for this project may be obtained from Lafayette Radio
100 Sixth Avenue
New York 13, N.Y. | |



5



6

C6 prevents interaction between the bias on the collector of T1 and the bias on the base of T2. R10 biases the emitter of T2 and stabilizes this transistor. C7 bypasses audio around R10. Without C7 there would be a great loss of gain in this stage. The combination of C4 and R11 form a filter and isolating network between the r.f. stage and the audio amplifier stages.

Note that the collector load and base bias resistors in the amplifier return to ground and the emitter returns eventually end up on the + side of the battery, the reverse of the situation in the r.f. amplifier. The reason for this is that the r.f. amplifier transistor is npn while the audio transistors are pnp's.

Extending Selenium Rectifier Life

• A selenium rectifier's life is greatly shortened when it is mounted on a chassis in a poorly ventilated location. For this reason, when building electronics gear, choose a location for the selenium rectifier that's adequately ventilated. If circuit layout makes an on-the-top chassis mounting impractical, mount the rectifier where vent holes can be punched in the chassis around the component. Since heat rises, two or more large exhaust holes punched in the chassis directly over the top of the component are usually sufficient to drain off most of the damaging heat.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Solution to Amateur Radio Anagram, page 37.



WIRELESS BROADCASTER

Plays through Your Radio

It's really a tiny radio station and not illegal so long as the signal does not carry beyond your home

By THOMAS A. BLANCHARD

THIS little broadcast band oscillator picks up sound through the mike or a phono pickup. It's a lot of fun to play disk jockey at parties, and you can also use it to broadcast the sound portion (but not the picture signal) of interesting TV programs to any radio around the house.

Many of the parts for this project can be found in the surplus bins of electronic dealers, and some of the items can be salvaged from discarded superhet receivers. The chassis shown in Fig. 5 is a 5-in. wide x 5¾-



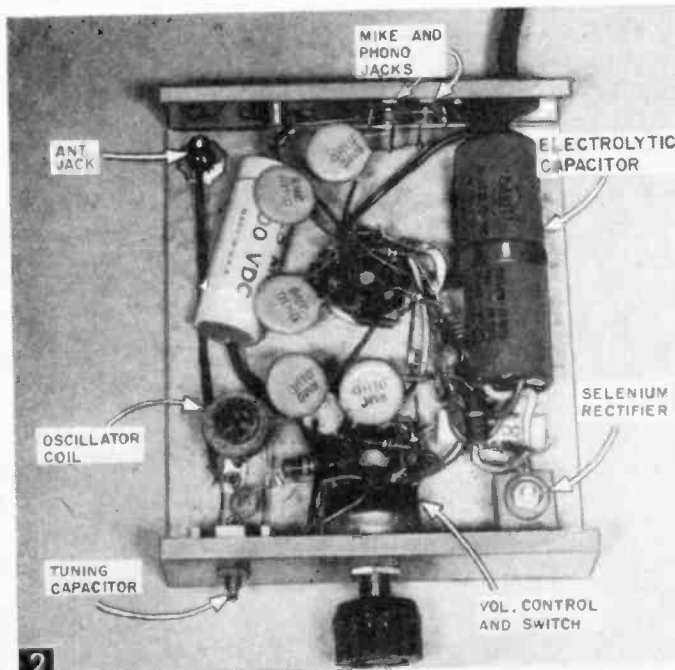
For real fun at parties, try playing "disk jockey." Both mike and phono pickup can be connected at once to the oscillator. For children's safety, insulate the chassis in a wood or plastic case to prevent shock.

in. long x 1½-in. deep radio utility box, but you can use any chassis of similar size. If the unit is to be used by young children, plan to eliminate shock hazard by enclosing the chassis in an insulated wood or plastic cabinet.

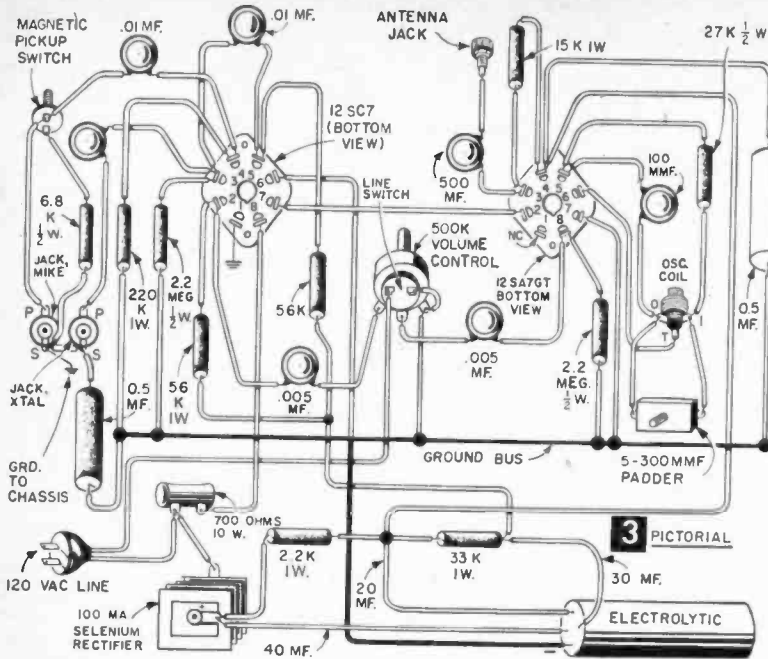
Start Construction by installing the tube sockets and controls on the chassis. Since the 12-volt tube filaments are wired in series, you'll need a suitable resistance to drop the 120-volt a-c line voltage down to 24-volts a-c. Use either a 10-watt 700 ohm wirewound resistor or a voltage drop line cord with built-in 700-ohm resistance.

While the circuit is the ac-dc type, the design provides a "floating" or isolated ground return. For this return bus, you can use a 2-lug tie strip, with both lugs connected together. Thus any part connected to the heavy lead in the pictorial (Fig. 4) can be tied to this strip.

The oscillator coil is the 3-wire Hartley type used in superhet radios. Coils made by



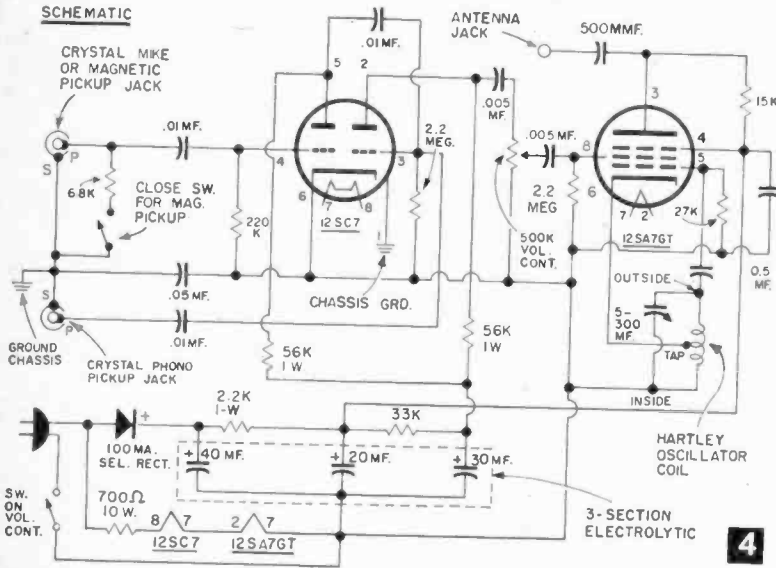
Parts layout is not critical, but avoid crowding parts in smaller chassis boxes.



**MATERIALS LIST—
WIRELESS BROADCASTER**

No. Req.	Size and Description
RESISTORS	
1	700 ohm, 10-watt wire wound (optional)
1	2.2K 1-watt
1	15K 1-watt
1	27K 1/2-watt
1	33K 1-watt
2	56K 1-watt
1	220K 1-watt
1	6.8K 1/2-watt (optional)
1	500K volume control with switch
2	2.2 meg. 1/2-watt
CAPACITORS	
1	100 mmf. disc ceramic
1	500 mmf. disc ceramic
2	.005 mfd. disc ceramic
3	.01 mfd. disc ceramic
1	.05 mfd. tubular capacitor
1	0.5 mfd. tubular capacitor
1	20-30-40 mfd. 3-section electrolytic 150 dcw
1	5-300 trimmer/padder capacitor (see text)
CHASSIS ITEMS	
1	12SA7GT tube (oscillator)
1	12SC7 metal tube, GE Ken Rad or equal (amplifier)
2	octal tube sockets
2	phono jacks
1	100 ma. selenium rectifier
1	Hartley standard broadcast band oscillator coil
1	plastic phone lip jack (antenna)
1	line cord and plug (optional) see text
1	S.P.S.T. toggle switch (optional) see text
1	5 1/2 x 5 x 1 1/2" chassis, or small radio utility box misc. mounting hardware, knob, hook-up-wire, mike

SCHEMATIC



added to give you two stages of amplification before the signal reaches the oscillator grid. For playing records with a crystal pickup, only half of the 12SC7 is needed in the simple voltage amplifier circuit, but when you are using a crystal mike or low impedance mike good results demand a pre-amp. You've got the extra punch in the re-

Miller, Stanwyck and Meissner are suitable. Some coils do not require the separate 100 mmf. capacitor shown in the circuit, since this capacity is obtained with a "floating" grid winding. This feature is indicated in manufacturers instruction sheets or in your electronic parts catalog.

How It Works. Unlike many two tube phono oscillators in which one tube is used merely as a rectifier, this circuit obtains its rectified voltage from a 100 ma selenium dry disc rectifier. Thus, in addition to the 12SA7GT oscillator, the metal 12SC7 tube is

maintaining half of the 12SC7.

Adjusting the Oscillator. This circuit is the Hartley type, popular because of circuit simplicity. While it was originally developed for continuous wave with triodes and pentodes, the introduction of pentagrid converter tubes for superhets allows this circuit to be grid modulated, since tubes such as the 12SA7GT (large size) and the 12BE6 (miniature) have two control grids. The wireless broadcaster covers the higher end of the broadcast band, 1000 to 1500 kc. To tune to a spot where no station interferes, a compres-

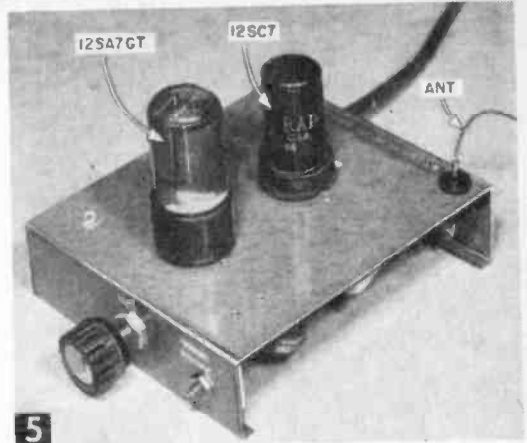
sion trimmer (padder capacitor) is shunted across the oscillator coil. You can use 5-300 mmf, 25-280 mmf, 45-380 mmf, or any other range not exceeding 400 mmf.

As you adjust the capacitor with your radio turned on, several times during the rotation of the padder screw you'll hear the carrier coming through. Listen for the loudest purring sound, as this will be the fundamental signal. Other signals heard are harmonics and will be weak in strength compared to the fundamental. Once adjusted with a screwdriver the tuning needs no further attention.

Connections and Uses. With medium to high output crystal phono pickups, you'll get good results with the 12SA7GT alone by feeding the pickup to pin #8 through the .005 mfd. capacitor with the other lead connected to ground bus through the .05 mfd. capacitor. To use more expensive high-reluctance (magnetic) pickups, connect a 6.8K shut resistor across the mike jack. Fig. 4 shows how this resistor can be switched in and out for playing records.

Even the most inexpensive crystal mikes will provide good voice reproduction. The Lafayette PA-17 mike is especially recommended. The volume control with line switch is the usual radio type and allows the volume to be regulated at point of origin, provided that your radio is set to a high level.

Determine antenna length by experiment.



The 12SA7GT tube (front) is the oscillator, while the 12SC7 (rear) gives you two stages of amplification; enough shock for magnetic pickups.

As little as 4 ft. of light plastic insulated wire may be enough, but you can increase it up to 20 ft., provided your signal doesn't feed over to your neighbor's house thus violating FCC regulations. For permanent installation, you can tack the antenna to a baseboard.

You'll find that you can use the broadcaster with telephone pickups, tape recorders, high-fi components, and it can double as a baby alarm and one-way intercom.





The Science of Buying a Short Wave Receiver

By JERRY SKELLY

When you buy that communications receiver, be sure to get a set of headphones for it. By excluding outside noises, they make for better listening. They also make wee-hour DXing more acceptable to the other members of your family.

Photos courtesy
Allied Radio Corp., Chicago

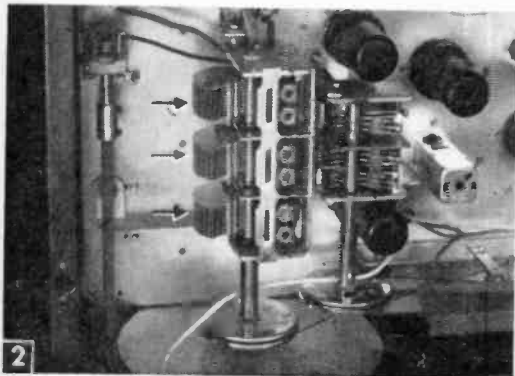
SHORT wave listening can be one of the most enjoyable and informative of hobbies, but only if you have adequate equipment—a receiver that covers the right bands, has the sensitivity to pull in weak signals, and can separate stations that are close together on the dial.

By learning what makes a receiver a top

performer, you can compare the sets on the market and select the one you want. Keep in mind that the purchase of a communications receiver is something of an investment. A good one depreciates slowly and after four or five years may still be worth half its cost. So resist any temptation to buy off-brands or marginal-performance sets merely because they are low-cost. Stick with widely known names such as those in the table on page 54.

In the table we've listed 12 already-assembled and four kit-type receivers that, together, account for most of the communications receivers sold today. All of them are superheterodynes and use a time-proved circuit that converts the signal frequency to an "intermediate frequency" where large amounts of stable amplification can be ap-

To determine how many r.f. stages a set has, look inside and count the gangs on the tuning capacitor. Set shown here has three gangs (arrows), which means there is one r.f. stage. Just two gangs means no r.f. stage, while a four-gang capacitor indicates two r.f. stages.



plied.

We'll explain each of the performance features listed in the table, so that you can see how each contributes to the set's performance. And you can use the same information to judge sets that aren't in the table, such as models that are no longer built but may still be found in some stores.

Many of the performance features are given in manufacturers' brochures or mail order catalogs, which means you can get a good idea as to a set's quality even before going to a store and trying it out.

How Many Tubes? The first thing to check is the number of tubes. In general, the more tubes, the better the receiver—and the higher the cost. The number of tubes reflects the number of amplifying stages and is a rough index of how much "guts" a set has.

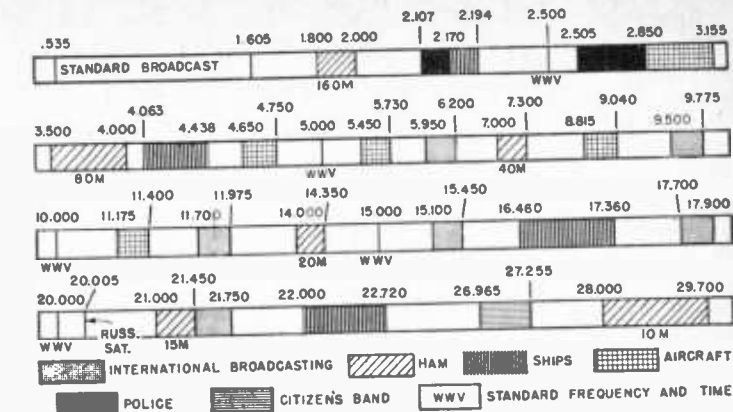
Get the Right Bands. If you want to use your set for all types of listening—news broadcasts from foreign countries, music, radio amateurs or "hams", police calls, aircraft, or Russian satellites—you should steer clear of receivers that cover only the radio amateur bands. Instead you will want a set that, like the sets in the table, has general coverage and will bring in all the bands (Fig. 3, 4.)

An R.F. Stage? At least one radio frequency stage is desirable, because it gives the received signal some preamplification before it is subjected to the relatively noisy process of conversion to the intermediate frequency of the superhet. This contributes to the set's sensitivity by helping boost the signal over the noise.

An r.f. stage also reduces annoying image response. (A strong signal may be received at two different points on the dial, one of them the correct frequency and the other, the "image", incorrect. Receivers with good image rejection attenuate the image below hearing level. You can easily determine how many r.f. stages a receiver has, even when it doesn't tell you in the catalog, by counting the number of gangs, or sections, on the tuning capacitors (Fig. 2).)

At Least Two I.F. Stages? Intermediate frequency amplifier stages (don't confuse them with the r.f. stages) provide most of a superhet's sensitivity and much of its selectivity—or the ability to separate stations.

The i.f. amplifiers operate at a lower fre-



3

Drawing shows all the broadcast bands and what can be heard on them. A receiver with general coverage (such as in Fig. 4A) will bring in all of these. Receivers with non-continuous dials, as in Fig. 4C, will pick up only some.

quency than the signal (usually at 455 kc), and at that frequency tubes and transformers can be designed to give tremendous amounts of stable amplification.

The receiver you buy should have at least two i.f. stages. One stage is barely adequate, and will mean low sensitivity. You can determine how many i.f. stages a set has by checking the set's specifications in a catalog or by looking at its schematic diagram (Fig. 5).

Sensitivity. A sensitive receiver pulls in the weaker signals clearly and is a great help in DXing—trying to pick up distant signals.

Receiver manufacturers do not publish sensitivity ratings, and you would have to be an electronics engineer to figure them out yourself, but the number of i.f. and r.f. stages a set has will give you a rough idea of sensitivity. You'll note from the table that we have evaluated the sets for sensitivity and rated each as either Fair, Good or Excellent.

Selectivity is also difficult to determine unless you're a radio expert. Besides separating close-together stations, it aids the reception of weak signals close to strong ones and improves the ratio of signal to noise. As with sensitivity, look for i.f. stages; we have rated each set in the table as Fair, Good or Excellent in selectivity.

BFO for Code and Satellites. If you want to listen for Morse code (CW) or signals from satellites, your set should have a beat frequency oscillator (BFO). Normally, code signals are poorly audible. The BFO is a special circuit which—when you turn it on—"beats" with the code to give an easy-to-read musical pitch to the dots and dashes.

Receivers with BFO will have markings on the front panels such as "Code," "CW," "Pitch Control" or "BFO Pitch."

Other Valuable Features include an "S" meter, a noise limiter, an antenna trimmer, a crystal calibrator and a phono input:

Performance Guide to Communications Receivers

Manufacturer Model No.	Price	Number of Tubes (5)	Frequency Range in Mcs.	R. F. Stages	I. F. Stages	Sensitivity	Selectivity	B.F.O.	S Meter	Noise Limiter	Antenna Trimmer	Internal Crystal Calibrator	Phono Input
Hallicrafters 538E	59.95	5	540-30	0	1	F	F	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
National NC60	59.95	5	540-30	0	1	F	F	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Gonset G33	89.99	6	540-34	0	2	F	F	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Hallicrafters S107	54.95	8	540-1.6 2.5-31 48-54.5	0	2	F	F	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hallicrafters S108	129.95	8	540-34	1	2	G	F	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Gonset G43	159.50	8	540-30	0	2	F	G	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	14.95 extra	No
Hallicrafters SK110	159.95 + 12.95 spkr	8	540-34	1	2	G	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
National NC109	169.95 + 17.50 spkr	11	540-40	1	2	E	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hammarlund HQ100C	199.00 + 14.95 spkr	10	540-30	1	2	E	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15.95 extra	No
Hammarlund HQ145C	279.00 + 19.95 spkr	11	540-30	1	2	E	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15.95 extra	No
Hallicrafters SK100	295.00 + 19.95 spkr	13	538-1.53 1.7-34	1	2	E	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hallicrafters SK62A	375.00 + 19.95 spkr	16	540-108	2	3	E	E	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes (4)
Heath-Kit AR-3	29.95 (1)	5	550-30	0	1	F	F	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Knight-Kit R-55	67.50	6	540-36	0	2	G	F	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Knight-Kit R-100	99.95	9	540-30	1	2	E	E	Yes	12.95 extra	Yes	Yes	No	No
Heath-Kit GC-1A	109.95 (2)	10 Tr. (3)	550-32	1	3	E	G-E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Note (1): Cabinet \$4.95 extra.
 Note (2): Supplied with batteries. A-C power supply is \$9.95 extra.
 Note (3): Uses 10 transistors and 6 semiconductor diodes.
 Note (4): The SK62A has a hi-fi audio system. Also covers the standard FM band.
 Note (5): Includes rectifiers and voltage regulator tubes.

All models are current, made by standard brand manufacturers with national distribution. Price is user's net price at the time we go to press. Excise tax is included; bus shipping charges and sales tax, if any, must be added.

• The "S" meter occupies a distinctive place on the front panel (if the set has such a meter) and is calibrated from 1 to 9; in some cases, the meter will be marked "Carrier Level." The calibrations indicate the strength of the received signal and are helpful for on-the-nose tuning, since signal strength is greatest when tuning is correct. Not an absolute necessity for average listening, this feature is found on only the more expensive receivers.

• Noise limiter. This circuit minimizes the effect of extraneous electrical noises. If the receiver has one, a front panel switch will be marked "Noise Limiter" or "ANL" (for Automatic Noise Limiter).

• Antenna trimmer. This is another front panel control which almost always is marked either "Antenna" or "Antenna Trimmer." Important to top performance, it tunes the antenna and the receiver input circuit together for better signal energy transfer. (You will have difficulty getting clear reception on distant stations without a good out-door antenna. Weaker signals may represent an energy of less than a few millionths of a millionth of a watt. Give your receiver a break by collecting as much as possible of this energy in a good antenna before asking the receiver to go to work on it.)

• Crystal calibrator. Inevitable variations in mass-produced parts, together with changes in temperatures, humidity and line voltage, produce inaccuracies in the tuning dial scale. A good way to overcome this is by use of a

precision frequency source and its harmonics as dial calibration reference points. The receiver can then be adjusted to bring in stations at the correct spot on the dial. Receivers that provide internally for a crystal calibrator have a "Calibrate" marking on a front panel switch.

• Phono input. This is an unessential extra that permits the use of the receiver's amplifier and speaker with accessory record changers, FM tuners and such (Fig. 6).

Finding the Right Dealer. You can check out a receiver for the preceding features merely by looking at a catalog or brochure.

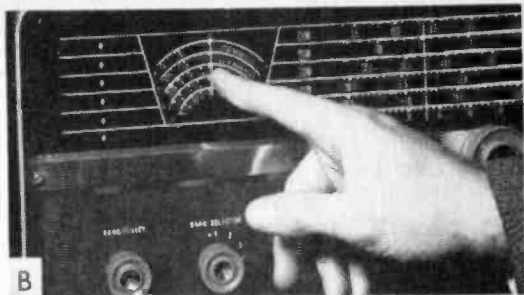
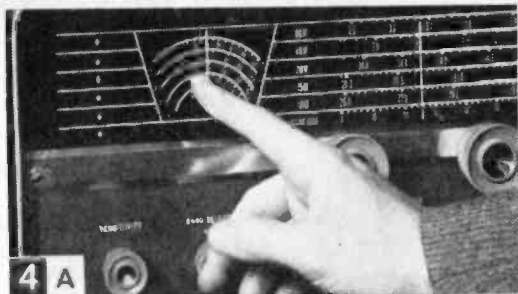
But you should also put it through its paces to see how it performs. This can be done only by going to a dealer (or by purchasing a set through a mail order house with a money-back guarantee if you're not satisfied).

It's important to select your dealer carefully. Check your classified telephone directory for names of radio parts jobbers or ask a local radio amateur where he shops.

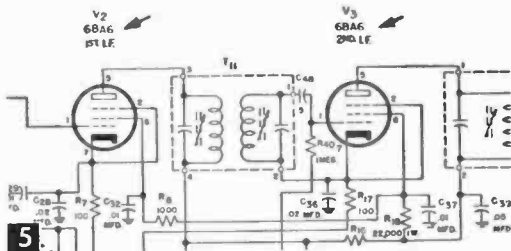
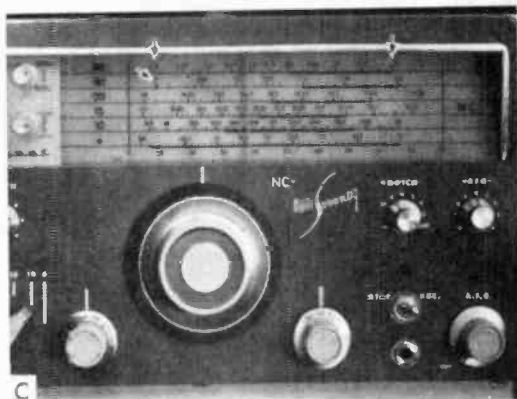
Be wary of department stores and jobbers who serve radio-TV servicemen exclusively, because your dealer should have a service department to back up a new set's guarantee. He should also have a wide selection of sets.

Through the Paces. Once you are ready to give a receiver its on-the-air test, turn it to short wave broadcast and amateur signals. These should be heard on one band or another at any time of the day or night. If you can't hear any signals, try another set.

Next, rotate the band selector switch. Some



Here's how you can easily tell if a set has general coverage, will pick up all the bands shown in Fig. 3. In 4A, finger points to 4.5 megacycles, which is at extreme left of the second band on the dial. In 4B, finger points to 4.6 megacycles, which is on extreme right of the third band; thus there is no gap between the bands. In 4C, though, note that the top band runs from 3.5 to 4.0, while the band below it picks up at 7.0. This receiver covers only the ham bands.



It's easy to tell how many i.f. stages a communications receiver has. Just take a close look at its schematic diagram. The stages (arrows) will be clearly labeled as shown in this section of a typical schematic. This set has two i.f. stages.

signals or noise should be heard on all bands. No band should be 100% dead.

Now, after tuning in a station, rotate all the controls and throw all the switches—one by one—listening carefully as you do so. Each control or switch should have some audible effect on what you hear.

Potentiometer controls should not give scratchy sounds when they are turned. If one does, it probably is worn or defective.

Last, turn the tuning dials over their entire range. They should move easily with no noticeable slack motion or backlash.

What About Portables? If you don't need the portability that comes with a transistorized receiver, you probably would do well to avoid it and buy a regular tube set. The less expensive of the transistor models—those costing up to about \$90—do not have the sensitivity of a comparable tube set.

The more expensive transistor portables charge a high premium for the combination of portability and good performance—yet may lack many features desired by DXers.

Buy a Used Set? A used receiver may be a good buy, but only if it comes with the standard 90-day new set guarantee—in writ-



Receivers with a phonograph input will have the word "Phono" on a front panel switch position, but the jack will be on back of the set as shown here. Don't confuse the "Phono" jack with "Phones"—which designates the headphone jack as shown in Fig. 1.

ing—covering parts and labor. Used sets should be purchased only from those jobbers who have service facilities and will give you an additional guarantee in writing—stating that you can get a full refund within 10 days if you are not satisfied with the set.

If you plan on buying a used receiver, you should look for the same features listed in the table, but be sure to give it a real wring-out during the on-the-air check. If possible, take an experienced radio amateur along when you go to buy the set. He'll probably be able to assess it for you pretty well.

The Secret Weapon



A military surplus LW receiver can become a secret weapon for DX on any band you tune.

By C. M. STANBURY II

AN INEXPENSIVE short wave receiver costs approximately \$60; it will lack the selectivity, sensitivity and calibration essential for top DX reception. But for another \$60 or so, you can add in one unit a Q multiplier, i.f. booster and fine calibrator. What is this secret weapon? A long wave receiver.

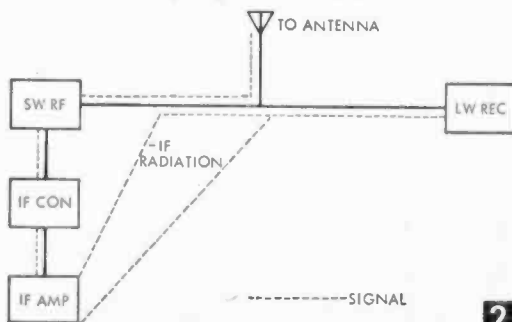
But start at the beginning. There is no magic involved. You simply feed your SW (or BCB) radio into the long wave set and the two act as a single ultrapowerful DX system.

We are assuming that your first receiver is a superheterodyne, which picks up signals at their original frequency and converts them to a fixed intermediate frequency (i.f.—usually 455 kc. It is in the i.f. that most of a receiver's sensitivity and selectivity is achieved. The i.f. also radiates a portion of its signal; generally speaking, the cheaper your set, the greater the radiation. If a LW receiver is tuned to the i.f. and fastened to the same an-

tenna, it will pick up most of this i.f. radiation.

Just how effective such a double-header is depends upon the amount of radiation and quality of the short wave receiver. If you use a high priced SW job with little or no radiation, forget about our "secret weapon": you don't need it—the receiver already has sen-

If there is insufficient i.f. radiation from the SW set, wrap 20 to 30 turns of antenna wire around the i.f. amplifier tube and fasten to antenna. While this method is certainly crude, it requires no internal tampering with the receiver.



VERIFICACION DI RECEPCION
VERIFICATION OF RECEPTION

Esaki ta pa verificá recepción di:
This is to verify the reception of: **RADIO KELKBOOM PJA-5**

alimento:
located at: **ORANJESTAD, ARUBA,
ANTILLAS NEERLANDER - NETH. ANTILLES**

pa:
by: **C. M. Stanbury, Ontario, Canada**

frecuencia: 1435 KCB	potencia 1 KW
frequency:	power
fecha: Dec. 17-55	hora: 9.55 to 10.02 p.m.
date:	time

Oranjestad, Aruba February 13th 1956

The island of Aruba, in the Netherlands Antilles, can be logged at 1435 kc on most receivers with the aid of the "secret weapon." Best time to try is approximately 1 hour after sunset.

sitivity, selectivity and calibration to spare.

If you decide to add a LW set, this also should be a superheterodyne. Selectivity increases as the i.f. drops: and if your LWer picks up the SW or BCB i.f. at 455 kc and converts it to 150, you are way ahead of the game, even with no increase in amplification at all. The latter should be regarded strictly as a secondary consideration.

The kind of selectivity we have gained is "Q," ratio of resistance to frequency, and we are using the long wave receiver as a Q multiplier. Such a multiplier cuts off unwanted sideband QRM and static, though not nearly so sharply as does the crystal filter. This is usually an advantage, however: a "crystal" is often so sharp that it takes most of the modulation with it. Thus, if you own a quality radio equipped with a crystal rather than a Q multiplier, our secret weapon is also for you. Should there be insufficient i.f. ra-

diation, your two receivers can be hitched together internally. This is a job for a trained technician.

The system's final function is calibration. The i.f. output is broad—extending at least 5 kc on either side of the desired frequency, and more on cheaper models. For example, in the afternoon you could pick up Radio Leopoldville on approximately 9705 and then, by tuning the long wave set one way or the other, hear Radio Sofia (9700 kc). Positions will probably be reversed and Leopoldville appear lower than Sofia, but the frequency difference will be accurate; thus, if Leopoldville comes in on the LW set at 455 and Sofia at 458, the Congo station is three kc higher. Because we know Sofia is on 9700, we also know Leopoldville is at 9703.

This reversal occurs when the h.f. oscillator operates above the tuned frequency (such an oscillator beats with the signal and produces the i.f.). In some receivers, it operates below on the upper short wave bands (for better image rejection), thus producing signals in normal sequence at the i.f. A little experimentation will soon tell which is which.

Success of this calibration method depends upon a nearby station of known frequency and calibration of the LWer itself. If the latter is marked every 5 kc, you should be able to measure accurately within 1 kc.

The best buy in long wave receivers is always war surplus. Surplus dealers, found in large metropolitan areas, usually have quality sets at very reasonable prices. Of course, selection and quantity vary from month to month. If you can't get to one of these centers, write Communications Equipment Co., 343 Canal St., New York 13, N. Y.—one of the largest surplus dealers. LW models are also sold via classified ads in ham publications.

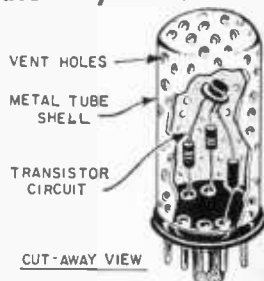
Soldering and Gluing Vise

- Use double-faced cellophane tape to hold small parts while soldering or gluing. Place tape on a clean flat surface and then place the parts on the tape in the position to be joined.—J.A.C.



Tube Shells House Tiny Circuits

- Discarded metal vacuum tube shells make neat shielded housings for plug-in relays, transistors, and diode circuits. Pry the base from the tube and discard the innards. Solder in your transistor circuit making connections to the base pins, and you have a plug-in device that fits tube sockets. If components such as resistors radiate heat, then drill enough vent holes to provide an adequate air circulation.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.





Easy to construct and inexpensive, these five circuits are planned for wiring simplicity and give you a lot of practical basic radio experience.

Five-Way \$5 Radio

With only one chassis, you can experiment with

- (1) Crystal Diode Set
- (2) Crystal Amplifier
- (3) Grid Leak Detector
- (4) Super Regenerative Receiver
- (5) Regenerative Short Wave Set

By GUS WESENFELD

MOUNT the main parts on this chassis, and just by re-arranging a few wires, resistors, and capacitors, you can experiment with each of five interesting basic radio circuits.

These budget-minded radios will give any electronic experimenter a flying start toward

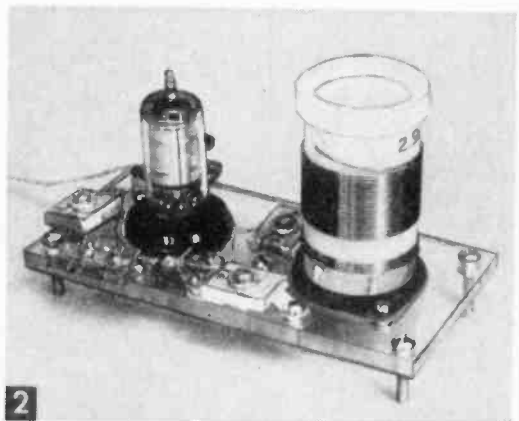
an understanding of radio principles. Easy access to wiring makes the project ideal for classroom or radio club demonstrations.

Make the Chassis of a $\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$ x 5-in. piece of hardboard, and use a pencil and square to layout the holes (Fig. 3). The chassis in the photo (Fig. 1) was made of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. clear Plexiglas. Though the plastic makes a more effective demonstration unit, it costs more and requires care in drilling and sawing.

Cut the two large socket holes with an expansion bit held in a brace, or drill a series of holes inside the circles with a $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. bit and file round.

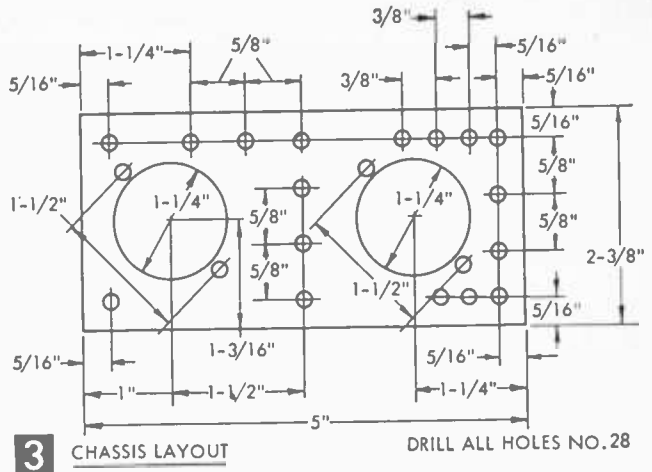
Using the parts themselves as guides, drill all the mounting holes with a $\frac{3}{64}$ -in. bit. Install the four 6-32 x 1-in. screws which act as corner legs. Now mount the tube socket, coil socket, and the capacitors as in Fig. 4. The trimmer capacitors come with two metal tabs on the underside; cut them off (Fig. 3A). These capacitors are identified by a number stamped on one edge which matches the order number listed under Materials.

Circuit Wiring Connections are all underneath the chassis, therefore the pictorial views are



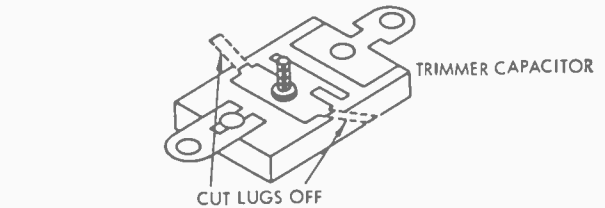
Three different coils plug into the socket to cover short wave bands with the regenerative receiver.

drawn as though seen from beneath. Use #22 gage solid hook-up wire, the type with push back insulation to wire your circuits. Solder short lengths of bare copper wire to the outside lugs of L1, the Miller sub-miniature antenna rod (Fig. 3B). To the other end of these leads, solder two tube pins salvaged from an old large size octal type tube. To use the antenna rod later on, you will be plugging these pins across #3 and #4 on the coil socket. The trimmer capacitors are not only compact, but inexpensive. You'll need a small insulated handle screw driver to adjust them as you tune the various circuits.

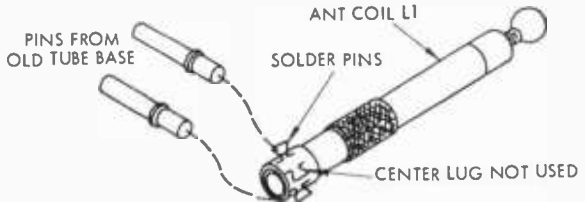


The Crystal Diode Set is wired like the kind of radio grandpa had, except that you're using a modern diode instead of a "cat-whisker" and crystal. Follow the pictorial diagram (Fig. 6) as you wire. The schematic drawing (Fig. 6A) is "electronic shorthand" and it is always printed to show the experienced radio hand how the circuit works.

The diode, D1, rectifies the radio frequency wave coming from the station. To send a radio signal, the station modulated (varied) the amplitude of its carrier wave just like the announcer's voice varied the current flowing through the microphone. Carrier waves are broadcast at radio frequencies—varying thousands of times per second. 550 to 1750 kilocycles cover the broadcast band.



A CUTTING CAPACITOR LEADS



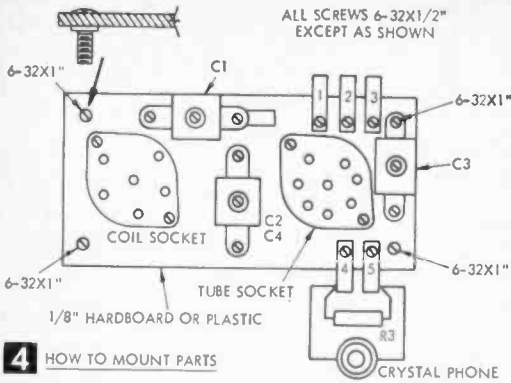
B SOLDERING PINS TO COIL

To detect a radio signal, adjust coil L1 and capacitor C4 until they are in resonance, or tuned to the frequency of the station. Now your diode set is converting the radio frequencies to audio frequencies which are within the hearing range of your ear. Capacitor C1 provides you with variable coupling to the antenna. Experiment for the best setting.

Crystal sets require long antennas such as the wire provided in the antenna kit (See Materials List), unless

MATERIALS LIST—FIVE-WAY RADIO
Size and Description
CHASSIS ITEMS

No. Req.	Size and Description
1 pc.	1/8 x 2 3/4 x 5" hardboard, or plastic
1	7 pin tube socket, Cinch-Jones type 5WY (Allied #22H617)
1	5 pin tube socket (for coils) Cinch-Jones type 7WA (Allied #22H620)
1	8 pin tube socket (optional) Cinch-Jones type 8W2 octal (Allied #22H626)
	RESISTORS
1	R1—18 megohm, 1/2 watt 10% carbon (Allied #2MM040)
1	R2—2.2 megohm 1/2 watt 10% carbon (Allied #2MM040)
1	R3—2.7K 1/2 watt 10% carbon (Allied #2MM040)
	CAPACITORS
1	C1—5-80 mmf mica trimmer (Allied #60H341)
1	C2—9-180 mmf mica trimmer (Allied #60H342)
1	C3—25-280 mmf mica trimmer (Allied #60H343)
1	C4—80-480 mmf mica trimmer (Allied #60H345)
1	C5—5 mmf disc ceramic, Sprague type Q50 (Allied #16L316)
1	.01 mfd Sprague disc ceramic (Allied #16L363)
	MISC. ITEMS
1	V1—RCA type 1L4 vacuum tube (Allied #E-1)
	NOTE: Types 1T4 and LU4 may also be used.
1	D1—Raytheon type 1N34A crystal diode
1	L1—J. W. Miller type 2002 sub miniature antenna rod (Allied #69H980)
1	L2—coil covering 1.65 to 4.1 megacycles (Allied #83Y742)
1	L3—coil covering 2.9 to 7.3 megacycles (Allied #83Y743)
1	L4—coil covering 7 to 17.5 megacycles (Allied #83Y745)
1	Crystal earphone, American Bell 1000 ohm single (Allied #59J112)
1 p.kg.	Type AA 1/2" Fahnestock clips (Allied #41H707)
1	Antenna kit (Allied #83Y100)
16	6-32 x 1/2" RHMS and nuts
4	6-32 x 1" RHMS and nuts
	Allied nos. refer to catalog items, Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 12, Ill.



Resistor R2 serves to bias (provide proper operating voltage) to the tube's grid and thus improve sensitivity. If you've got a collection of resistors try different values in place of R2, such as 100K, 470K, and 1/2 megohm. (Megohm means 1,000,000 ohms, while K stands for 1,000. Thus 100K equals 100,000 ohms).

Wire the Grid Leak Detector (Figs. 8, 8A) by replacing the diode and R2 with resistor R1 and capacitor C5. When an input signal voltage is applied to this circuit, rectified current results and develops a voltage drop across R1. Since this drop across the grid leak resistor R1 is a voltage difference between the tube's grid and cathode, you get amplification in the plate circuit.

When the tube is operating with no incoming signal it is at zero bias, thus limiting the plate supply voltage that can be applied. The design results in a limited ability to handle large signal voltages without distortion. For that reason, the grid leak detector is not quite as good as the diode detector. The set is quite sensitive on broadcast band, if not quite as hot as the super-regenerative set.

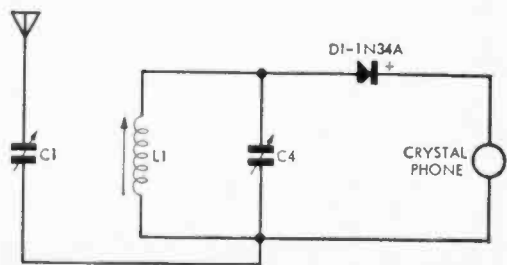
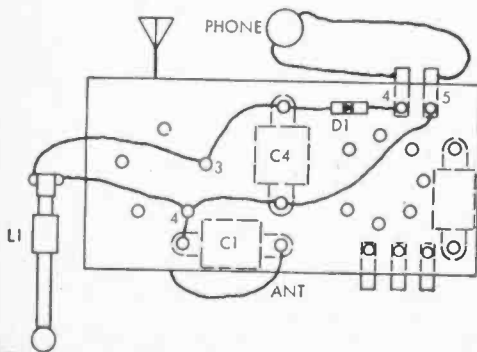
The Super Regenerative Circuit is one of the most sensitive receiver types ever invented. You can easily recognize the circuit (Figs.

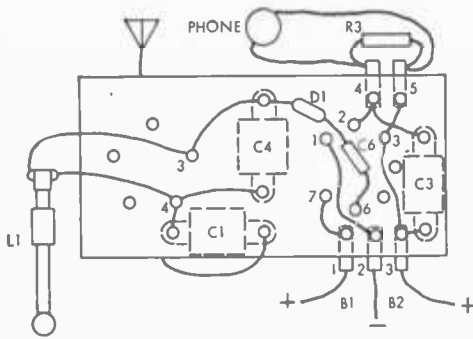
9, 9A) since the input is between grid and plate instead of between grid and ground. The tube acts as an oscillator. It causes the current to flow rapidly back and forth at a frequency so high the ear can not hear it as a tone. The hissing sound you'll get is the noise of electrons rushing through the tube!

If you use a 45-v. battery for B2, the circuit will drive a small loudspeaker, at least on strong local stations. So far, we have been using the L1 miniature ferrite-cored coil. If you have a spare one in your junk box, re-

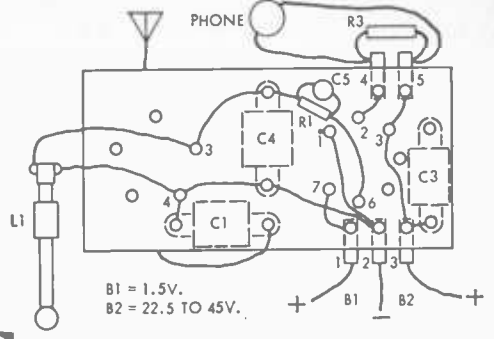
you live very close to a station. If you have no space for an outdoor antenna, clip the antenna lead to the finger stop of a telephone dial, or to a bedspring. While not as sensitive as an outdoor wire, these substitute antennas should pull in most local stations.

The Crystal Amplifier Set uses the same diode detector circuit. Add the one tube amplifier circuit (Figs. 7, 7A) and note how much it increases volume and sensitivity.

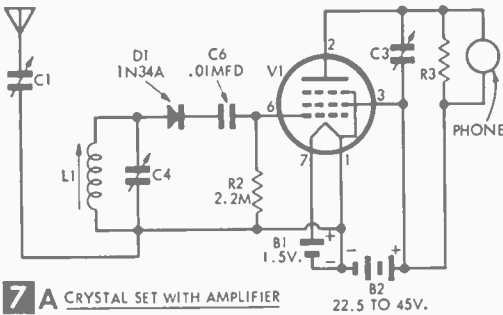




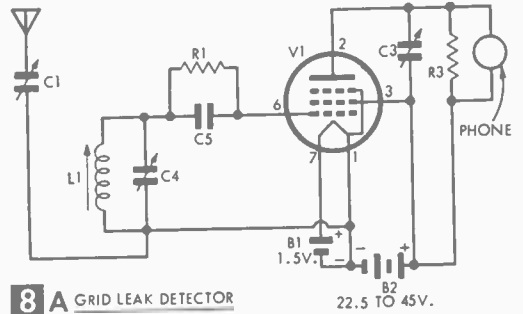
7 CRYSTAL DIODE PLUS AMPLIFIER



8 GRID LEAK DETECTOR



7 A CRYSTAL SET WITH AMPLIFIER



8 A GRID LEAK DETECTOR

move all the windings and rewind with #28 enameled wire, or with some of the wire you removed. Wind 10 to 15 turns and try with C2 in the circuit. Add more wire turns and test again. You'll be hearing short wave ham stations, commercial code stations and messages from planes and ships.

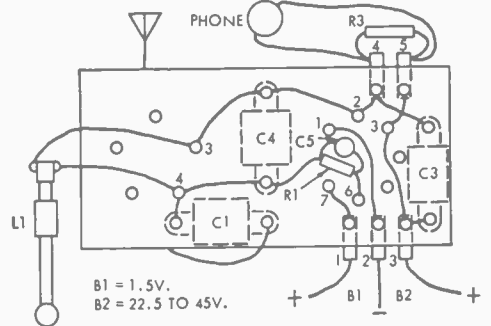
When we use coil L1, as in Fig. 5, C4 (across it) is the tuner. This is necessary for tuning across the broadcast band. C2 is used for short wave tuning, while C1 gives you variable antenna coupling. To separate strong stations, turn the C1 screw left, and then retune C2 to bring in the station. Adjust C1, C4 (or C2) and the ferrite core of L1, and you even separate strong stations that are located in the same area. Normally operate with C3 turned up full (clockwise).

The Regenerative Receiver circuit (Figs. 10, 10A) was an old favorite before the super-heterodyne type became popular. With practice, patience and a long antenna you can get remarkable long distance results. Again, C2 is the tuner. You can take your choice of L2, L3, or L4. Normally supplied by Allied Radio for use in their short wave kit, these coils work well in many sets.

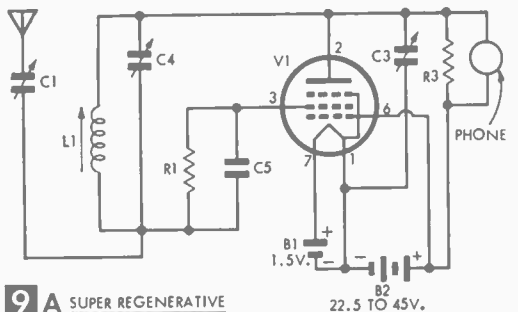
C3 is now your regeneration control. Because you're using grid 2 (pin 3) as an input grid, with grid 1 (pin 6) connected to B plus, you get greater sensitivity. The reason is that the second grid (pin 3) is closer to the tube's plate and thus exerts more control on the stream of electrons in the tube. Grid 1 (pin 6) is made positive and helps to "pull" the

electrons through. This principle is used in new 12-v. car radio tube types.

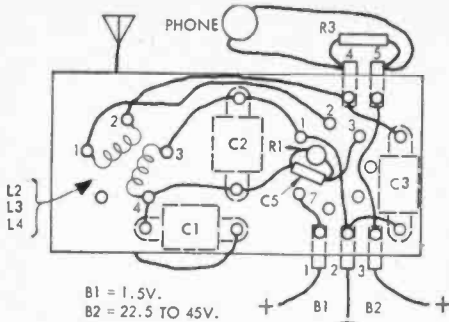
The short wave coils, L2, L3 and L4 have two windings. The smaller one is the "tickler" or feedback winding. It feeds part of



9 SUPER REGENERATIVE

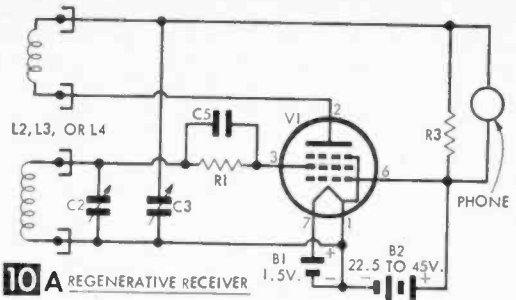


9 A SUPER REGENERATIVE



10 REGENERATIVE SHORT WAVE RADIO

the signal back to the input circuit, thus reducing input resistance and boosting the incoming signal. The circuit will whistle. Tune it by turning C3 counter clockwise until the whistling just stops; then search for stations by turning C2 back and forth. Usually, you'll have to readjust C1 for different stations.

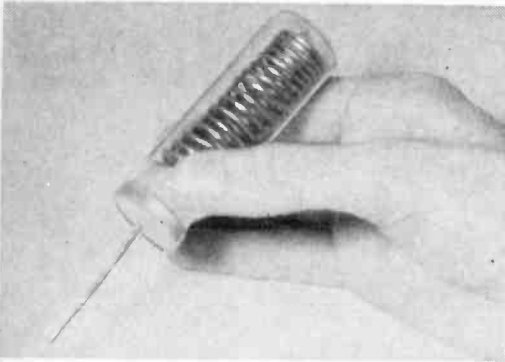


The whistle is the result of the set going into oscillation, and when you've adjusted C3 so the whistling just stops your set is working at greatest sensitivity.

In all these circuits, except the crystal diode, use any 1½ v. battery for your filament voltage. With another tube socket (see Materials List) you can use octal tubes such as the 6C6, and following these basic circuits you can experiment with many other tubes.

Shockproof Solder Holder

- Have you ever been shocked while soldering live wires in a "hot" circuit? This won't happen again if you wrap a length of solder



into a coil and place it in a plastic pill bottle (available at most drug stores). Punch a hole in the lid and thread one end of the coil through hole. Use this holder as you would a pen, pulling out more solder from the coil inside as needed.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

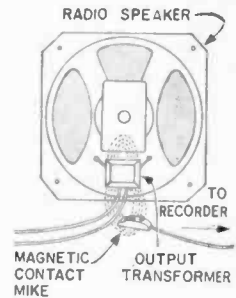
Solder Tightens Loose Connector

- If a phone tip, tube pin or other type of male electrical connector fits loosely in its socket, tin the tip with a light coating of solder. The soft-solder coating will make a snug force-fit that will have better electrical contact and less tendency to fall from the socket. If you accidentally get too much solder on the tip, file it down to size.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



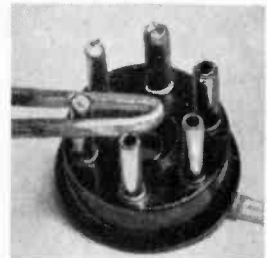
Contact Mike Bugs Radio

- Here's a way to couple your tape recorder to a radio without using a wired connection! Place a magnetic contact mike, like the kind used on string instruments, near the receiver output transformer, and you'll find that it will pick up the signal through magnetic induction. Once you find the best "hot spot" near the transformer, fasten the mike in position with tape. An advantage of this kind of connection is that it doesn't upset impedance match.—J. A. COMSTOCK.



Improved Pin Soldering

- Here's how to do clean trouble-free soldering jobs on the pins of connectors and plug-in components. With the part solidly supported, or taped to the bench, slip the tip of your soldering gun over and around the pin. Two surfaces of the heating tip are in contact with the pin, and thus heat flow is more even, and the solder melts faster. Hold the trigger just long enough to melt the solder. Avoid overheating and using too much solder.—J. A. COMSTOCK.



FROM PAPER TO PROJECT

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.



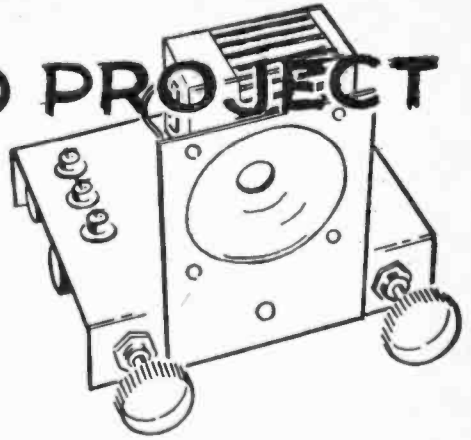
The project writer's desk is usually disheveled, but he must keep scores of new ideas organized.

HAVE you ever wondered how project ideas begin? How projects and project articles are created? What kind of shop and laboratory they're built and tested in?

The usually disheveled desk of an electronic gadgeteer is where a project idea is born.

At one end of my desk, a large pad lists approximately 50 project ideas. Some of these projects have been completed and await writing, photography, or both—others are in the process of construction. Some of the projects are in the process of paper design. Most of them, though, are part of a list of projects that need much trial-and-error research and study to make them better. Some of the ideas will never be tried, and some will fail under test.

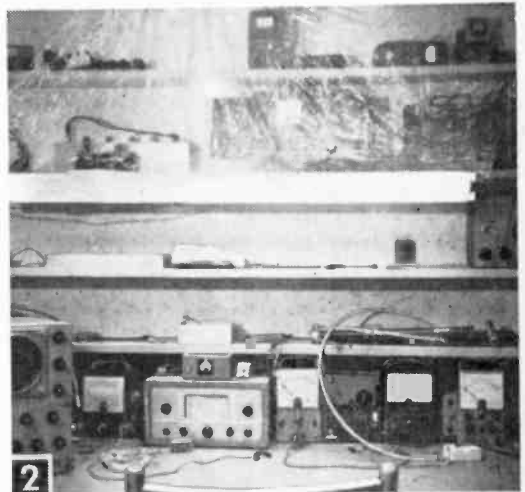
Briefly, a project article involves: (1) conception of an idea; (2) research and study; (3) design on paper; (4) experimental trial and debugging; (5) final design and layout; (6) final bench testing; (7) photography; (8) illustration; (9) writing; (10) integration and final checking. There is much further work to be done in each of these steps, such as weighing the idea to determine whether it is worth a project and writing effort, obtaining and gathering the parts, preparing parts lists and parts call-out overlays, determining parts layouts, and preparing chassis, panel or case for parts mounting.



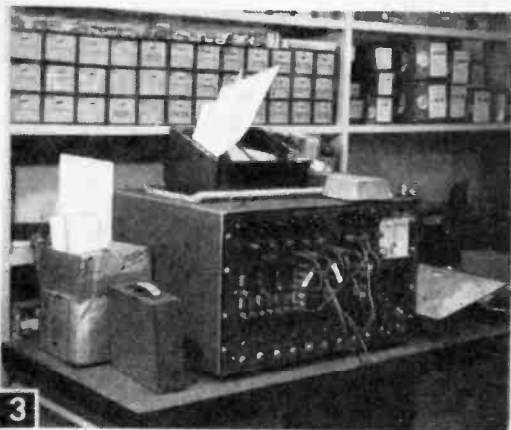
The elaborateness of an author's workshop and laboratory may vary considerably. In general though, if he does very much project-article writing he must have a large number and assortment of instruments to be able to check his projects thoroughly (Fig. 2).

It is a relatively simple matter to make a "one copy only" project work. But electronic parts tolerances vary widely and when you put any number of parts together, copy numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5 may not work at all due to parts tolerance variations. A project article writer should be sure that all copies of his projects will work if his instructions have been followed accurately. When the performance of a project hinges on the value of a part which may be different for individual copies of the project, he should try to point out the fact that the value of the part must be determined experimentally for best results.

Sometimes a paper design is followed by an experiment on the bench or on an analog



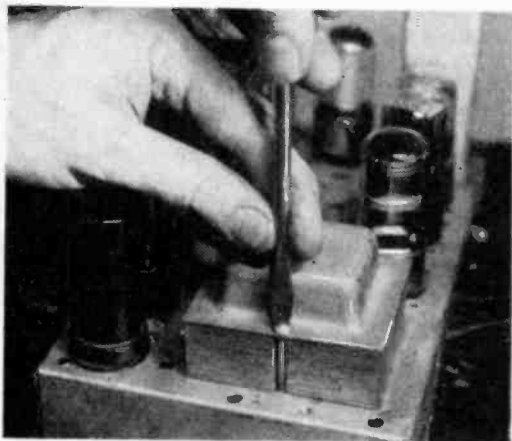
A wide variety of test instruments enables the project writer to thoroughly check his work.



Project ideas are sometimes given a trial run on this Heathkit analog computer.

Cure For Transformer Hum

- An annoying buzz or hum heard emerging from the chassis of an *ac*-operated radio, TV, or audio amplifier is often caused by loose mounting screws on the power transformer. Loose metal laminations in the core of the



transformer vibrate together and produce the undesirable noise. Tightening the mounting screws will usually eliminate the trouble but, in severe cases, the transformer may have to be taken apart and the laminations painted with shellac.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Mending an Electric Filament

- To mend the burned-out filament of an electric toaster, iron or other heating appliance, twist the loose ends of the heating element together, apply a little borax to the connection, and plug in the appliance. The borax will cause the two loose ends to weld together in an electrically perfect joint.

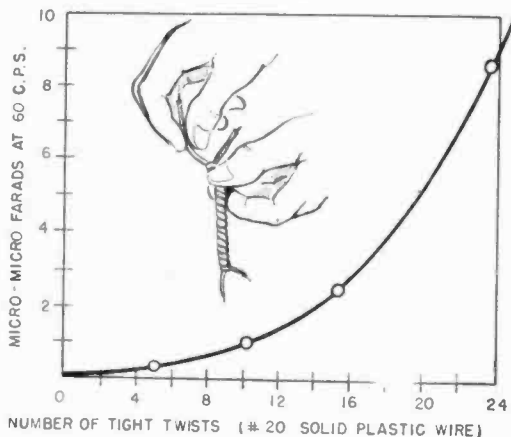
computer. I don't believe that too many authors use analog computers in their work. But I find this computer useful and willingly admit that without instruments the number of successful projects I could produce would be smaller. I'm always on the lookout for instruments and testing ideas that will help to assure the success of my projects.

Not all article ideas are sufficiently complicated to require an array of instruments. Some of them require only a voltmeter. Yet, some of the simple projects will fail and must be discarded.

All circuits are carefully tested and retested, and from that same desk—where perhaps weeks ago the idea first took form—the manuscript is sent on its way. After that the project, figuratively, is out of my hands. Its success then depends on the abilities and the initiative of eager experimenters.

Twisted Wires Make Capacitor

- You can make capacitors for coupling or neutralizing simply by twisting two pieces of plastic hook-up wire tightly together. The insulation is left on, and you can easily change the capacitance to adjust your circuit.



The chart shows the result of measurements made with a bridge at 60 cycles per second. The "gimmick" capacitors were made of size 20 plastic solid hookup wire twisted as tightly as possible by hand. Leads were ½-in. long. Because dielectric constants of various brands of wire will vary, the chart will not be precise in every case.—C. F. ROCKEY.

For a Really Sharp TV Picture

- To focus a TV set for clearest picture reception, hold a large reading glass to the screen and adjust the focus control for the tiniest size scanning lines practicable.—J. A. COMSTOCK.

LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

Using a New AC Bench Supply *a report on a new kind of kit*

By BILL McHUGH



As a performance check, use the bench supply to read amperage of motor running normally and under load. Unit also can vary speed of most portable electric tools.

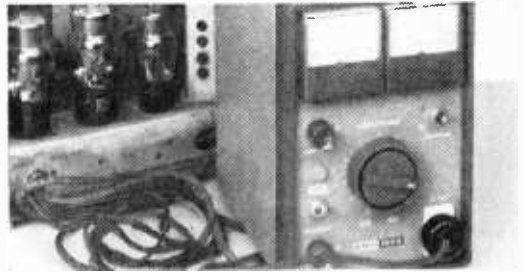
TRY a variable ac bench supply on your test bench or around the ham shack, and in a few days you'll wonder how you ever got along without it. With any voltage from 0-140 ac available instantly, you can test radios, appliances, transformers and many kinds of electronic parts with minimum trouble.

One of several similar kits now available, the unit shown in Fig. 1 is an Eico Model 1073 (price unwired, \$35.95). Within the box, a toroidal core auto-transformer controlled by the large knob on the panel delivers 0-3 amps—ample power for most radio, TV and electronic work. If you plan to work on higher wattage appliances, select a heavier kit.

The kit (Fig. 2) can be assembled in less than 3 hours. Construction has been so simplified that it can be done even if you've had no previous electronics experience. Besides common hand tools, all you need is a wire stripper and a soldering iron. This kit would be an ideal project for a beginner.

Output of the transformer is smooth. There is no waveform distortion, and little voltage dip. A range switch gives you ammeter readings of 0-1 or 0-3 amps, and separate fuses protect ammeter and transformer.

Bench Test Uses. Power consumption is the first area to check in any defective electrical device. Simply plug the radio or TV set into the front panel power outlet of the power supply, turn the voltage control up to full line voltage and read the power consumed in amps. This amp reading multiplied by the voltage should equal the rated wattage of the appliance. If the ammeter needle wavers or dips, and you know that the trouble isn't on the power line, then it's a sure sign of loose



This radio occasionally stopped playing. In a few minutes it would start again. Quick test with variable ac supply pinpointed a faulty resistor that was overheating.

connections, poorly soldered joints, or worn-out parts.

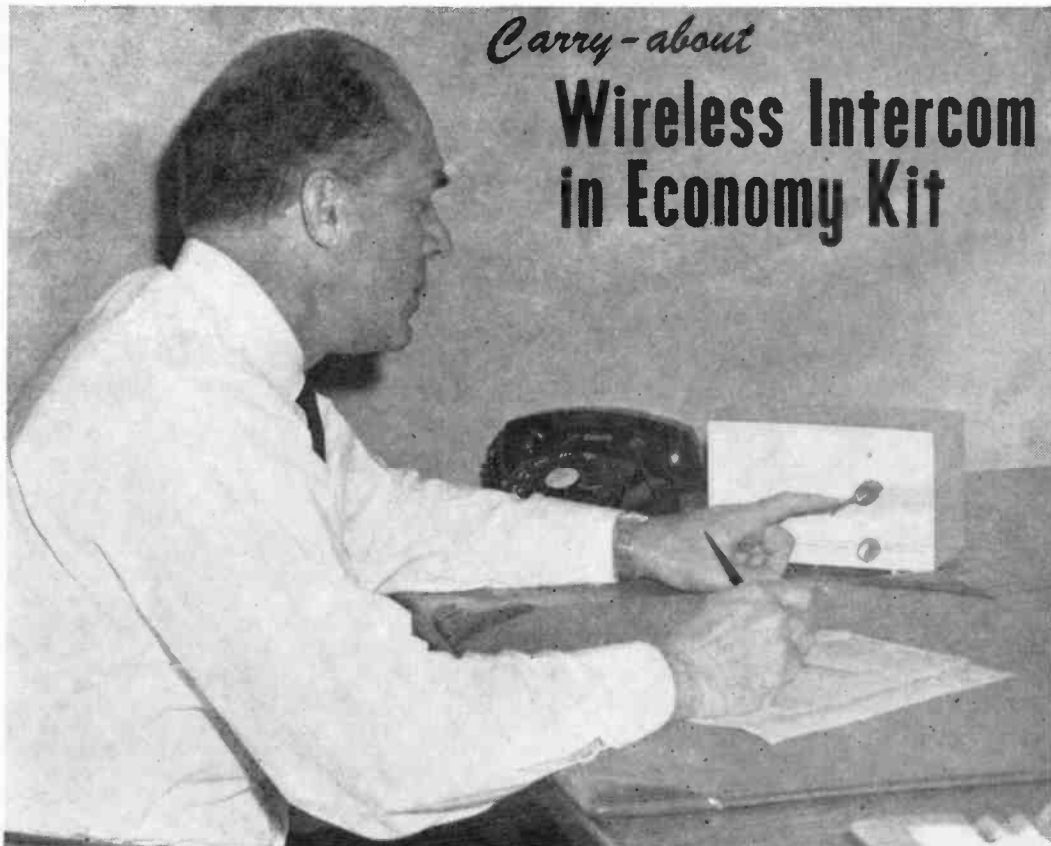
Some radios run fine on the bench, but in the home low voltage line conditions will cause trouble. With the power supply, you can quickly simulate operating conditions. Most sets should perform well at voltages as low as 100 and up to 130 volts. If you've got an amplifier or radio that fails intermittently in normal service, use the ac supply to run it at an overvoltage. Defective parts will act up or burn out quickly, enabling you to pin down a trouble-spot that otherwise might be very hard to find. Turn the knob and you've got any odd filament or transformer voltage you might want. For dc, simply add a bridge rectifier.

Photographers Who Make Color Prints or run quantity enlargements will find the bench supply does double duty in keeping enlarger and printer light constant. You can make house lamps burn as bright as flood lamps with higher voltage. The transformer also boosts or dims spotlights for special effects.

Around the Shop, the bench supply is a real workhorse. It will control the speed of almost any universal type ac-dc motor. You can slow down a drill or saber saw so it's just right for fine work. Many hand grinders, small lathes, and drill presses run too fast for certain cutting jobs: with lowered voltage you can get the right cutting speed. And if your soldering iron is too hot for fine transistor work or sealing plastics, simply lower the voltage for any temperature desired.

Carry-about

Wireless Intercom in Economy Kit



LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

Flick of the finger converts intercom unit from listen to talk stage, and the message goes through clearly to other station in the wireless system.

SITUATIONS come up almost daily in home or office where temporary use of an intercom will save much time, worry and shoe leather, but only the wireless varieties can be moved quickly and they are normally more expensive than units requiring direct connection by wire.

One of the latest wireless types (Fig. 2), having all the appearance and many features of deluxe custom units, has now been made available in a kit which drops the price barrier sharply to \$37.90 for two complete stations.

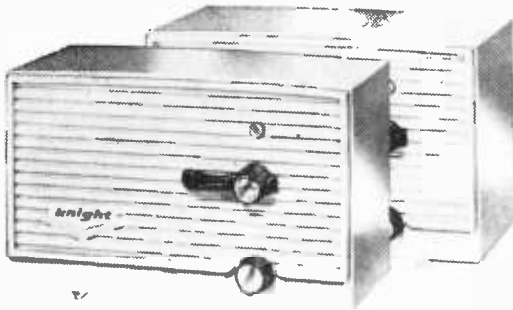
At home with the Knight-Kit wireless intercom system, you can listen in on baby in the nursery, communicate with other members of the family on the terrace or in the garage, or keep in touch with a nearby neighbor. At work (Fig. 1), you can arrange immediate contact between desks far removed, between office and warehouse or stockroom, even between well-separated areas in adjacent buildings. It is useful for dictation, paging, making announcements and taking in-

ventory. And you can shift from one use to another just as fast as you can carry the units to new locations and plug them into any ac or dc electrical outlet.

Since the units actually transmit and receive over interconnecting power lines, successful operation depends on their being placed in buildings served by the same power transformer at the electric utility pole.

A Special Tuning Tool supplied with the kit adjusts the oscillating coil of each intercom over a band of frequencies 10 kc wide. Thus you have a choice of operating two or more units so that any one can call all of the others, or you can set up two independent intercom systems working simultaneously over the same power lines. In the latter case, tune the units in one system to a frequency at one end of the oscillating coils, then tune the other system to a frequency at the opposite end of the 10 kc band.

In use, the units are normally in the "listen" position and power should be left on as long as intercommunication is expected. This will



As soon as they are plugged in and complete brief warmup time, twin stations link any two points on same power line. Special squelch circuit keeps them quiet between calls, while pilot lamp over lever arm acts as reminder that power is on.

not be expensive as each station draws only about 20 watts. To transmit, merely depress the arm of the talk-listen-hold switch and talk into the speaker in a normal voice. When finished, release the lever and it will spring back to the listen position. For extended transmissions such as dictation, turn the switch to "hold" by lifting up on the lever arm. It will remain there until moved by hand.

To ensure proper reception, stations must be tuned to the same frequency. The first time editors at RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER plugged in two completed, but untuned Knight-Kit units in widely separated offices, voices were very low. However, this was quickly corrected in each unit by using the tuning tool supplied. It was inserted through a rear chassis hole into the tuning slug of the oscillating coil and rotated until volume was strongest. Since the sound was more than

ample, the volume controls were backed down from full volume nearly half way.

If you have no helper to speak into the other intercom while tuning, use the sound from a radio placed near the other unit while its switch is in the hold position. Tune any additional units, available individually in kit form, the same way. For best results, all should be tuned to the same transmitting station. Once everything is set, it's a good idea to tape over the tuning hole on each of the fiberboard backs.

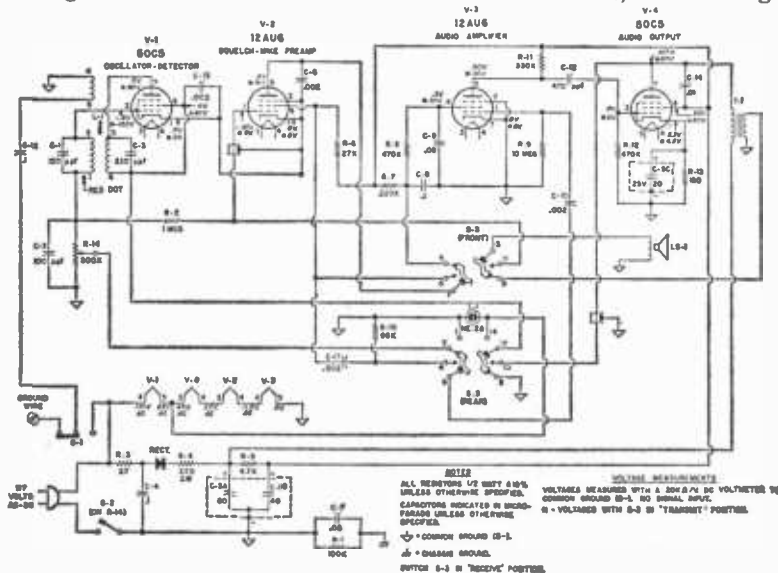
Each intercom in a system should receive and transmit to the other stations equally well. Where noticeable hum persists, reverse the line cord plug in the wall outlet. Weak reception or transmission at any station indicates a high-current appliance such as a toaster, refrigerator or dryer may be shunting it. This can usually be cured by shifting either the appliance or the station to a different outlet. A special squelch circuit is designed to keep the units quiet during standby periods.

Ruling Out Interference. Buzzing or other noise in an intercom indicates interference from an appliance. To locate the source, disconnect suspected appliances one at a time until the noise stops. The problem can then usually be solved by connecting an inexpensive line filter to the offending appliance.

Ordinarily, the slide switch on the back of each chassis should be set at "normal." However, in cases where communication between buildings is poor or intermittent, a poor ground may be responsible. In such cases you can improve the conditions by connecting a length of insulated wire between the screw terminal on the back of the chassis and the center screw of the wall outlet. Then the switch should be set at "when grounded."

Knight-Kit wireless intercoms contain four tubes, including two 50C5's and two

12AU6's. Cream-tone molded plastic cabinets measure 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 9 in. Most novices should have little difficulty following the assembly manual which outlines and illustrates each stage of construction. The two identical talk-listen units in the basic kit can be built easily over a weekend. The only tools needed are a pencil-type soldering iron rated at 50 to 100 watts, long-nose pliers, diagonal cutters and a screw driver. Manufactured and sold by Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

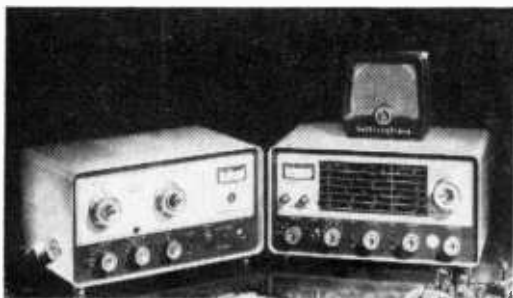


LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

Complete CW-AM Station

All amateur bands from 80 to 6 meters are covered by two new *Halli-Kits*: Model HT-40K kit transmitter (left) and Model SX-140K kit receiver, both designed for CW or AM operation. Because of its complexity, the front end of the receiver is factory-wired. Step-by-step instructions and diagrams show how to assemble the rest of the receiver and all of the transmitter.

The crystal-controlled, 75-watt transmitter has full band switching, with power output exceeding 35 watts CW or 30 watts peak AM phone (slightly less on 6-meter band). Unit is TVI-filtered, has less than 8 per cent distortion on AM, dual-range meter for accurate tuning and carrier level adjustment, 52-ohm



tunable pi network output for harmonic suppression, and provision for use of external VFO. Tubes: 6DQ5, power output; 6CX8, crystal oscillator and driver; 12AX7, speech amplifier; 6DE7, audio amplifier-modulator, and two silicon rectifiers.

Lightweight receiver has 25-to-1 tuning ratio, sensitivity of 3 microvolts, an r.f. stage, S-meter, antenna trimmer and automatic noise limiter. Tubes: 6AZ8, tuned r.f. amplifier and crystal calibrator; 6U8, oscillator-mixer; 6BA6, 1650 kc. i.f. amplifier and BFO; 6T8A, second detector, A.V.C., ANL and first audio; 6AW8A, audio power and S-meter amplifier, and two silicon rectifiers.

Gray steel cabinets housing the units are 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep and 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. high. The transmitter kit is priced at \$79.95; receiver, \$94.95. For fully wired, tested units, add \$20 for the transmitter and \$15 for the receiver.—Hallicrafters, available through regular distributors.

FM-MX Stereo Receiver

Reportedly the first FM stereo receiver

made available by the industry for the new FM multiplex stereocasts is this Model S-8000. Add speakers and you complete the basic receiving system of two 32-watt amplifiers, stereo pre-amp for phono-tape-TV control, and a highly sensitive FM tuner (1.8 microvolt IHFM standard) wired for receiving the FCC-approved multiplex stereocasts.

The front panel has an *acro-beam* tuning



eye, 7-in. expanded dial scale and these controls: interchannel hush, balanced tuning, stereo bass-treble, ganged loudness, phono level, stereo balance, stereo function selector, input selector; also six slide switches for scratch and rumble filters, FM-AMC, phase reverse, and tape monitoring.

Inputs provide for tape playback, tape monitor, phono, AM tuner, and two auxiliary sources; outputs for recording and 4-, 8-, and 16-ohm speakers.

Stereo power output is 32+32 watts music power (30+30 watts continuous duty) at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent distortion. Frequency response is 20-20,000 cps \pm 1 db at 30 watts. Receiver includes 21 tubes with four silicon rectifiers, draws 225 watts power and fits in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. case.

Model S-8000S, without case, is priced at \$299.50; Model S-8000D, with walnut-tone leatherette case, at \$307.—Sherwood Electronic Laboratories, Inc., 4300 N. California Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

Stereo Music Center

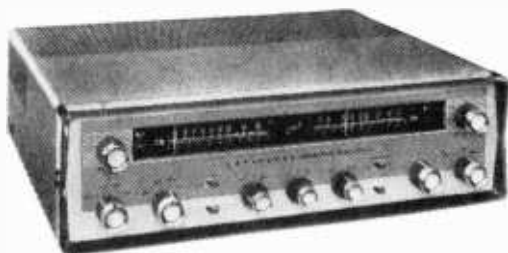
Dual 20-watt amplifiers and preamps join with individual FM and AM tuners to make up this stereophonic music center, known as Model LA-225. Though equipped for simulcast stereo reception, the receiver also has an output for FM multiplex.

The FM section reaches sensitivity of 1.5 mv. for 20 db of quieting with AFC and AFC defeat assuring reception of very weak signals. AM superhet section features 3 stages of AVC, ferrite loop antenna and broad band width for high fidelity performance and maximum noise rejection. At normal listening levels, frequency response of 20-30,000 cps \pm

LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

1 db is provided; channel separation exceeds 50 db at 1,000 cps.

Front panel controls include bass, treble, balance-volume clutch, four-way selector switch (FM-MPX, FM-AM, phono, aux), four-way mode switch (left FM, right AM, stereo, rev.), blender for full stereo to full monaural. On the rear panel are a phasing switch, hum adjust, headset jack, switch for



impedance selection, fuse retainer, and ac outlet for phono.

Including contrasting brown and brass case measuring $5\frac{1}{4} \times 15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ in., the 21-tube receiver is priced alone at \$174.95, or with four-speed record changer, base, diamond needle stereo cartridge and two speakers, at \$299.95.—Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

Peak-to-peak VTVM Kit

Use of a printed circuit board greatly simplifies construction of this versatile Model KT-174 vacuum tube voltmeter kit designed to meet all service and laboratory standards. It will measure 1-1500 v. dc with 2 percent accuracy, low ac RMS 0-500 mv and peak-to-peak 0-1400 mv. with 5 percent accuracy, regular ac RMS 0-1500 v. and peak-to-peak 0-4200 mv. with 5 percent accuracy; also 0-30 ohms to 3-1000 megohms.

Has pushbutton switch control of one probe for all operations, monitor terminals for direct connection to oscilloscope, quickly accessible calibration controls, and a 200 microammeter movement with $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. face calibrated in red and black for easy reading. Tubes included are 6BN8, ac full-wave peak rectifier and low ac amplifier; 12AU7, twin triode, meter dc amplifier and balanced bridge; selenium rectifier.

Kit, including $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by 6 in. high by 5 in. deep case in light gray metal, probe, and flashlight-type D battery used for resistance measurements, is \$39.95.—Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

3-Station Intercom

Any one station may be called individually from the master without disturbing the second remote in this three-station system. Three transistors in a printed circuit and $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in. speakers provide volume. Units are powered by four 1.5-volt C flashlight batteries.

Lightweight plastic cabinets $1\frac{1}{4} \times 5 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in. are available in blue or gray and may be mounted on wall or desk. Price of 3-station system, less batteries and two-conductor wire, \$36.50; 2-station system, \$24.95.—Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

Car-Boat-Portable Radio

An all-transistor portable radio adapted for quick transfer from its own power supply to the 12-volt electrical system of a car or boat has been introduced as the *Sportamatic*.

It will engage instantly with the external antenna and battery of a car upon attaching to a special under-dash mounting cradle; similar mounting can be attached to a boat. Cradles have locks to prevent theft. Power supply of the radio comprises six flashlight cells affording about 1000 hours of operating time.

Fitted in black and gold leather case with carrying strap, the unit sells for \$69.95.—Automatic Radio Mfg. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

Voltage Regulator

A fused circuit and two output receptacles make this continuously variable ac voltage power supply safely adaptable for many applications. Output of 0-140 volts is regulated at ± 0.6 percent at 75 watts, and 3 percent at maximum output. Front panel 0-150 voltmeter is illuminated, has 1 percent accuracy for full scale. Model TR-114 measures $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, can be wall or bench mounted. Price \$19.75 includes 6 ft. two-conductor line cord.—Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

Variable Transformer

Easy-to-read dial with smooth control makes this new 500-watt variable ac transformer suitable for industrial or hobby work. Model TR-115 features precision toroidal wound core, delivers full rated output 1-130 volts ac with little variation. For bench or wall mounting, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. overall, \$12.95.—Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.



The Citizens Band control transmitter with batteries is completely contained in a portable case. The upper deck structure of the model lifts off for quick access to the radio receiver, motor, and battery components.

Radio-Controlled Model Destroyer

USS WOODWORTH

Editor's Note:

USS Woodworth was commissioned April 30, 1942, at Bethlehem Ship Yards, San Francisco. During 1942, the ship was assigned escort duty in the Southwest Pacific. In 1943, she was one of the covering ships for the Guadalcanal campaign and came through dive bomber attack unhurt. During the Rendova Island landings, June 30, 1943, twelve Japanese "Sally" torpedo planes attacked. Woodworth knocked down four, suffering light hits.

During 1944, Woodworth joined famous Destroyer Squadron 12 in conducting anti-shipping sweeps north of Rabaul, New Britain, and was credited with torpedo sinkings of an enemy destroyer and one merchantman. Four days later, February 25, she sank another Japanese merchantman and took part in a shore bombardment. During October 1944, Woodworth shot down four enemy torpedo bombers in the midst of heavy action. She earned seven Battle Stars during World War II and later was transferred to a Naval Reserve Training Unit.

Overall Length: 348 feet
Displacement: 1620 tons

Beam: 36 feet
Speed: 38 knots

By DICK EALY

INVISIBLE radio signals command this model of a famous World War II warship as it goes into action.

Below decks, a motor and gear box drive realistic counter-rotating props to send the 1/8-inch-per-foot scale ship churning through the water at a realistic scale speed of 38 knots.

As skipper, you issue your orders to the 42-in. long ship with a Citizens Band Transmitter similar to the kind used for gas model planes. Control range is ample to take the ship almost out of sight, and modern kits

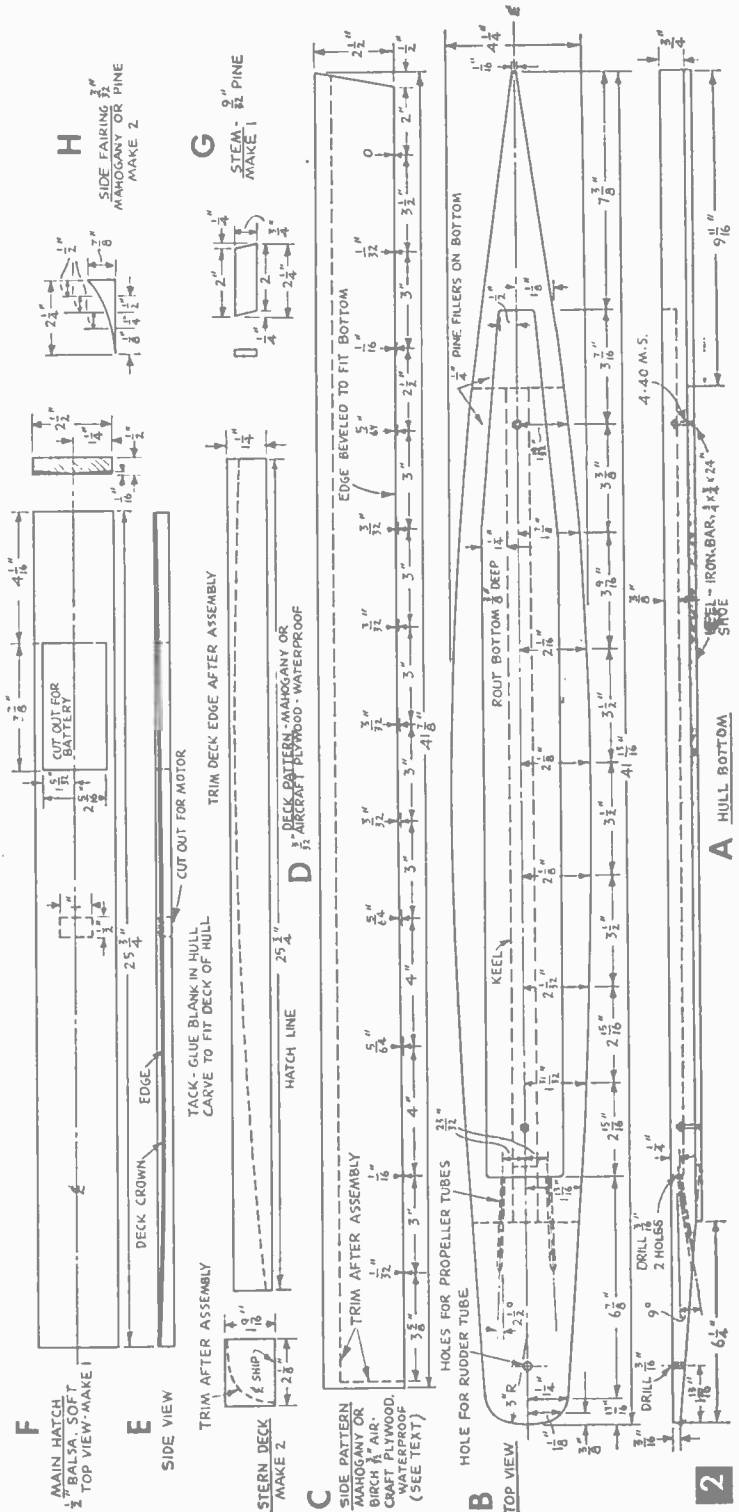
with parts wired and ready to install insure reliable radio performance. You can build the model on a small workbench with common hand tools—a power workshop is not necessary.

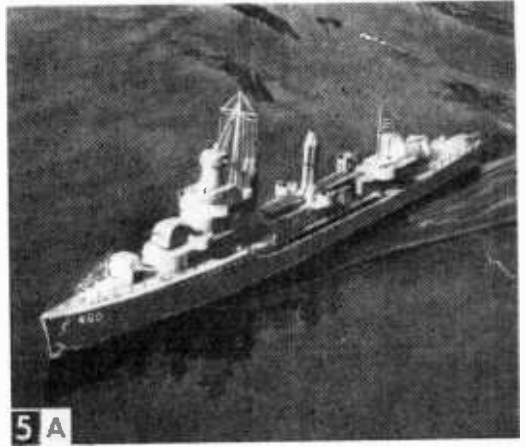
Start Hull Construction by drawing the outline of the hull bottom piece (Fig. 2A) on a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 42-in. pine, and saw with a jigsaw. Taper the stern end and drill the $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. propeller shaft holes. Since these holes are almost 3 in. long, you'll need an extension drill. Also drill the rudder tube hole, and then rout out the bottom according to outline shown on top view, Fig. 2B.

Attach the keel weight, a bar of iron or steel $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 24 in., to bottom piece with #4-40 fh screws, countersinking the holes. Glue three pine filler blocks $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick around the keel weight. Use *Weldwood* glue for all hull construction, and hold the parts in place with C clamps while the glue dries. Trim the edges of the filler blocks flush with the edges of the hull bottom piece.

Cut the Six Bulkheads (Fig. 6) from $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. fir plywood, notching for the stringers, and glue as in Fig. 4A. Support the bulkheads vertically with blocks and clamps until the glue dries. Don't rush this step—care will assure smooth hull lines and easy assembly later on.

When the glue has dried, hold the lower $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. square stringers in place and check the edge distance. You must have $\frac{3}{32}$ -in. clearance at each joint to





Compare this aerial view of the USS Woodworth (Official US Navy photo) at sea, with the action shot of the model.

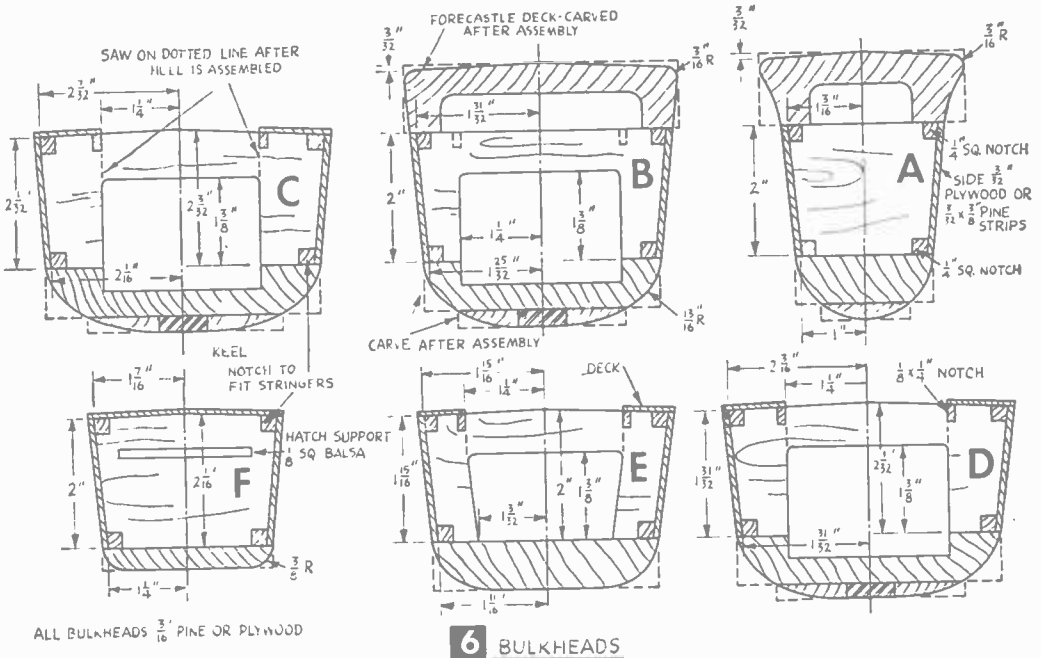
in place. Sand all edges with a #2/0 garnet sandpaper block.

Plank the Deck Next with pine strips used for the hull. Start the planking along the $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. deck stringer and work outward as in Fig. 4C. Trim away surplus stock flush with the sides, and sand edges. Then clamp the hull upside down and carve the rounded bottom with a two-handed drawknife (Fig. 4D) and sand.

Make the forecastle deck from a $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 16-in. block of medium soft balsa. First draw the outline (Fig. 8A) and cut away surplus wood with a jig saw. Sand the edges down to your pencil line. Then draw the profile (Fig. 8B) on the side of the block and clamp to

your workbench. Be sure to use a pine wood pad under the clamp to avoid crushing the balsa. Use the drawknife to carve away the excess balsa at the top. The deck has a crown $\frac{3}{32}$ in. higher at the center than at the rear end deck edge. Sand, and then turn the block over and use a gouge to hollow the inside (Fig. 6B).

Glue the forecastle to the top of the hull and then use a knife to carve the bow profile and a radius along the deck edges. Then carve in the flare for each side (Fig. 6A) and sand. Cut the front hatch out of the top of the block, and add the side fairings (Fig. 2F) where the forecastle joins the main deck. Glue a $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. thick sheet balsa bulkhead at



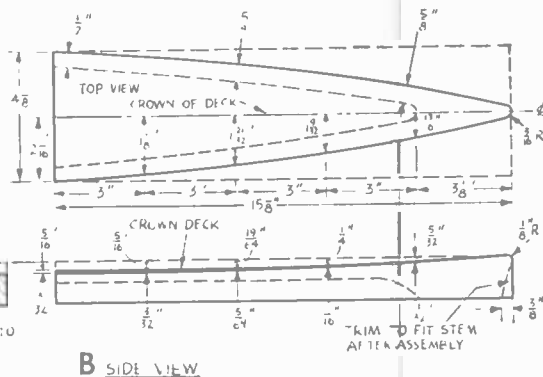
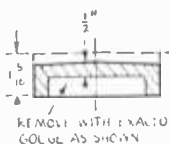
6 BULKHEADS

make the hull stand (Fig. 9), and brush on three coats of Testor's sanding sealer for a natural wood finish. Then clean out any paint that may have leaked into the propeller and rudder shaft tubes. Solder the 3-bladed left and right hand propellers to the $\frac{3}{32}$ x $6\frac{7}{8}$ -in. steel shafts (Fig. 7). Slip three brass washers over each shaft end, grease the shafts, and insert in the tubes. Make the two $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. steel propeller shaft extension and attach to the main shafts with plastic tubing universal joints.

Mount the Pittman electric motor and the twin-drive gear box to the $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. thick base (Fig. 10). Use plastic tubing to connect motor to gear box and gear box to the extension shafts. Pull the motor assembly forward until both propellers rest lightly against the rear end of the propeller shaft tubes, and then glue the assembly to the hull floor.

8 A

FORECASTLE DECK
SOFT BALSAM BLOCK
 $1\frac{5}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$ "
MAKE 1

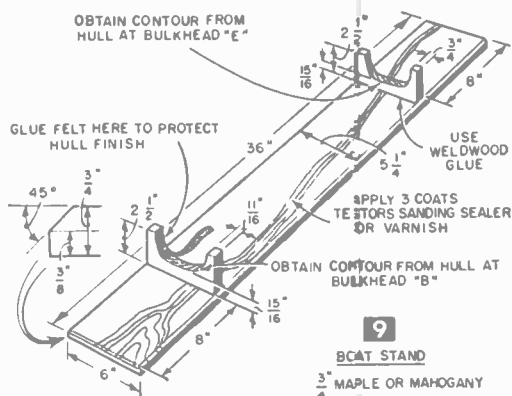


B SIDE VIEW

MATERIALS LIST — U.S.S. WOODWORTH PART 1

Amt. Req.	Size and Description	Use
KEEL BOTTOM		
1	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 42" pine	hull bottom
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 24" iron bar	keel weight
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ " pine pieces (See Fig. 2B)	keel fillers
HULL STRUCTURE		
1 pc.	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 12 x 18" fir plywood	bulkheads
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ x 44" pine strips	stringers
2	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ x 36"	deck stringers
2	$\frac{1}{32}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ " aircraft waterproof plywood or:	hull planking, sides
6	$\frac{3}{32}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 42" pine strips	hull planking, alternate method
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{3}{4}$ " pine	stem
1	$1\frac{1}{16}$ x $2\frac{1}{16}$ x 3" balsa	stern block
4	$\frac{3}{32}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pine	deck planking
1	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$ x 16" balsa	forecastle deck
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ " balsa	main hatch
DRIVE ASSEMBLY		
2	$\frac{3}{32}$ " O.D. x $6\frac{7}{8}$ " cad plated steel or hard brass	prop shafts
2	$\frac{1}{8}$ " I.D. x $6\frac{1}{4}$ " brass tubes. (Note: Stern tubes with waterproof packing obtainable Modelcraft Mfg. Co., 3455 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.)	prop tubes
1	$\frac{3}{32}$ " O.D. x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " brass	rudder stem
1	$\frac{3}{32}$ " I.D. x $1\frac{3}{4}$ " brass tube	rudder tube
2	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " dia. left hand and right hand props	propellers
6	$\frac{3}{32}$ " I.D. brass washers	prop shafts
1	$\frac{3}{32}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " steel shaft	shaft extension
1	$\frac{3}{32}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " brass	rudder
1 pc.	.030 x 1 x 2" brass	drive motor
1	motor, 6 Volt, Pittman #9003	twin drive
1	gear box, K & O #60	tiller control
1	clockwork escapement, Electronic Developments	
4	2-56 x $\frac{3}{8}$ " RH machine screws and nuts	motor mount
Misc.	Weldwood glue, Testors model cement, scrap wood for mtg. parts, 1 qt. each, white enamel undercoat, navy grey porch enamel; 1 pt. red oxide paint, plastic tubing for extension shaft couplings, clamps, nails, sandpaper.	

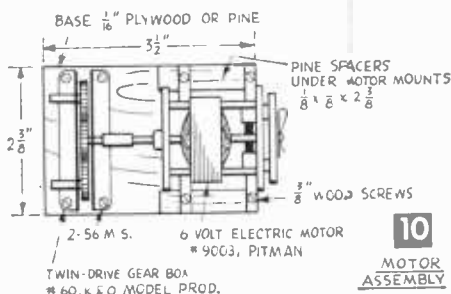
Sources: Most items available local hardware and model shops. Complete parts available Model Craft Mfg. Co., 3455 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif., or Polk's, 314 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y. Mahogany plywood etc. can be obtained from General Vener, P.O. Box 271, Southgate, Calif.



9

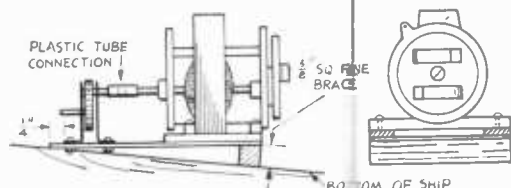
BOAT STAND

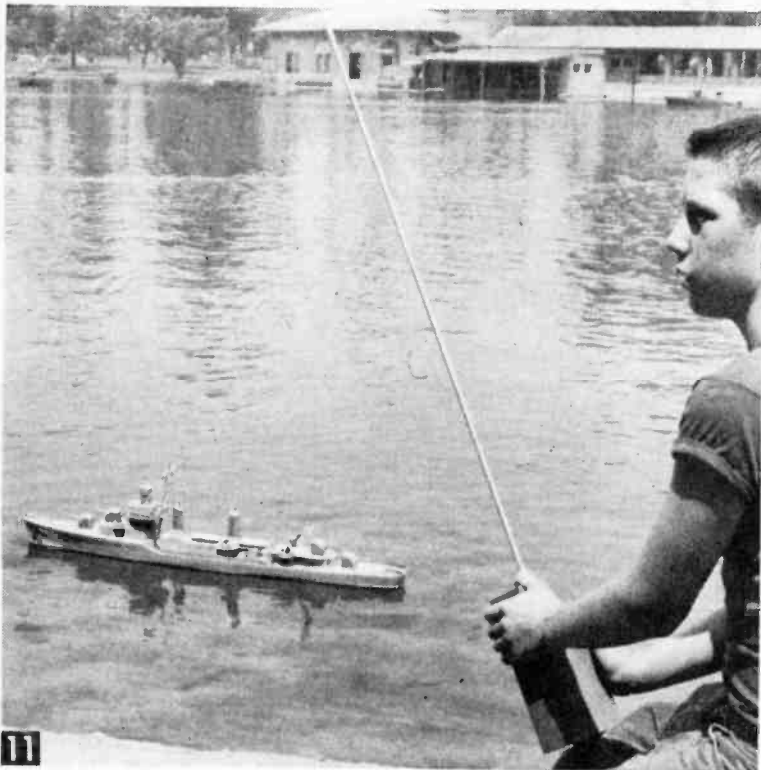
$\frac{3}{4}$ " MAPLE OR MAHOGANY



10

MOTOR ASSEMBLY





11

Radio signals actuate 8-position sequence relay to put $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. scale model through realistic operational maneuvers.

Cut the Rudder from sheet brass, and solder it to the $\frac{3}{32}$ -in. OD slotted brass stem. Insert the stem into the rudder tube and solder the brass lug on top (Fig. 7). Also solder the $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. dia. steel wire tiller to the lug.

Mount the *Electronic Developments* clock-work escapement in the hull as in Fig. 7. Loosen the winding knob adjustment nut beneath and move the knob all the way in toward center to reduce rudder action to a minimum. Tighten the nut. Glue the two pine crosspieces to the hull floor to get the right mounting height. Locate the center of the rudder stem $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the axis of the escapement arm, and then shim the base up until tiller and winding knob are lined up horizontally. Mount the escapement to the crosspieces with wood screws.

Now wind up the spring by turning the knob clockwise. Press the escapement release at "U" to actuate the 4-position starwheel. The rudder should turn to one side. Press again, and it turns back to center. The third time, it turns to the opposite side, and the fourth time, back to neutral. Adjust if necessary to assure free action of the tiller.

Now you are ready to put in the 27.255-megacycle, Model UR, *Citizen-Ship* transistorized radio receiver to control steering of the model and firing of torpedoes and depth charges.

The *Citizen-Ship* receiver is used along with either of the *Citizen-Ship* transmitters (Models FL, FLX, or LC), which have proven to be reliable and require little adjustment (Fig. 15). However, other unmodulated carrier-operated receivers, such as Gyro, Ace, Kraft, or Babcock's Mark IV may be used with corresponding transmitters.

The 27.255-megacycle frequency is one of several frequencies set aside by the Federal Communications Commission as a Citizen's Band. This means that it is not necessary to take an examination when applying for your license to transmit signals in this frequency range.

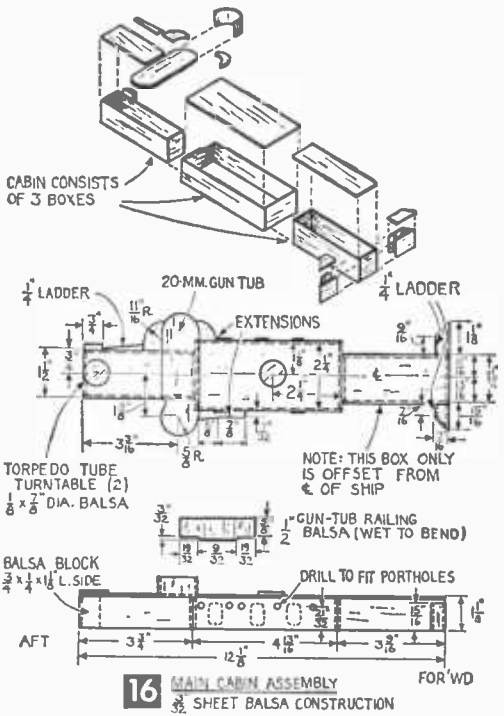
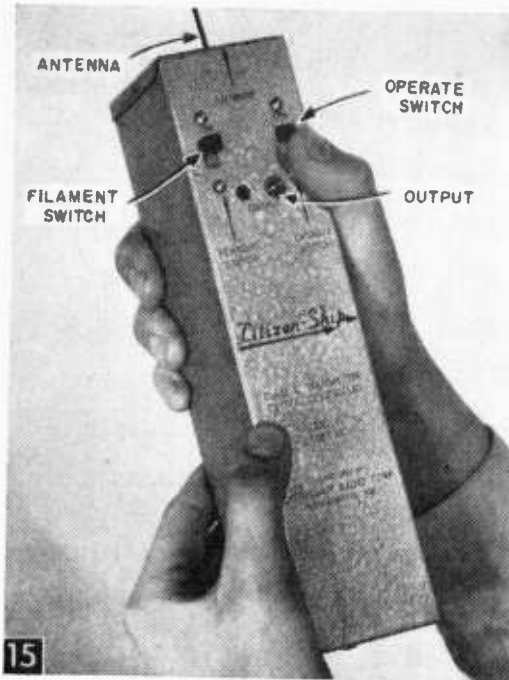
You must, however, have your license before you use the transmitter. So mail the application as soon as

you purchase your radio control equipment to be sure you receive your license by the time you're ready to operate your boat.

Secure the Receiver to the hull on pine crosspieces between bulkheads A and B with rubber bands running fore and aft over a pair of roundheaded woodscrews (Figs. 7 and 14). Then make up a box for the 9-volt battery from $\frac{3}{32}$ -in. balsa and glue this to the hull just aft of the receiver.

Next cut a $2 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ -in. piece of $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. plywood and drill it to take the 5-pin plug for the receiver and a 3-pin for the 6-volt Aristo #64 battery (Figs. 7 and 12). Use $\#2 \times \frac{1}{4}$ -in. rh woodscrews to attach the plugs to the plywood panel, and install a single-pole, single-throw toggle switch with its own lock ring. Glue pine supports to the hull bottom to provide a 1-in. clearance for the panel wiring, and mount the panel on the supports with $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. screws.

A radio-controlled delayed-action circuit (Fig. 13) operates the motor control and armament. When the OPERATE switch on the transmitter is pressed and released, the rudder turns. But when the same switch is held in the ON position about $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds and then released, a Babcock 8-position sequence relay is actuated in the following sequence: slow forward, stop, slow astern, stop, full forward, stop, full astern, stop.



15 Citizen-Ship, single-channel, model FLX transmitter operates rudder, motor control, and armament with single control switch

16 MAIN CABIN ASSEMBLY 3/32 SHEET BALS A CONSTRUCTION

MATERIALS LIST—U.S.S. WOODWORTH PART 2

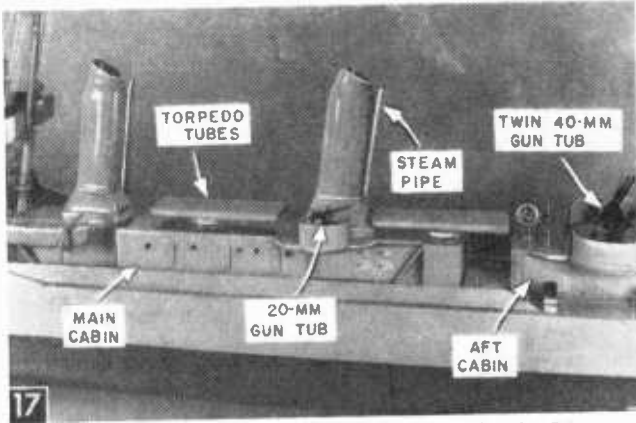
Amt.	Req.	Size and Description	Use
CABIN AND TORPEDO TUBES			
1		1/8 x 10" balsa	torpedo and gun mounts
1		3/32 x 4 x 36" balsa	cabins and battery box
1		1/32 x 2 x 36" balsa	gun-tub railings
1		1/2 x 1 1/2 x 12" balsa	cabins and funnel bases
3		1/2 x 1/2 x 19 1/2" pine	receiver mount pads
2		1/2 x 1 x 2" pine	connector panel supports
1		3/16 x 2 x 3 3/4" plywood	connector panel mount
1		3/16 x 2 1/2 x 3" plywood	control circuit mount
10		1/8" dia. x 3 1/2" brass tubing	torpedo tubes
10		1/8" dia. x 1 1/8" coil spring	torpedo springs
10		1/4" O.D. brass washers	torpedo tube breeches
1		.030 x 1 x 4" brass	triggers
10		3/16 x 2" hardwood dowels	torpedos
1		.010 x 3 x 8" brass shim stock	funnels
1		1/8" dia. x 2 3/4" metal tubing or dowel	steam pipe
Misc.		Testor's Sanding Sealer, rubber bands, 1/4" and 1/2" woodscrews, 2-56 machine screws, 2/0 and #400 sandpaper, modeling clay or putty, 3/4" brads	
RADIO CONTROL EQUIPMENT			
1		Citizen-Ship, Model UR, 27.235 mc. receiver	control receiver
1		Citizen-Ship, FL, FLX, or LC transmitter	control transmitter
1		Babcock, 8-position sequence relay with two 1.5 ohm resistors	delayed-action relay
1		Aristo 6-volt #64 wet battery	main battery
1		Aristo 3-pin connector and plug	battery connector
1		Aristo 5-pin connector and plug	receiver connector
1		Eveready 9-volt #266 battery	receiver battery
1		1/8" dia. x 36" piano wire	antenna
1	pkg.	assorted lengths of 24-gage color-coded multi-strand plastic-covered hookup wire	
Most parts available at local hardware and model shops. Complete parts available Model Craft Mfg. Co., 3455 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif., or Polk's 314 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.			
1		Sigma 4F, 5000 ohm. adjustable point. 6-volt relay (Newark #24F354)	motor control relay
3		Potter and Blumfield, 6-volt, 335 ohm relays (Newark #24F1173)	armament relays
2		SPST toggle switches (Newark #22F961)	
1		3 ohm. 5 watt resistor (Newark #13F150)	
1		100 ohm, 1/2 watt resistor (Newark #13F000)	
1		100 mfd., 6 WV capacitor (Newark #15F1150)	
1		.10 mfd., 10 WV capacitor (Newark #19F277)	
1		phono plug and jack	meter jack
Above available from Newark Electronics, Corp., 223 W. Madison, Chicago 6, Ill.			

the cabins are complete and mounted on the main hatch.

The Main Cabin, consisting of three separate boxes assembled as in Fig. 16, is constructed next. Cut the 3/32-in. balsa panels, cement the ends between the side panels with Testor's Model Cement. Cement the boxes together to form a single unit with the forward section offset 1/16 in. to the starboard side. Then add the cabin roofs and wing extensions at the forward end of the cabin, and glue the 1/8-in. thick balsa torpedo-tube turntables to the cabin roof.

If the torpedo tubes are to operate, make two sets of five tubes each by soldering 1/4 x 3 1/4-in. brass tubes together, and then grinding and filing away the lower forward ends as in Fig. 18A. Round the sharp corners with the file, and mount each set of tubes by drilling and pivoting them on a 3/4-in. brad.

The torpedos are 2-in. lengths of 3/16-in. hardwood dowel rounded on one end. While these are usually gray, it will be easier to see them being fired and retrieve them if they are painted with brightly-colored enamel.



Armament detail of model follows prototype closely with 5-in. gun turrets, 20-mm and twin 40-mm anti-aircraft guns, along with torpedo tubes and depth charge projectors that can be made to operate.

The Torpedo Tubes are charged by compressing a 1/8-in. coil spring between the torpedo and a washer that is soldered to the breech of each tube. File these washers to fit, and then tin them along with one end of the coil springs and the breech of the tubes. Assemble the firing mechanisms by soldering the three parts together at once.

Now temporarily mount the tubes on their turntables with the pivot brads so their forward ends face outboard at no less than a 60° angle from the model's centerline. Make a mark on the cabin roof 1 3/4 in. from the breech on each side of tubes at aft ends of cutaway.

Remove the tubes from the turntables and connect these marks with a pencil line. If the two outboard tubes in each set are to operate, cut a 1/16-in. slot the entire length of this line, and make up the trigger (Fig. 18C) to match this length. If only one of the tubes are to fire, the slot can be just long enough to allow a 1/4-in. wide trigger strip (Fig. 18B) to extend.

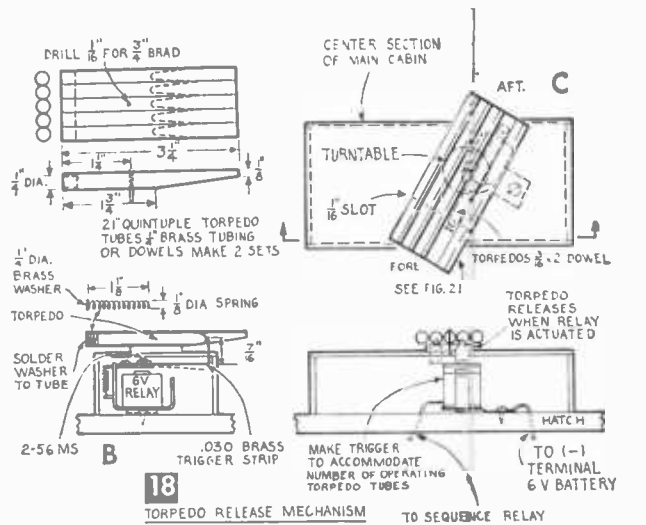
Fasten the trigger strips to the 6-volt relays (Fig. 18B) with 2-56 machine screws. Then mount the relays to the deck of the main hatch, and connect the wire to the sequence relay circuit. Leave about 6 in. of extra length on these wires to allow the main hatch to be lifted from the hull.

Set the cabin in place temporarily on the hatch, and test the action of the trigger to be sure it moves freely, clearing the torpedos for firing. When everything works satisfactorily, place a small piece of modeling clay or putty between the tubes and the table to hold them firmly yet allow their position to be changed.

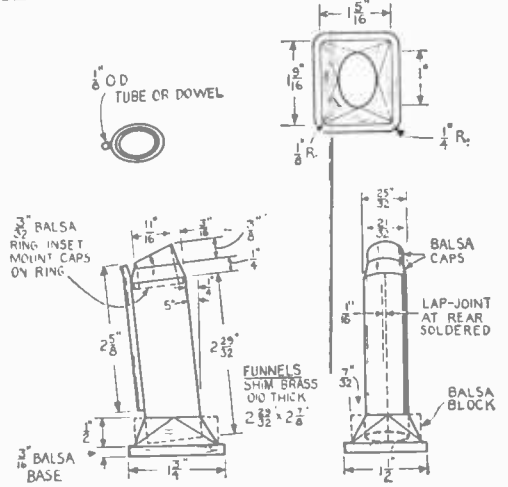
Soak the 1/32-in. balsa stock for the gun-tub railing (Fig. 16) in water until it is pliable,

and form it around the gun-tub extension on the roof edge. Hold it in place with straight pins until dry. Then remove it, and attach it and the 1/32-in. balsa cabin roof extensions permanently with model cement.

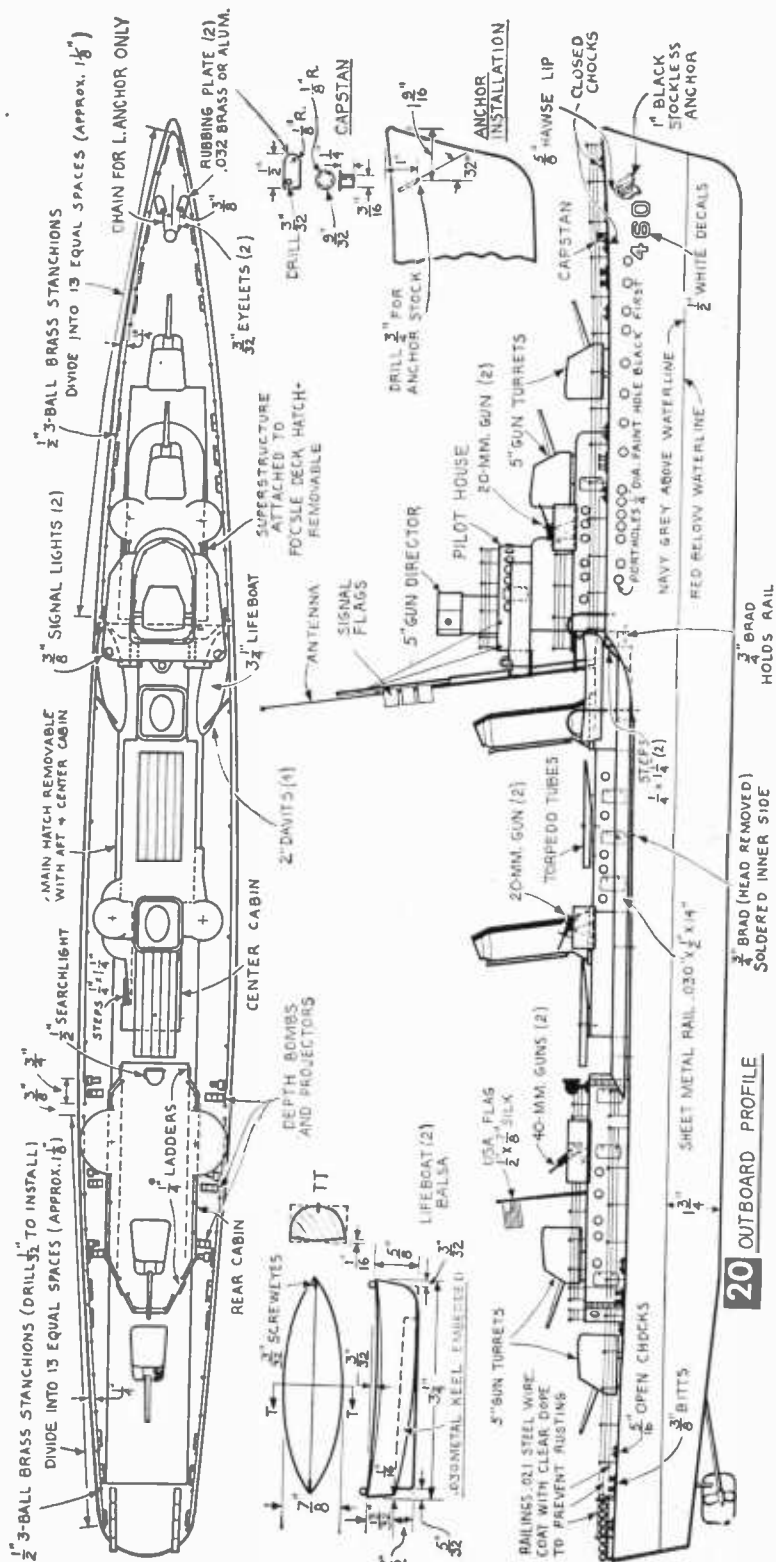
Make the Funnels by forming .010-in. brass shim stock around a 1/8-in. dowel, and solder a 1/16-in. lapped joint at the aft side (Fig. 19). Also solder an end plate of the same material to the bottom of each funnel so they will hold a mixture of dry ice and water to simulate smoke. Caution: Do not handle dry ice with bare hands or use in an unventilated room.



18 TORPEDO RELEASE MECHANISM TO SEQUENCE RELAY



19 SOLDER END PIECE TO FUNNEL. NOTE: USE DRY ICE + WATER TO MAKE SMOKE.

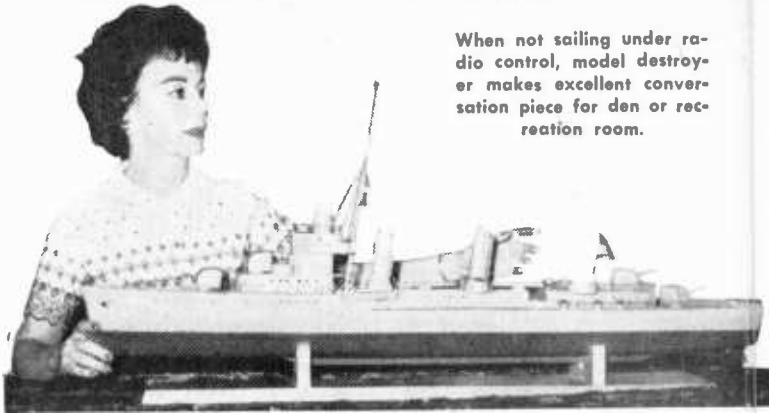


All wood parts of the model should be filled with five coats of white enamel undercoat. Apply two coats of high-grade gloss enamel for finish.

Drill four or five closely-spaced 1/4-in. holes through the 1/2-in. balsa funnel bases (Fig. 19), and finish the holes with a file and sandpaper so the funnels will tilt 5° toward the stern when they are mounted on the cabin. Slide the funnels up through the hole from the bottom of the bases, and cement the shim stock to the balsa. Then check the tilt angle with the funnel base setting on a flat surface, cement the 3/16-in. balsa sheets in place as in Fig. 19, and finish the bases with 2/0 and #400 sandpaper.

Add the funnel caps by first cementing a 3/32-in. oval balsa ring inside of the shim stock and then a 1/4- and 3/8-in. thick oval ring on top of this (Fig. 19). Carve these to shape and make the top opening in the same way as you made the holes in the bases. Fill all of the joints with *Testor's Balsa Filler* and sand them smooth. Make the stern pipes at the aft side of the funnels (Figs. 17 and 20) from 1/8-in. metal tubing or dowel. Cement these to the funnels, and then attach the funnel assemblies to the cabin top.

20 OUTBOARD PROFILE



When not sailing under radio control, model destroyer makes excellent conversation piece for den or recreation room.

Now go on to construct the aft cabin (Fig. 22) and the superstructure (Fig. 24). Use the same general procedure that was used for the main cabin to make the basic assemblies and install the gun-tub railings.

Construct the tapered section of the aft cabin before installing the roof. On the superstructure assembly, carve the balsa blocks to shape after the cabin roofs are in place and the cement has dried. Then cement the second-level cabin to the roof of the fore cabin, and add the navigation bridge and pilot house.

Make the Bridge Railing from $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. balsa and then cement a $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{8}$ -in. strip around the outer top edge of the rail. Trim this with sandpaper as in Fig. 24. Also carve the flag bags (Fig. 25) to shape and cement them to the aft edge of the bridge railing.

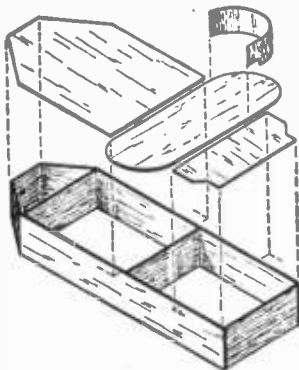
Cut the mast supports from plywood or pine stock and drill them to fit the signal mast (Fig. 25). Cement these to the superstructure and then set up the mast (Fig. 28). Cement a $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. I.D. brass antenna socket to the aft side of the mast and solder the 14-in. flexible (brown) antenna lead to it. Drill a $\frac{3}{32}$ -in. hole through the aft end of the first-level cabin and the forward hatch so the lead can

be threaded through at assembly. Be sure to use enough wire to allow the hatch to be lifted for access to the receiver and battery.

Next, set up the four turntables (Fig. 24) for the 5-in. guns and carve the turrets from balsa block (Fig. 28). Cement tapered $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. O.D. brass tubing or dowel barrels into the angled holes in the front of each turret. Then drill $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. deep holes in the bottoms and mount the turrets on the dowels projecting from the turntables.

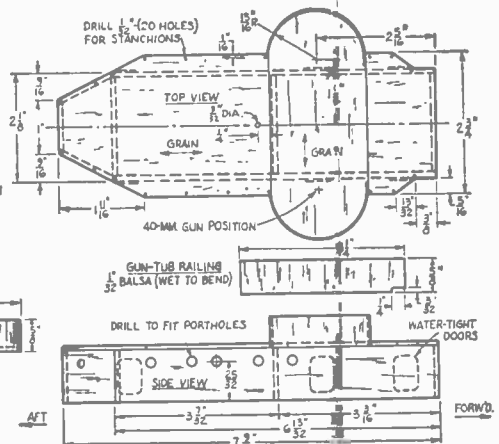
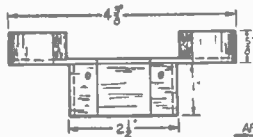
Make up the depth charge racks from balsa blocks as in Fig. 28B and C with $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. balsa railings. Mount the smaller racks and the $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. dowel projectors (Fig. 28D) as in Fig. 20.

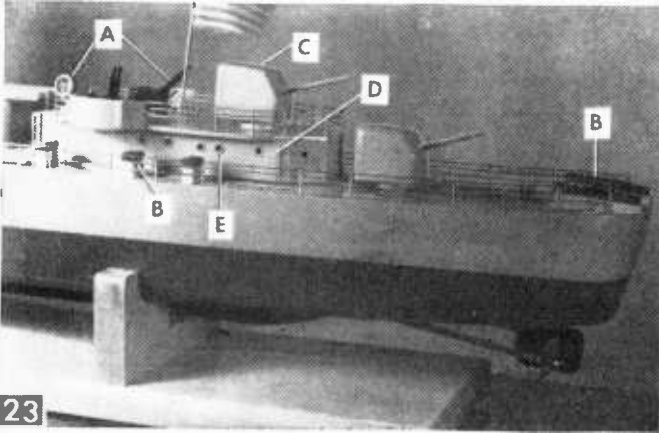
Then hollow out the stern block (Fig. 27) to take a 6-volt *Potter and Blumfield* relay with a 0.030-in. brass strip mounted to it. Cover the forward side of the stern block with $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. balsa and make the fan-tail deck from the same material. Cement the long racks to this deck and then fasten the deck to the stern block with straight pins. Bend the trigger from $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. steel wire and check its fit before soldering it to the brass strip. Wire the relay in the same way as the torpedo



22

AFT CABIN CONSTRUCTION
SHEET Balsa





23 A, Twin 40-mm AA Guns; B, Depth Charge Racks; C, 5" Guns; D, Watertight Doors; E, Brass-Eyelet Ports.

holes at the locating marks. Paint the bottom of these holes black to give the illusion of depth, and then cement the parts in place. Also paint the watertight doors and ladders and attach these.

With these details in place, fasten the cabins permanently to the hatches, cutting away each hatch as necessary to clear the wires for the antenna and armament, and soldering the antenna lead to its connection at the receiver.

40-mm Guns. Next, make up two pairs of twin 40-mm anti-aircraft guns as in Fig. 28F. Cut the gun barrel tubes to length and then wrap them with soft tinned wire to simulate recoil springs. Insert the barrels in 1/8-in.-sq. pine breech locks and secure them with cement.

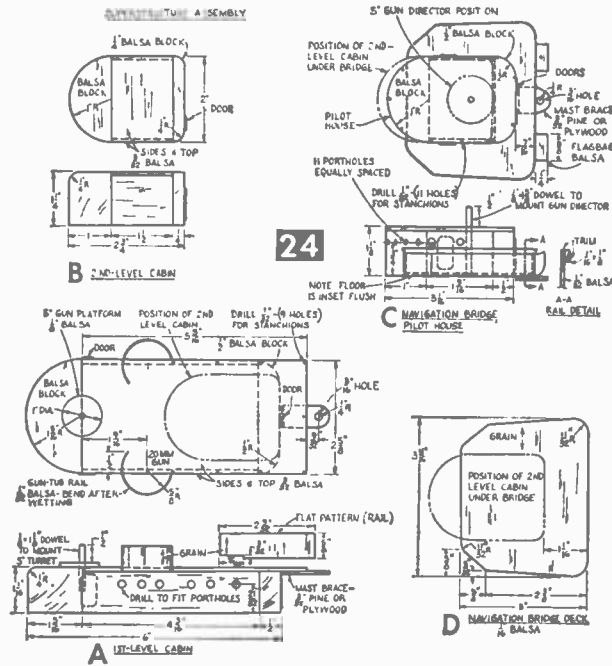
Form the base, seats, and footrests from 0.020-in. brass and then clamp the breech blocks in between the bent-up ends of the base. Drill through the clamped assembly and insert a straight pin to hold it together. Also drill through the base and insert a 1/16-in. tube, soldering the brackets for the seat and footrests to the end of the tube. The hand cranks are bent up next from 0.020-in. wire and are cemented under the breech block assembly.

Then paint the guns with two coats of Testor's black enamel and mount them in their gun tubs (Fig. 20) with a brad or escutcheon pin through the center bottom of the base. Also paint the 20-mm guns and cement them in place in the gun tubs of the main and fore cabins.

Detailing. Drill slanted holes for the anchor shafts (Fig. 20)

through each side of the bow and cement painted hawse lips in each hole. Paint and cement the anchors, rubbing plates, and capstan in place and then run a piece of eight-link/in. chain from the port anchor around the capstan and into an eyelet. Also paint and attach the bits and chocks.

To attach the wire railings, first drill 1/32-in. holes in the edges of the cabin tops, bridge, and main deck for 1/2-in. tall, three-ball brass stancheons. The rails themselves are 0.025-in. steel piano wire. In making up each section of railing, slide the indicated number of stancheons onto the three wires, drive the stan-



tubes (Figs. 13 and 18).

Carve the fire-control tower (Fig. 28A) from balsa blocks and insert the 1/8-in. dowel range-finder scopes. Then cement a 1/8-in. dowel to the roof of the second-level cabin, letting it extend about 1/2 in. beyond the pilot-house roof as a mount for the tower. Paint the hatch, deck, and cabin assemblies with five coats of gray porch enamel.

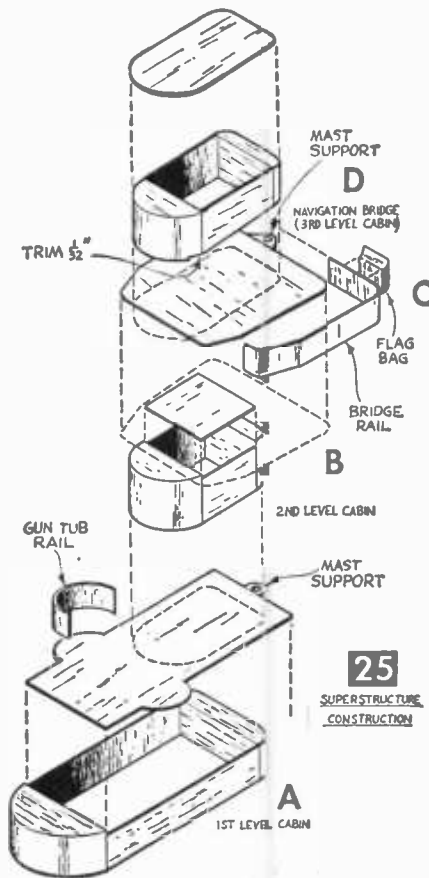
Then mark the locations of the portholes as in Figs. 16, 20, 22, and 24. The ports may be either ready-made scale parts or ordinary brass eyelets. Paint the face of each port gray and, while they are drying, drill mounting

chions into the holes, and then trim the wire to length. The railings on top of the pilot house are bent from a single length of assembled wire and stanchions.

Mount the sheet-metal railings at the main deck edge (Fig. 20) by soldering or cementing $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. brads to its inner side and then pressing the brads into the deck edge. Install a pair of life-boat-davit

MATERIALS LIST—U.S.S. WOODWORTH—PART 3

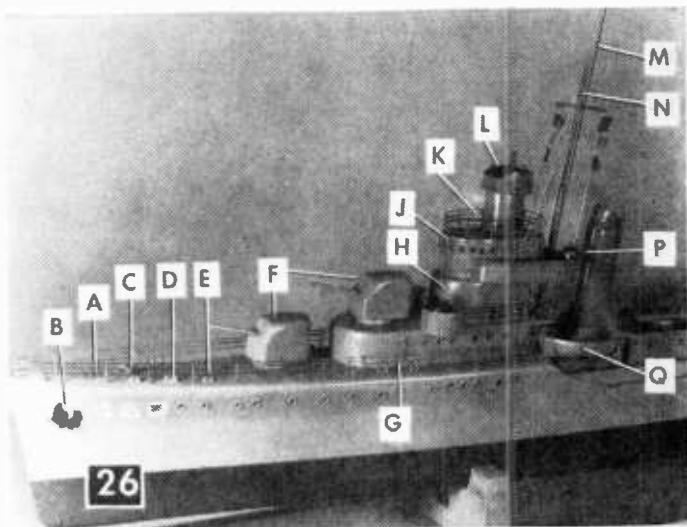
Amt.	Req.	Size and Description	
4		20-mm AA guns #352	
75		air ports #225	
18		watertight doors #600	
8		ladders #604	
2		ladders #177	
96		3-ball, rail stanchions #155	
24 ft.		rail wire #155	
8		$\frac{3}{8}$ " bollards #106	
18		$\frac{5}{16}$ " chocks #40	
2		$\frac{3}{16}$ " hawse pipe lips #248	
2		$\frac{3}{4}$ " stockless navy-type anchors #16	
2		2" davits #209	
2		davit sockets #210	
1		$\frac{1}{2}$ " searchlight #156	
2		$\frac{3}{16}$ " searchlights #605	
1		capstan #450	
3 in.		8-link/in. chain	
1		$\frac{1}{32}$ " x 36" soft tinned wire	
1		$\frac{1}{8}$ " x 36" dowel	
Misc.		Testor's black enamel, 2-56 mach. screws, $\frac{3}{32}$ " screweyes, $\frac{3}{4}$ " brads, silk thread, pins, flags.	
		Above available from James Bliss Co. Inc., 342 Atlantic Ave., Boston 10, Mass.	
1		$1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8" balsa	gun mounts, superstructure, f/c tower
1		$\frac{5}{8}$ x 1 x 4" balsa	superstructure
1		$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 5" balsa	superstructure
1		$\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5" balsa	d/c racks
1		$\frac{1}{32}$ x $\frac{1}{32}$ x 8" balsa	d/c rack rails
1		$\frac{1}{32}$ x 2 x 3" balsa	stern block bulkhead
1		$\frac{1}{16}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{32}$ " I.D. x 5" brass tube	40-mm guns
1		$\frac{1}{32}$ " O.O. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " brass tube	40-mm guns
1		.030 x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 32" brass	rails, trigger
1		.020 x $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2" brass	gun mounts, seats



sockets on each side of the main cabin at its forward edge. Then make up the life-boats and attach them to the davits with screweyes and thread.

Use #50 silk thread to rig the signal mast (Fig. 28G) and then add the colored pennants to the signal halcyards. The antenna is cut to length from $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. steel wire and is tipped with a brightly-colored plastic ball or a hat pin to make it easy to see. A silk U. S. flag is cemented to the flat mast and a hat pin stuck in the top of the mast serves as a mast ornament. Mount two $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. searchlights on the navigation bridge and one $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. searchlight on the fore edge of the aft cabin roof.

Tuning. To set up your Citizen-Ship, Model FLX transmitter, first insert a 36-in. length of $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. piano wire through the rubber grommet



A, Rubbing Plate; B, Hawse-Pipe Lip; C, Capstan; D, Bitt; E, Chock; F, 5" Guns; G, Fore Cabin; H, Radio Shack; J, Pilot House; K, Bridge; L, Fire-Control Tower; M, Antenna; N, Signal Mast; P, Searchlights; Q, Lifeboats.

in the top of the case and then into the antenna socket below it. Put two 1½-volt batteries in the battery clip with the center terminal at the insulated contacts. Install a Burgess #P45 or an Eveready #477 "B" battery and connect it with the snap fasteners. Replace the cardboard battery filler and the transmitter case and cover. The transmitter is ready for use as soon as the filament switch is in the ON position.

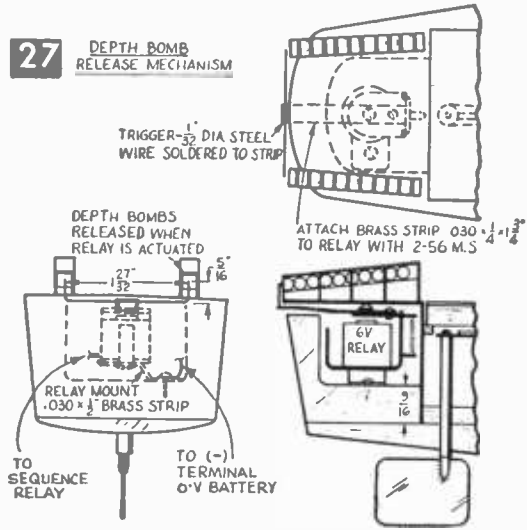
With both the filament and operate switches ON, use a fiber or plastic tuning wand to turn the core in or out until the lamp is the brightest. *Never use a metal-tipped tool.*

After complete factory testing and tuning of your Citizen-Ship receiver, there is only a need to check it or slightly readjust the tuning slug. A change of over ½-turn in either direction should never be necessary. Tuning must be done with the cover of the receiver installed. For complete checking, insert a 0-50 ma milliammeter in the meter jack (Fig. 12) and turn on both switches. Idle current should be approximately 3-6 ma with the set on, although it may not be completely steady at this reading.

Now turn on the transmitter, push the operate switch and adjust the slug to get a rise to 10-18 ma. The Sigma relay should pull in and actuate the escapement. The greater the distance between transmitter and receiver while adjustments are being made, the more accurate the tuning will be.

Accurate tuning can also be accomplished by another method. Leave the transmitter switch off, but bring the antennas of the transmitter and receiver very close together. The relay should pull in. Then move the tuning slug back and forth slightly until the turned-off transmitter will operate the re-

27 DEPTH BOMB RELEASE MECHANISM

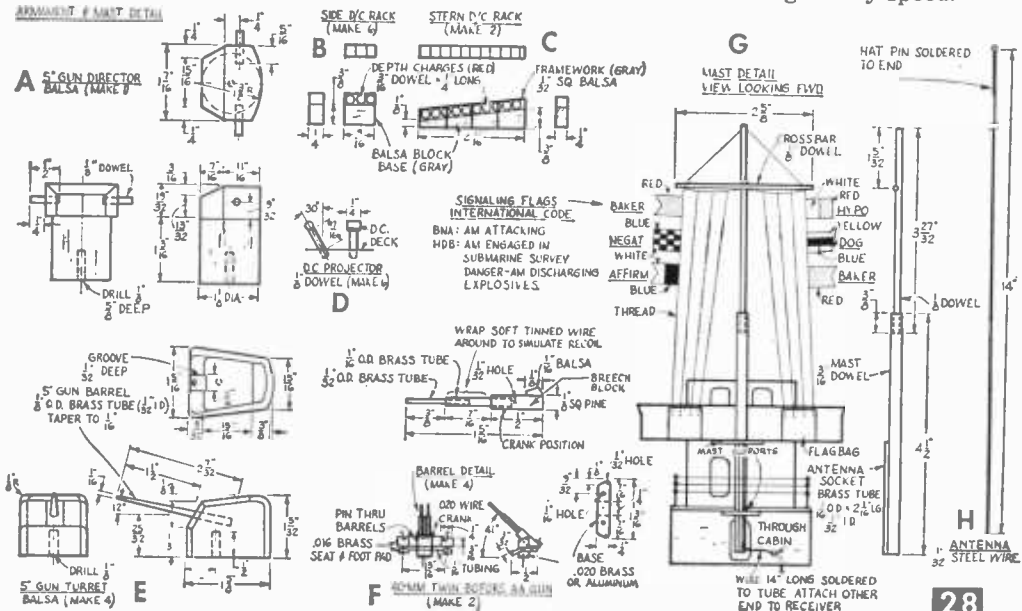


ceiver at distances of 12-18 in. In normal use the receiver will pick up signals up to a mile away.

To operate your model, insert the antenna in the socket and be sure both the plug connectors are in place. Turn on both switches (Fig. 7) and then secure the main hatch with straight pins. Have a helper set the boat in the water and release it so it is in the clear until you can get it under control.

To control the direction of the craft, press the operate switch momentarily and release it. To set up the sequence switching that puts the Woodworth through its paces, hold the button down for 1½ seconds. The model will go through an eight-stage maneuver and then return to normal straightaway speed.

APPARATUS & PARTS DETAIL



Neon Gas Tube Experiment Set

How to make a gas tube experiment set and perform intriguing experiments

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.



1

NEON gas tubes are available in numerous sizes and shapes at widely varying prices. The less expensive neon tubes are very small in size and shape—somewhat like a flashlight bulb. They cost 10-25¢. These inexpensive tubes are the basis of many intriguing electronic circuits including voltage regulation, moving light beams, oscillation, switching and others. You can observe the operation of gas tubes and try a number of gas tube circuits with the apparatus described here.

The neon gas tube experiment set is inexpensive to build. Parts cost about \$5. This set operates from a flashlight battery. Without additional equipment it is adequate for many experiments. This makes it a natural for parlor demonstrations. Since the equipment generates about 90 v. ac and dc it has other applications as a voltage supply. If you have a voltmeter or an oscilloscope, there are additional experiments which you can perform.

The equipment required for gas tube experiments is: 1) power supply, 2) neon tubes, 3) resistors and 4) capacitors. The experiment set is small enough to hold in one hand and contains the power supply, two neon

tubes and two resistors. Other resistors and capacitors were not incorporated in the basic set because experiments may be conducted with greater ease with these other components off the board. The resistors and capacitors may take the form of decade boxes or they may be loose components.

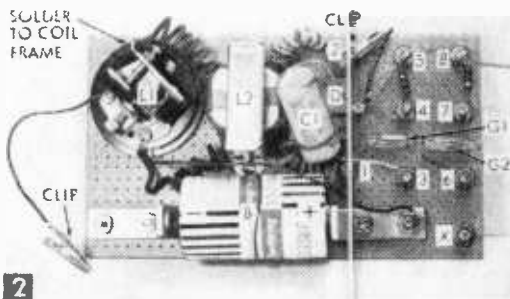
Figure 2 is a top view of the experiment set. The circuit is shown in Fig. 3. A buzzer (L1) is used as a chopper to convert the dc battery voltage to pulsating dc. This pulsating dc applied to step-up transformer L2 (a radio output transformer connected in reverse) provides a high ac voltage on the other side of the transformer. Rectifier D and filter capacitor C1 may be connected to the high voltage side of L2. The output of this combination is about 90 v. dc. Thus, either ac or dc is available from the supply. The available current is low, a desirable safety feature.

Resistors R1 and R2 and gas tubes G1 and G2 are mounted directly on the board. They are basic equipment. Connecting studs are provided with connection combinations that make experiments easy to conduct.

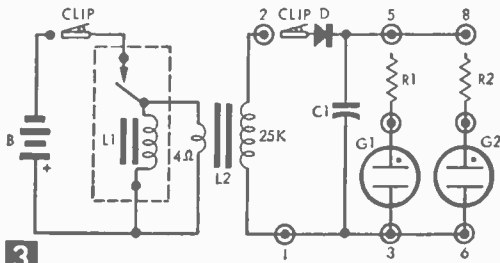
Use Figs. 2 and 3 for guidance in construction. All mounting holes are $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. dia. and they are centered on holes in the perforated mounting board. The mounting board is purchased cut to size. Back with a piece of wood to avoid breakage during drilling.

Mount the buzzer, transformer, rectifier, brackets and connection studs (Fig. 2). The top of the buzzer pulls off. The top may be discarded. The connection studs are 6-32 x $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. machine screws. A 6-32 screw with a lock washer under the head is placed through the lower hole on the bracket which serves as the negative battery terminal. The lock washer provides the necessary tension for good battery contact.

Next, wire the circuit. Note that one of the transformer leads must be soldered to the coil frame on the buzzer. A minigator clip serves as an on-off switch. Another minigator clip is provided at the rectifier input to allow quick connection to stud 2 when dc output is desired. The upper ends of R1 and R2 are left free to allow easy connection to terminals 2, 5 or 8. Use rosin core solder for soldered connections.



2



glow surrounds one electrode of G2 only—the electrode connected to the negative voltage through R2.

Now disconnect R2 and the jumper from stud 3 to 6. Connect stud 6 to 8. Connect R2 to stud 3. Note that the glow surrounds the opposite electrode from that of the previous connection. You've reversed the polarity of the electrodes.

Conclusion: The glow discharge in the neon gas tube surrounds the negatively charged electrode. When ac is applied each electrode alternates from positive to negative periodically. Since the ac frequency is high, the alternation occurs so rapidly that the glow seems to surround both electrodes.

2. Effect of current on brilliance: Connect R1 to stud 2 (Fig. 4). Observe the light intensity of G1. Bridge a 2 meg resistor across R1. Note the intensity of G1. What happens? What is your conclusion?

3. Flasher circuit: Connect the rectifier clip to stud 2 and connect R1 to stud 5 (Fig. 6). Connect a .5 mfd capacitor between studs 3 and 4. A few seconds after turn-on, G1 will begin to flash approximately once per sec. Why does this take place?

4. Start and sustaining voltage: Connect R1 to stud 5 and rectifier clip to stud 2. Connect battery clip. Now connect a 10 meg resistor across studs 3 and 4. Although the glow of G1 diminishes, it will be sustained. Now disconnect the battery clip for about half a minute and then reconnect it. G1 will not glow, or if it does, it will glow sporadically.

Conclusion: Once the discharge is started, it will continue even if the voltage is reduced considerably. But a higher voltage is required to start the discharge than is required to sustain it.

If you didn't reach a conclusion for experiment 3, re-examine the evidence in light of this knowledge.

5. Relaxation oscillator circuit: Connect as for experiment 3. This is a relaxation oscillator circuit. If you connect a dc voltmeter set to the 500 v. range across R1, the oscillation will be apparent by periodic meter deflections. If you know the theory behind experiment 3, you understand how the relaxation oscillator works. If the principle is still not apparent, it will be discussed under subsequent experiments.

6. Effect of C on relaxation frequency: Connect as for experiment 3. Remove the .5 mfd capacitor. Replace it with a .02 mfd capacitor. Do you observe any difference in operation?

Conclusion: The capacitance C in a relaxation oscillator circuit has an effect on frequency of oscillation. If C is large, the frequency is low (long period) and as C decreases frequency increases (shorter period.)

7. Effect of R on relaxation frequency:

Insert the battery between the brackets. Fasten it with a loop of #18 bare copper or iron wire passing through holes in the base. Cement rubber grommets on the back of the board at the four corners to serve as feet: this will protect tables from scratches.

The buzzer contact and armature tension may have to be adjusted for optimum results. If you have a voltmeter, connect it to studs 3 (—) and 5 (+). The voltmeter range switch should be set to 150-250 v. If you don't have a voltmeter connect R2 to stud 5. In either case, connect the rectifier clip to stud 2 and the buzzer clip lead to the battery. If the voltage is about 100 v. (neon lamp glows) no adjustment is required. If not, loosen the lock nut on the buzzer contact screw and adjust the contact screw for increasing voltage (more brilliant glow); tighten the lock nut when this adjustment is completed. You may have to repeat this several times, since tightening the lock nut tends to disturb the contact adjustment. If this doesn't bring the voltage up, you may have to decrease tension on the armature slightly, and then readjust the contact screw.

The experiment set may be turned on by fastening the clip lead from the buzzer contact to the negative battery bracket stud.

Connections between elements and the power supply may be made by connecting bare wire between studs and by bridging external parts across studs. Short wire leads with minigator clips on each end may be made up for connection between studs. Frequently used components may be equipped with minigator clips.

Capacitors with values of about .001, .02, .05, .1 and .5 mfd, rated at 200 v. or more, are handy values for these experiments. A capacitor decade box is of course handier than loose capacitors.

Half-watt resistors (2 each) of 1, 2.2, 4.7 and 10 meg, and 1 each of 100K and 470K resistance are required for the experiments.

1. Effect of type of current on electrode glow: Connect R1 to stud 2. This applies ac to G1 (Fig. 4). Note that the glow is between the two electrodes of G1.

Now connect R2 to stud 8, the diode minigator clip to stud 2, and stud 6 to stud 3 (Fig. 5). This connects G2 to dc. Note that the

Connect the diode clip to stud 2. Connect a 10 meg resistor between studs 4 and 5. Connect a .5 mfd capacitor across studs 3 and 4. What has happened to the oscillator frequency? Now bridge a 1 meg resistor across the 10 meg resistor, and observe the change in flashing rate.

Conclusion: The resistance R has an effect on relaxation oscillator frequency. Large R helps to set low frequency. As R decreases, frequency increases.

8. Observation of relaxation oscillator waveforms: An oscilloscope is required for this experiment. Connect rectifier clip to stud 2. Connect a 1 meg resistor to stud 4. Connect a 100K resistor in series with the 1 meg resistor. Connect the other end of the 100K resistor to stud 5. Bridge a .001 mfd capacitor across studs 3 and 4. Connect the oscillator leads across the 100K resistor (stud 5 common). The arrangement is shown in Fig. 7. The period of a single waveform with this arrangement is about 1/1000 sec. You'll observe a saw-tooth waveform on the oscilloscope.

9. Explanation of the relaxation oscillator: The neon tube requires a higher voltage to fire than it does to sustain a glow. When a capacitor is connected in series with a resistor, the capacitor voltage builds up as shown in the solid curve of Fig. 8. But at voltage level E1 (about 60 v. for the NE-2 neon tube), a gas tube connected across the capacitor will conduct (tube glows) till the capacitor is discharged to the lower extinction voltage of the gas tube. The cycle repeats and the dotted waveform of Fig. 8 is formed. This is the voltage waveform across the capacitor, but the circuit current waveform of experiment 8 has a similar shape.

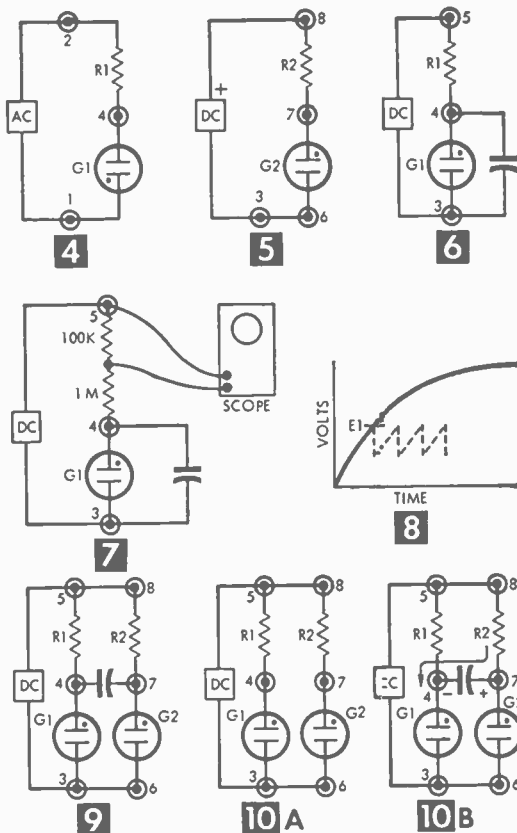
If the oscilloscope had been connected across the capacitor, the input impedance of the oscilloscope would have influenced the relaxation frequency. If you observed a small high-frequency component within the sawtooth waveform on the oscilloscope, it is due to the buzzer frequency. Filter C1 on the power supply filters out most of the hash, but it is inadequate to eliminate it completely.

10. Dancing light: Connect as shown in Fig. 9. The resistors are 10 meg resistors. The capacitor is .5 mfd. The gas tubes will flash alternately. How does it work?

11. Effect of C on dancing light: Change C to .05 mfd. The lights alternate more rapidly.

Conclusion: The rate at which the gas tube glows alternate is influenced by the capacitor. The gas tube glow alternation is faster when the capacitance is lower.

12. Effect of simultaneous changes in R: Use circuit and values of experiment 10. Time the glow on each tube. They're equal or nearly so. Now remove the 10 meg resistors and replace with 1 meg resistors. Time the glow for each tube again. What conclusion do you



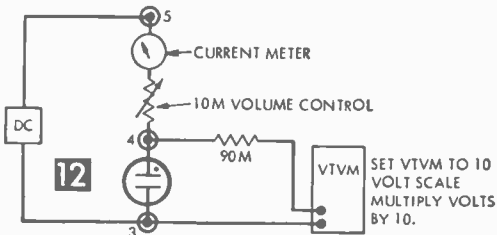
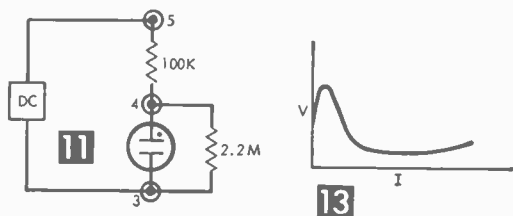
reach?

13. Effect of different resistances: Using the circuit of Fig. 9, let one of the resistors be 1 meg and the other 10 meg. Use a .5 mfd capacitor. You'll observe that one tube glows for a longer period than the other tube. The tube in series with the lowest resistance glows longest. How does the dancing light work?

14. Explanation of the dancing light: The ignition voltages for two gas tubes are not exactly the same, nor are the extinction voltages. Connect R1, R2, G1, and G2 as shown in Fig. 10a. Both lamps light. Now, connect a wire between 4 and 7: one of the lamps will be extinguished. When an uncharged capaci-

MATERIALS LIST—NEON GAS TUBE EXPERIMENT SET

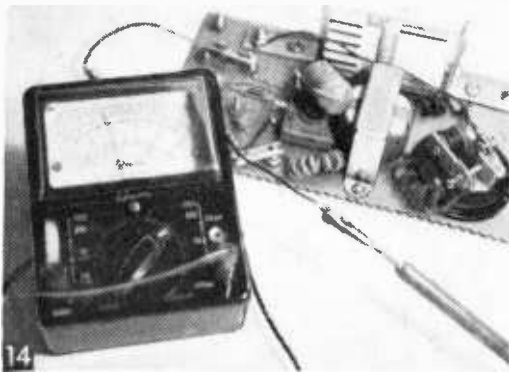
Design.	Description
R1, R2	470K 1/2 watt carbon resistors (10%)
C1	.5 mfd., 200 v. tubular capacitor (Sprague 2EP-P50)
L1	1.5 v. high frequency code practice buzzer (Lafayette MS-436)
L2	25K: 4 ohm output transformer (Stancor A3327)
D	65 ma. selenium rectifier (Federal 1002A)
G1, G2	NE-2 neon lamps (GE)
B	1.5 v. flashlight battery (Burgess #2) battery holder (Lafayette MS-175)
	3 1/2 x 6 3/4 in. miniature perforated board (Lafayette MS-305)
	two 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 1/2-in. brackets (var ety store hardware counter item)
	two minigrator clips (Mueller 30)
Parts for	this project may be obtained from: Lafayette Radio 100 Sixth Ave., New York 13, N. Y.



tor is connected across a circuit it looks like a piece of shorting wire at the first instant. Then as it accumulates charge, it draws less and less current for storage.

Now, assuming tube G1 stays lit when terminal 4 and 7 are connected together, it has the lowest extinction voltage. When it is conducting the capacitor in Fig. 10b charges as shown. The voltage across tube G2 increases as the capacitor charges. When the voltage across tube G2 reaches the tube's ignition voltage, tube G2 fires. This causes the capacitor to demand current through the resistor associated with tube G1, the voltage across tube G1 drops below the extinction level, and tube G1 is extinguished. The capacitor charges in the opposite direction till the ignition voltage of tube G1 is reached. Then tube G2 is extinguished. The cycle is repetitive.

15. Voltage regulation experiment: Connect as shown in Fig. 11. Note the brilliance of the neon bulb. Now bridge a 470K resistor across the 2200K resistor. Note that the brilliance of the neon tube diminishes. This is an indication that the resistor is carrying a portion of the current previously carried by the neon tube.



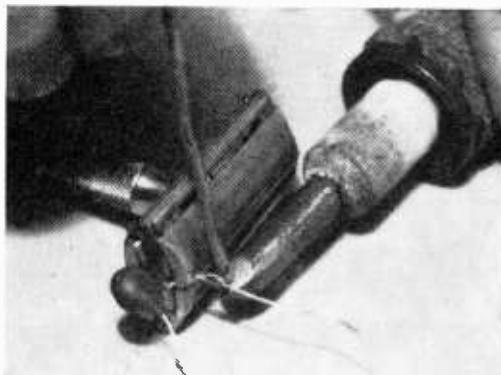
The experiment is more conclusive and more forceful if a voltmeter is connected across the gas tube. In this case, the 2200K resistor may be eliminated since the meter draws current and acts as a load. If you use a 20,000 ohms/volt meter, set it to the 50-v. range. This places a load of 1000K across the tube. If you have a 5,000 ohms/volt meter use a voltage range of 200 v. or more; if you have a 1,000 ohms/volt meter, use the 500-v. or a greater range.

The voltage across the tube is about 50 v. When the 470K resistor is connected across it, the voltage will change by only a volt or two. Although the regulation capability of the NE-2 is limited, it nevertheless is adequate for some applications. The NE-2 is employed for voltage regulation of dc amplifiers in analog computers. Other tubes, especially designed for voltage regulation, such as OA3, OC3, OD3 tubes, have octal tube bases and are used in power supply regulation circuits.

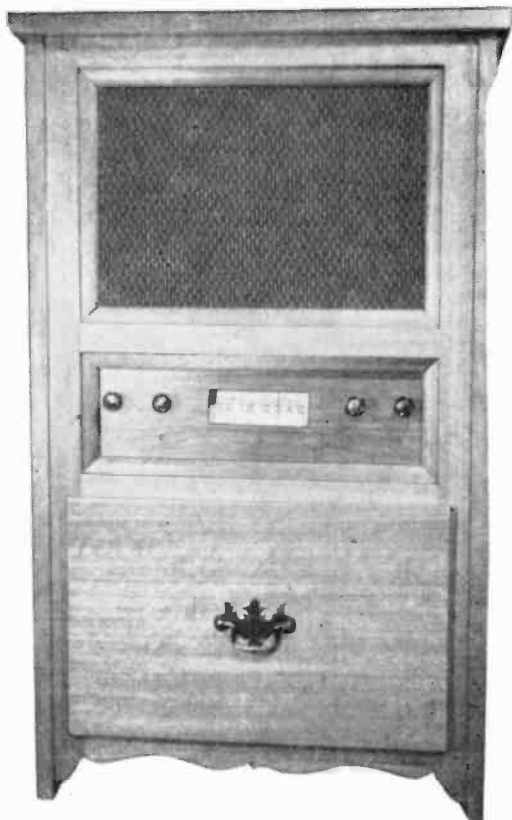
16. Explanation of gas tube voltage regulation: The gas tube ignition and extinction voltages are different as noted previously. There's more to the story than this. The experimenter who has a vacuum tube voltmeter and a current meter may hook up the circuit of Fig. 12. Then, plotting current against as the voltage is varied, a curve similar to that of Fig. 13 will evolve. It is easy to see that voltage across the tube remains constant over a wide range of voltage.

You can perform many more experiments with this apparatus. The curious experimenter might care to exploit circuit arrangements employing more than two NE-2's. Applications of the timing characteristics to control problems is another interesting avenue for exploration.

Razor Shunts Iron Heat



- That discarded razor can serve a useful purpose as a heat shunt when soldering radio parts leads. Clamp the razor over the lead and it will absorb the soldering heat that might otherwise damage or change the value of the radio part.



Front and rear views of the radio-phonograph combination.

By FRANK WOODS, JR.

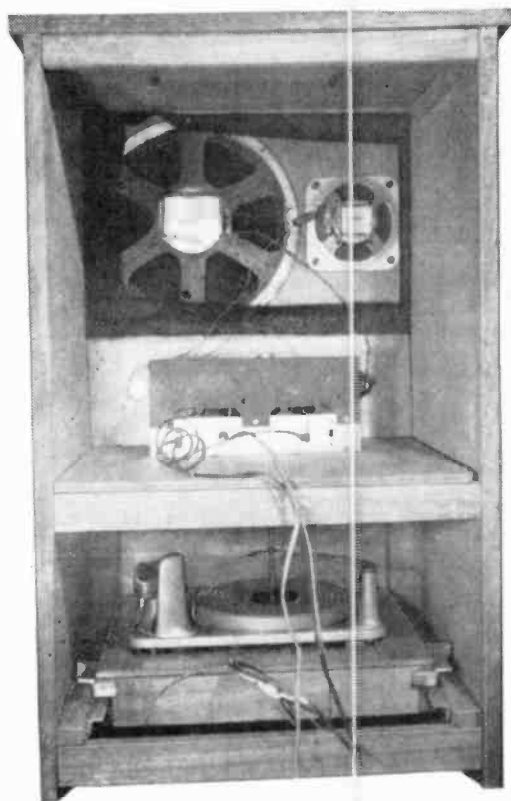
THIS combination is made of a record changer, receiver kit and home-made cabinet. You may use the Heathkit BR-2 receiver or any other receiver. However, the use of a table model ac-dc radio will lower the quality.

Cabinet. Trim and sand the mounting board to $15\frac{3}{4}$ sq. in., and nail to base consisting of two $2\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ -in. and two $2\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pcs. of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. mahogany nailed together (Fig. 2). Provide $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. grooves $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep on the $15\frac{3}{4}$ -in. pcs. Then nail and glue the mahogany plywood to the front of the assembled base. Finally, glue the larger piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. mahogany plywood on the front.

The uprights and upper cross members are mahogany. The details for the lower cross pieces are shown in Fig. 3. The width at the widest point is $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. A $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ -in. recess is cut along the inner edges of the framing members to accommodate the plywood side panels. There's sufficient play to allow for joint thickness and small variations in dimensions. Use finishing nails to assemble the side frames. Set the nails and fill with mahogany plastic

Combination Radio-Phonograph

Build your own cabinet for this
Heathkit receiver and record changer



wood. Fasten the plywood panel to the frame with glue and small nails.

Next, construct the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. mahogany front frame (Fig. 4). Note the clipped lower inside corners of the uprights. The three straight cross members are $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. The details and dimensions of the lower cross members are the same as for the side bottom cross members (Fig. 3). Nail together the front frame. Trim speaker opening and receiver panel opening with $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. mahogany quarter-round.

The three cross members on the back (Fig. 5) are set $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the rear edges of the side panels. Two $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 18$ -in. strips join the lower cross member to the front frame. Glue and nail to the back cross members. The sides are joined to the front frame with coun-

ter-sunk wood screws and glue. The front frame is set $\frac{9}{16}$ in. back from the front edges of the sides. The two fore-aft members are secured to the front frame with finishing nails driven from the front side.

Glue and fasten a $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. strip across the inside of the front of the cabinet. This strip provides level support for the radio receiver shelf.

Details of the receiver panel are shown in Fig. 6. Place receiver shelf in position but don't nail. Slip receiver panel into position in front of the receiver shelf. Now, place the receiver on the shelf and adjust the receiver panel till the dial window is properly aligned with the receiver dial, then tack panel in place and secure with wood screws. Remove receiver from cabinet. Push shelf against receiver panel and nail.

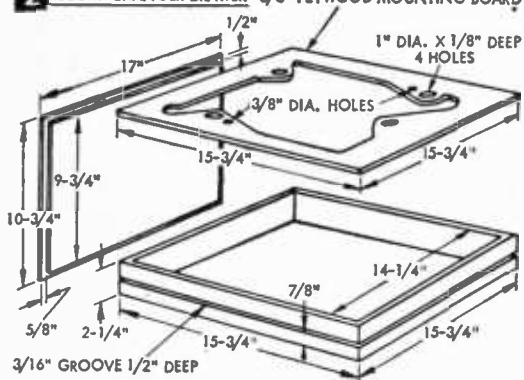
Next, drill four equally spaced screw holes in the 17-in. lengths of right angle stock and fasten to the wood front to back strips. These pieces of angle stock are the record changer drawer tracks.

To attach the plywood top, apply glue to the top edges of the cabinet frame, and adjust the cabinet frame for proper centering relative to the top. Then attach 1 x 1-in. right

MATERIALS LIST—RADIO-PHONO COMBINATION

No. Reqd.	Description	Use
Record Changer Drawer		
1	pre-cut record changer mounting board 1 (Burstein Applebee 31C243)	
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $15\frac{3}{4}$ " mahogany	base
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $14\frac{1}{2}$ " mahogany	base
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $9\frac{3}{4}$ x $15\frac{3}{4}$ " mahogany plywood	front
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $10\frac{3}{4}$ x 17 " mahogany plywood	front
1	drawer pull	
Cabinet Sides and Front		
4	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{16}$ x 34 " mahogany	side uprights
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$ x 33 " mahogany	front uprights
3	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 16 " mahogany	front cross members
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 " mahogany	side upper cross members
3	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$ x 16 " mahogany	lower cross members
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $16\frac{3}{8}$ x $29\frac{5}{8}$ " mahogany plywood	side panels
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 x $18\frac{5}{8}$ " mahogany plywood	receiver panel
Top and Interior of Cabinet		
1	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 20 x $21\frac{1}{2}$ " mahogany plywood	top
1	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $19\frac{3}{4}$ " mahogany	top trim piece
3	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $18\frac{3}{4}$ " scrap	back cross members
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 18 " scrap	fore-aft members
1	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 18 " scrap	shelf support
1	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 " plywood	receiver shelf
1	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $12\frac{1}{4}$ x $18\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood	speaker board
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 17 " aluminum or steel right angle stock	
1	15 x 21" grille cloth	
4	1 x 1" right angle brackets	
nails, Casco glue, screws, etc.		
Electronic Components		
1	radio receiver kit (Heathkit BR-2)	
1	automatic record changer (Burstein-Applebee 32A296)	
1	12-in. PM loudspeaker (Lafayette SK-41)	
1	DPDT rotary switch (Lafayette SW-30)	
1	.05 mfd., 200 v. capacitor (Aerovox)	
1	.1 mfd., 600 v. capacitor (Sprague)	
1	2 mfd., 200 v. capacitor (Sprague)	
1	330K. $\frac{1}{2}$ watt. 10% carbon resistor	
1	100 ohm potentiometer (Clarostat series 43)	
1	universal output transformer (Lafayette TR-12)	
4	knobs	
1	ac line cord and plug	
1	phono plug (Lafayette MS-373)	
hook-up wire, shielded wire, solder, etc.		

2 RECORD CHANGER DRAWER $\frac{3}{8}$ " PLYWOOD MOUNTING BOARD

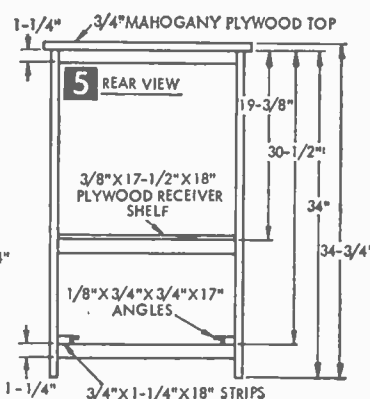
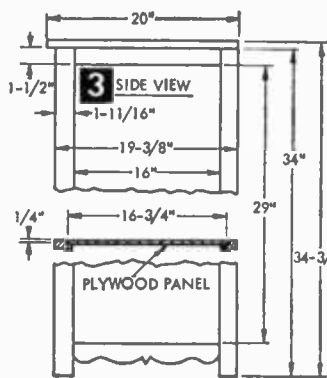
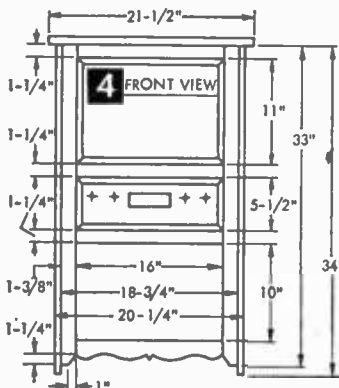


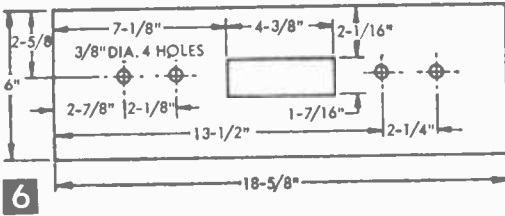
Source addresses:

Burstein-Applebee Co., 1012-14 McGee St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
 Heath Company, Benton Harbor 9, Mich.
 Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

angle brackets between top and side.

Set the cabinet back on its feet and glue and nail the top trim piece to the top of the cabinet. Finish with two coats of clear varnish. To obtain a smooth surface, rub the first coat with steel wool before applying the second coat.





6

Cut an 11-in. circle for the Heathkit speaker and a 5-in. circle for the small speaker in speaker board. Screw the speakers to the board (Fig. 9).

Next, fasten the grille cloth. Any material with a loose weave that suits your fancy will do. Stretch the cloth, turn the edges over the back of the speaker board and staple. Use carpet tacks if you don't have a stapler. Screw speaker board into the cabinet.

Changes to be made to receiver improve the audio quality and make front panel radio-phono switching possible (Fig. 7).

Remove the original output transformer and install the new universal output transformer. Connect the red primary lead to B+ (capacitor lug) and the brown lead to the plate of the 12V6. The blue lead is not used and should be cut off.

Connect the 330K resistor between output transformer secondary terminal #3 and the .05 mf, 200-v. capacitor. Connect the other end of the capacitor to the terminal strip on top of chassis behind volume control. Connect output transformer secondary terminal #5 to the chassis ground. This completes the negative feedback circuit.

Replace the .02 mf coupling capacitor connected between pin 7 of the 12AV6 and pin 5 of the 12V6 with a .1 mf, 600-v. capacitor.

Remove the radio-phono slide switch on the rear of the chassis and replace it and the switch wires with the rotary switch and longer (10-in.) leads. Cut the shaft of the rotary

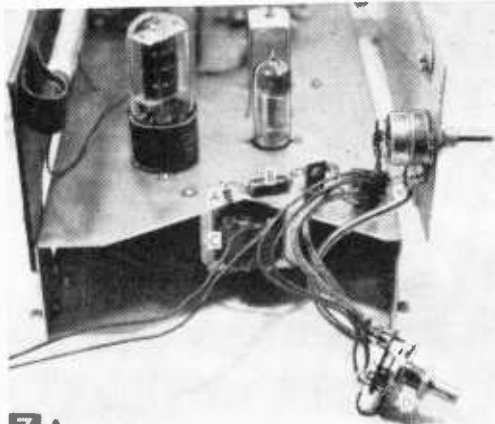
switch to a length of 1/2 in. If you used "tuner wiring" for the receiver, change to "phono wiring." Ground the shields of the audio wires by tying them together at the switch with a piece of bare wire and then soldering. Connect the switch frame to the shields. Don't let the shields get too hot or you may melt the insulation and cause a short circuit.

Connect 15-in. lengths of insulated hook-up wire to terminals 3 and 5 of the output transformer. Cut the shaft on the 100-ohm pot to 1/2 in. and mount the pot (Fig. 1B). Place the chassis on the shelf and position it so that the control shafts protrude far enough for knobs. Center the tuning dial in the window. Drill mounting holes and bolt receiver to shelf.

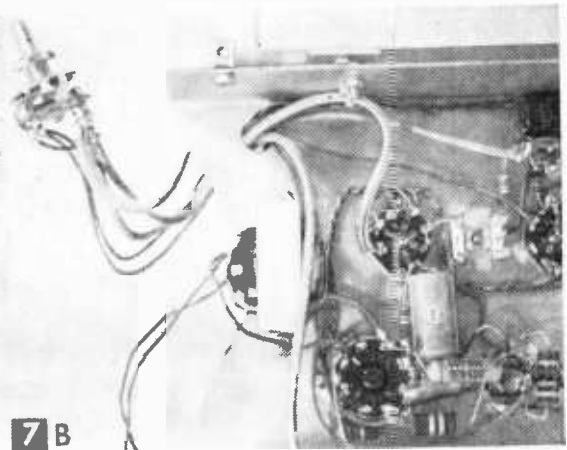
Next, determine the loudspeaker phasing by connecting a 1.5-v. battery across the large speaker terminals with your finger resting lightly against the cone to determine the direction of motion. If the cone moves forward when the battery is connected, mark the speaker terminal connected to the + battery terminal with a + sign. If the cone moves backward when the battery is connected, mark the speaker terminal connected to the - battery terminal with a + sign. Repeat this procedure for the small loudspeaker.

Connect the speaker terminals marked + together. Now connect the insulated leads from output transformer secondary terminals 3 and 5 to the terminals of the large speaker. Connect an insulated lead from one of the 100-ohm potentiometer terminals to the large speaker terminal which has only one lead connected to it. Connect the 2 mf, 200-v. capacitor to the unused terminal on the small speaker. Connect an insulated lead from the other end of the capacitor to the center terminal of the 100-ohm pot.

Plug the radio in and try it out. In the



7 A



7 B

Views of new parts and substitutions made in the Heathkit receiver. a) added 330K resistor; b) added .05 mf feedback capacitor; c) new output transformer; d) new radio-phono switch; e) new .1 mf coupling capacitor.

other radio-phono switch position you should obtain a loud hum when you insert a piece of bare wire held in your hand into the phono jack (with the volume control turned up). Also, the 100-ohm pot increases the high frequency output as you approach one of the extremes of rotation. The small speaker is brought into play for additional high frequency response.

Next, install the record changer. Connect 4 ft. of lamp cord to the power leads on the record changer. Solder and tape. The power leads are unshielded and relatively large. Connect a male plug to the other end of this cord.

Connect 4 ft. of shielded lead to the phono pick-up leads. The shield connects to the conductor that is connected to the record changer frame. The center conductor connects to the other pick-up lead. If the lead from the phono pick-up arm is shielded, the 4-ft. shielded lead would connect shield to shield and center conductor to center conductor. Connect a phono plug to the other end of the shielded 4-ft. lead.

Place the record changer in proper position on the record changer drawer and fasten the

retaining screws through the two holes provided for them in the base. Don't tighten the record changer against the board. The record changer should float freely on its three "spring feet."

Slide the record changer drawer into the cabinet. Plug the ac cord into the outlet on the back of the receiver chassis and insert the phono plug into the phono jack on the rear of the chassis.

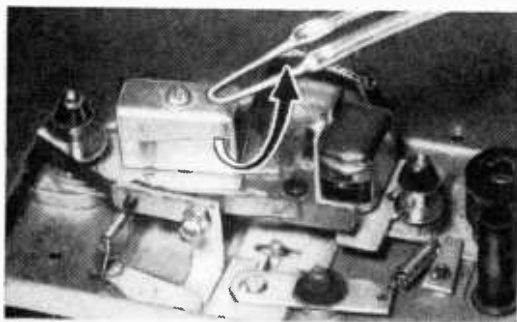
Figure 1B shows the completed installation from the back of the cabinet. Note that brackets which to prevent the drawer from being completely pulled out, a piece of thin bar stock with reverse right angle bends is attached at the back of the drawer.

Fold back and tape the leads on your record changer so they won't encounter unnecessary wear with the opening and closing of the record player drawer.

If you encounter a large amount of hum, check back to see if you might have missed grounding a shield or the radio-phono switch frame. Also see if you can't shorten the length of unshielded center conductor extending past the shields. Unshielded lead ends in high gain amplifiers are frequent causes of hum.

Soldering Gun Demagnetizes Tape Head

• Better tape recording quality will result if you demagnetize the playback head of your recorder with a few "magic" waves of your soldering gun. After a number of recordings have passed through a tape recorder, the playback head tends to take on magnetization and cause interference by erasing the very high-frequencies from recordings passing through the machine. The result is a steady

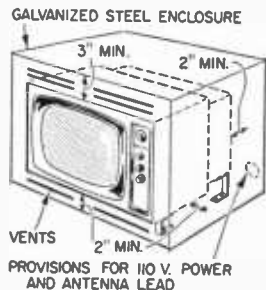


background hiss heard along with your program material.

To demagnetize your playback head, pass the tip of the soldering gun near the head with the trigger held on. Avoid fast movements, and slowly raise the tip upward and away from the head to insure complete demagnetization. Repeat the treatment whenever you clean your tape heads and before making quality recordings.—J. A. COMSTOCK.

Installing a Built-In TV

• If you plan to use a TV set in a wall installation (only sets with front controls and speaker need apply), provide adequate air circulation to guard against excessive heat and possible fire, warn General Electric engineers. Place receiver in a



separate enclosure made of a galvanized steel similar to the standard terminal or junction box, or other fireproof material. Do not remove chassis from cabinet. Support the set with metal braces so there is a minimum of 2 in. air space between the TV cabinet and bottom and rear of enclosure, and 3 in. between enclosure and top of set. Add grille openings in front, top and bottom of enclosure. Have an electrician install the 110-v power supply within the enclosure, and provide for an antenna lead to be brought into the housing. Provide a means for removing the set for servicing.

Removing Enamel Wire Insulation

• To remove enamel insulation on magnet and hook-up wire quickly and cleanly, wrap a piece of sandpaper around the wire and give a twisting, rotary motion.—E. L. BURNER.

What to Listen for on Short Wave

Winter 1961—The Voices of Africa

By C. M. STANBURY II

ONCE the dark continent, Africa has exploded into the world's ranking hot spot. With the transformation of colony into nation have come freedom, violence, chaos—and DX. During the past two years, Africa has produced almost as many new short wave stations as governments. With the notable exceptions of Radio Brazzaville and Radio Leopoldville, none have English language service for North America. Fortunately, many do have English programs intended for listeners throughout Europe and Africa; with a little effort, the reader will be able to pick these up.

At opposite ends of the continent lie the Union of South Africa and the United Arab Republic. Their geographic separation is no greater than the gulf between them politically. While Radio Cairo is a leading spokesman for Arab nationalism, it also follows the communist line whenever possible. For example, on March 18, it praised Saudi Arabia's decision to delete the US airbase at Dhahran, listed Communist China's conditions for entering the UN and backed China's claim to Formosa.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, the govern-

ment-owned South African Broadcasting Corporation serves as mouthpiece for Prime Minister Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd. When South Africa was forced to withdraw from the British Commonwealth because of its apartheid policy, SABC could be heard world wide with such statements as "We will stabilize our white fortress of racial purity": then it proceeded to blame the Commonwealth decision on Communist infiltration.

The English language portion of SABC's African service can be heard Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in North America at 1400 EST on 15300, 17855 and possibly 21525 kc. Radio Cairo has English for Europe from 1630 to 1730 on 11915 kc. Whenever a Communist-backed group commits some sort of atrocity (figuratively speaking or otherwise), SABC turns cart wheels. Radio Cairo uses the same propaganda method in reverse. The two really couldn't get along without each other.

Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea. The third major force, competing with fascism and communism, is nationalism. In the newly independent areas of Africa this always involves anti-colonialism. Measuring

QSL from Radio International. When Morocco took over Tangier this station was put off the air.



HIERONYMUS BOSCH

Caric 1900

Verification Card

Radio Tangier — Radio International

34, Goya Street
Tangier, International Zone, Morocco

✠
We acknowledge your listening report of Dec 2/1961

RADIO INTERNATIONAL is a commercial radio station, broadcasting on medium waves (1232 kcs. 243.5 meters), and short waves (6110 kcs. 49 meters).

We broadcast from 7.00 hrs. to 8.15 hrs., from 12.00 hrs. to 16.00 hrs., and from 18.00 hrs. to 24.00 hrs. every day.

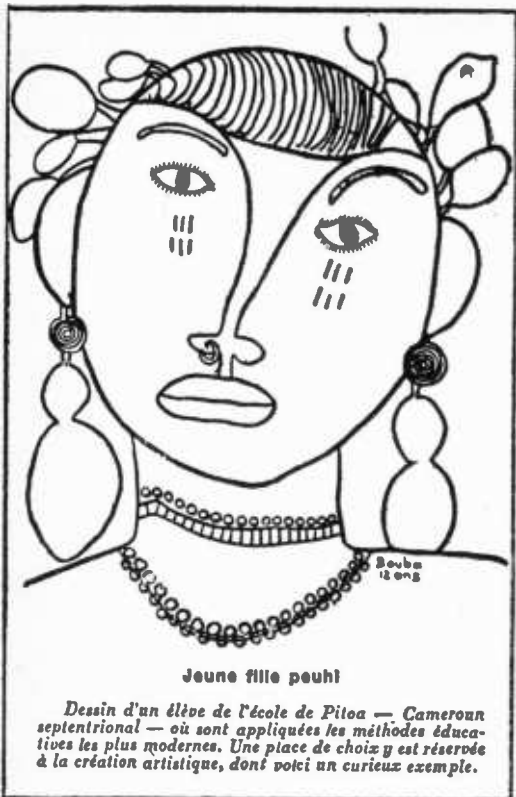
Programs in four languages: French, Spanish, Arabic and English.

Many thanks for your report.

✠

RADIO TANGIER — RADIO INTERNATIONAL

Director.



Jeune fille peuhl

Dessin d'un élève de l'école de Pitoa — Cameroun septentrional — où sont appliquées les méthodes éducatives les plus modernes. Une place de choix y est réservée à la création artistique, dont voici un curieux exemple.

Artistic QSL from Radiodiffusion du Cameroun.

by coverage, Radio Ghana is number one spokesman for African independence. (The Moroccan Broadcasting System holds a similar position in the Arab world. From a station

TABLE A—HIGH BAND DX FROM AFRICA

KC/S	STATION	TIME (EST)
17855	Paradys, South Africa	See Text
17705	Luanda, Angola	1600-1730
15300	Paradys, South Africa	See Text
15115	Dakar, Senegal	1230-1300 Tue & Fri
15120	ELWA Monrovia, Liberia	0915-1730
11970	Tunis, Tunisia	2330-0300. 1300-1800
11955	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	1315-1345
11915	Cairo, Egypt	See Text
11895	Dakar, Senegal	0130-0300, 1315-1830
11885	Elizabethville, Katanga	See Text
11855	Omdurman, Sudan	2315-0030
11835	Algiers, Algeria	0045-0230, 1300-1715
11820	Abidjan, Ivory Coast	0130-0300, 1245-1830
11800	Accra, Ghana	See Text
11760	Lourenco Marques, Moz.	See Text
11755	Leopoldville, Rep. of Congo	See Text
11735	Rabat, Morocco	See Text
11725	Brazzaville, Congo Rep.	See Text
9668	Hargaysa, Somalia	0830-0930 (rare)
9640	Accra, Ghana	See Text
9570	Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia	0100-0230 (in English but rare)
7948	Bissau, Port. Guinea	1600-1800
7845	Bata, Spanish Guinea	1615-1700
7270	Libreville, Gabon	0000-0130
7075	Bamako, Mali	0130-0300

TABLE B—QSL HUNTER'S GUIDE

KC/S	STATION	S/On (EST)	S/OFF (EST)
6240	Santa Isabela, Spanish Guinea	0130	Tue, Thur & Sat 1700
6195	Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi	2330	
5050	Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanganyika	2215	
5047	Lome, Togo	0100	1700 (Sat 1800)
5035	Bangui, Central African R.	0030	Sat 1700
5020	Niamey, Niger	0030	Sat 1700
4990	Lagos, Nigeria	0008	1700 (Sat 1800)
4975 V	Yaounde, Cameroun	0030	1700
4934			
& 4885	Nairobi, Kenya	2215	
4915	Accra, Ghana	See Text	
4910	Conakry, Guinea	0130	1700
4870	Cotonou, Dahomey	0030	Sat 1800
4855	Enugu, Nigeria	0000	1730
4815	Ougadougou, Upper Volta	0115	Sat 1700
3366	Accra, Ghana	See Text	
3316	Freetown, Sierra Leone	0145	
3305	Bengazi, Libya	0000	

V Frequency varies

Note: There are many other African stations on these bands. We have included only those transmitters known to have been heard in the US and not received regularly on the higher short wave channels.

at Rabat, MBS transmits to Africa on 11735 kc, with English service between 1800 and 1845.) Over half of Radio Ghana's programs are in English, and eventually that station will probably have the most extensive international service in all of Africa. From a transmitter at Accra, the capital, it has experimented with broadcasts at 11800, and before that with 9640. When conditions are right, it isn't difficult for North American listeners to pick up Ghana's domestic frequencies 3366 and 4915 for a period starting at 0030 S/On, and then again prior to 1720 S/Off.

The nightmare Republic of the Congo provides a unique short wave situation: all four of the stations previously described represent some world wide ism, but here we have two international broadcasters operated almost for the sole purpose of promoting factions within the republic itself. Radio Leopoldville, mouthpiece of the central government, transmits not only to Europe but also to North America—on 11755 kc. with English at 2130. Radio Katanga, speaking for Premier Tshombe at Elizabethville, broadcasts throughout the day on 11885 (give or take a couple kc), and features news in English at 1515. The Katanga presentation of news is slightly more polished than that of Radio Leopoldville, but the latter features fine Congo folk music and, because it broadcasts on into the evening hours (EST), puts a considerably better signal into the US.

Across the Congo River from Leopoldville is Brazzaville, location of the French Broadcasting Station in Africa. In a sense, this is a station under joint control—operated by the French government (Radio diffusion-

Television Francaise), but transmitting from the autonomous Congo Republic (not to be confused with the Republic of the Congo). The result is an almost unbiased reporting of the news, although you won't hear many kind words for Arab nationalism (especially in Algeria). Radio Brazzaville has English for North America beginning at 2015 every night, on 11725 kc.

We have now listed the best (from the viewpoint of reception) sources of news from Africa in the English language. You will note that all are government controlled. As a matter of fact, no private broadcasting stations are allowed to operate in these areas, with the possible exception of Katanga. When Tangier was an international city, it was a center for commercial and private broadcasting: since Morocco took it over, all of these stations have been put off the air. Today one must generally go to the Portuguese colonies for a commercial station operating above 7 MC. Radio Clube de Mozambique is widely heard on 11760 kc (CR7BF) after 2230 S/On; but, because CR7BF is a commercial station, it is not permitted to

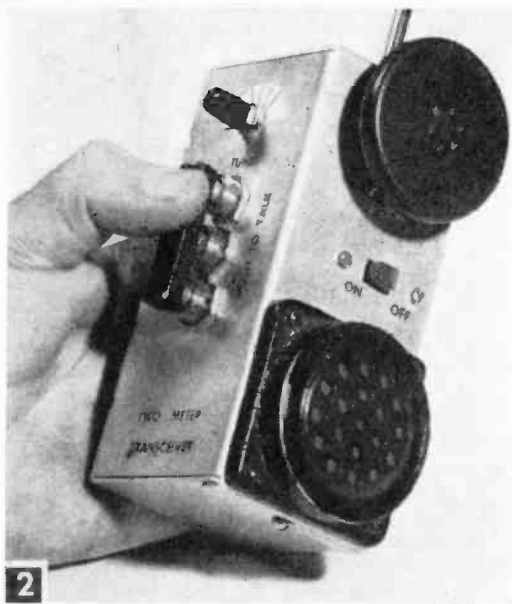
broadcast news. Another private station operates at Monrovia, Liberia, in the upper short wave spectrum—ELWA, best heard on 15120—but this is a religious venture and therefore does not have a news service.

DX, DX and More DX. For the QSL hunter Africa is a real strike, a great opportunity to boost your total of countries verified. In addition to those broadcasts already covered, there are a number of high band stations which, while not transmitting in English, can be logged and verified, such as Angola, Ivory Coast and Senegal. A complete list of these targets is contained in Table A.

More important, this is the time to grab those countries operating only on 60 and 90 meters. With the sunspot count dropping fast, reception around 5 MC will correspond with that on 7 MC a few years ago, except for static—QRN (atmospheric) does not vary with sunspots. However, in the winter static is seldom a problem, and we have listed the most widely heard African 60 and 90M transmitters in Table B. The best time to log them is either at S/On or just before S/Off (in the West it will always be the former).



"Just say 'Oogie Magoogie is going to analyze the news.'"



Under average conditions, audio quality of the transmitter is very readable with only slight distortion. As unit is held comfortably in the hand (left), thumb pressure converts it from receiver to transmitter by operating three momentary push button switches (above).

2-Meter Handi-Talkie For Short Distances

Single-Tube Amateur Station Fitting
An Overcoat Pocket Has 2-Mile Range

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

HERE'S a midget transceiver which is just the thing to have on ham outings, assist in antenna installation and adjustments, call home from your car, or carry out other short distance assignments. You can build it for less than \$18.

Operating with less than a fifth of a watt output, this simple Handi-Talkie can often be heard more than two miles away, where terrain and obstructions in the path of communication are especially favorable. Under more average conditions, however, its maximum range will either approach the two-mile mark when used with a two-meter base station or be somewhat less when calling another ham with a similar Handi-Talkie.

The ultra-compact transceiver in Fig. 1 is self-contained in an aluminum box measuring but $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ in. Protruding slightly from this case (Fig. 2) are a surplus cartridge carbon mike, a 2,000-ohm earphone and a special

push-to-talk switch you can make by ganging together three pushbutton units. The telescoping antenna should be extended exactly 38 in. for best range under most conditions.

You need only a technician class radio amateur's license to use this transceiver, but such operation is restricted to 145-147 mc. General amateur licenses have more leeway, but since the range of the set is about 142 to 150 mc, care must be taken not to operate it outside of the two-meter amateur band. *The unit cannot be modified or crystal controlled for novice or class C citizen band operation.*

One Sub-miniature Triode is employed for both transmitting and receiving. This lone tube in the circuit (Fig. 3) functions as a super-regenerative detector when the ganged switches are in the normal "R" position, but it operates as a grid-modulated Colpitts oscillator when these switches are depressed and thrown to position "T".

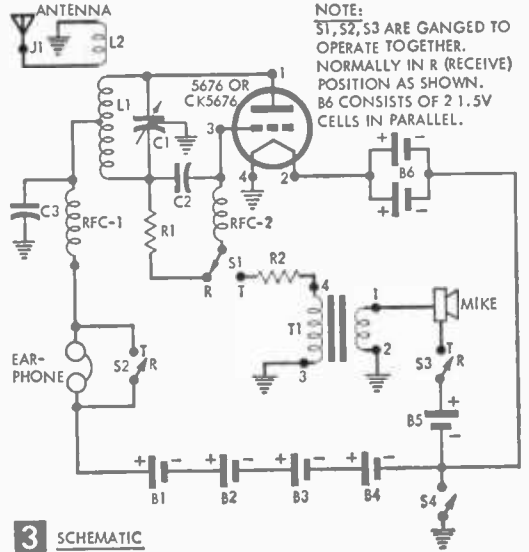
Four 30-volt hearing aid batteries in series—B1, B2, B3, and B4—supply the B-plus voltage. If you want to lower the cost somewhat and don't mind the resulting reduced range, three of these batteries will do the job at 90 volts B-plus. A 9-volt mercury battery, B5, supplies the carbon mike voltage, while two 1½-volt cells B6, connected in parallel provide filament voltage.

Begin Construction by drilling the front, side and top of the cabinet, such as a #108 LMB aluminum box, to dimensions shown in Fig. 4. Cut a 2¼-in. square out of ¼-in. plywood or hardboard, then drill and shape it (Fig. 4A) as a mounting block for a single-button carbon mike such as a surplus T-26 cartridge or equivalent. Insert mike in the center hole of the block and glue in place. When glue is dry, fasten the mike block to the cabinet front with screws.

Secure the earphone to the cabinet above the mike, using screws which either pass through or tap into the earphone case. Drill the holes carefully to avoid breaking the case or damaging its interior. Now you can mount the "on-off" slide switch in the cabinet slot between the earphone and microphone.

Make up the push-to-talk switch by installing three SPDT momentary pushbutton switches (S1, S2, and S3) on the side of the LMB box (Fig. 4). You can fashion a neat metal cap from sheet metal as in Fig. 4B and solder it to the ends of the switch arms. Directly above the cap, install the small tuning capacitor, C1.

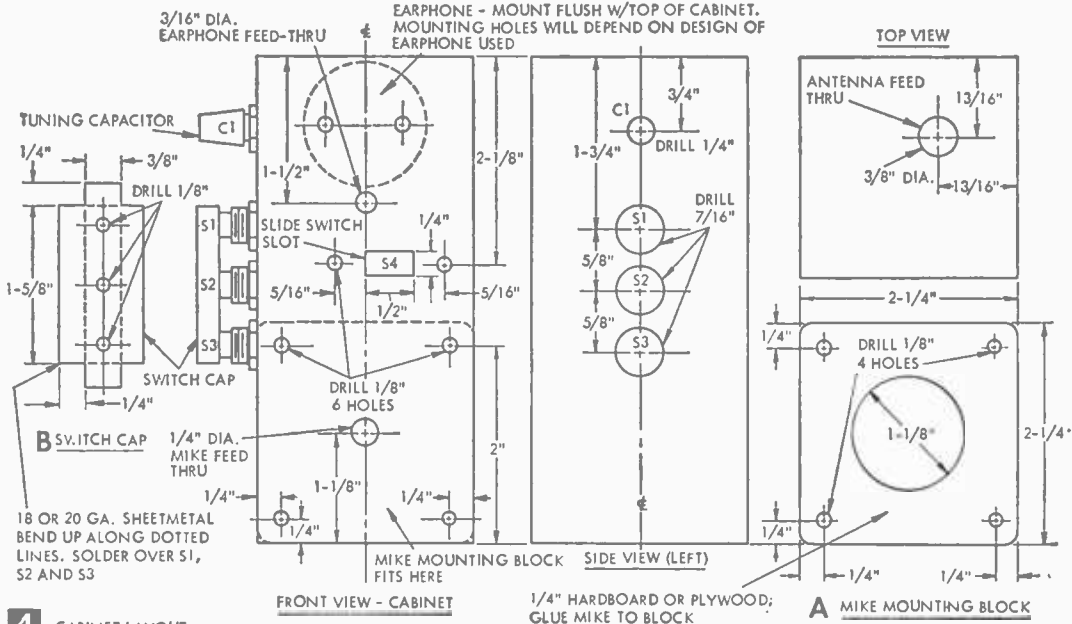
A strip of ¼-in. aluminum sheet serves as a chassis mounting for the antenna jack, transformer, and tube socket. Cut, drill, and

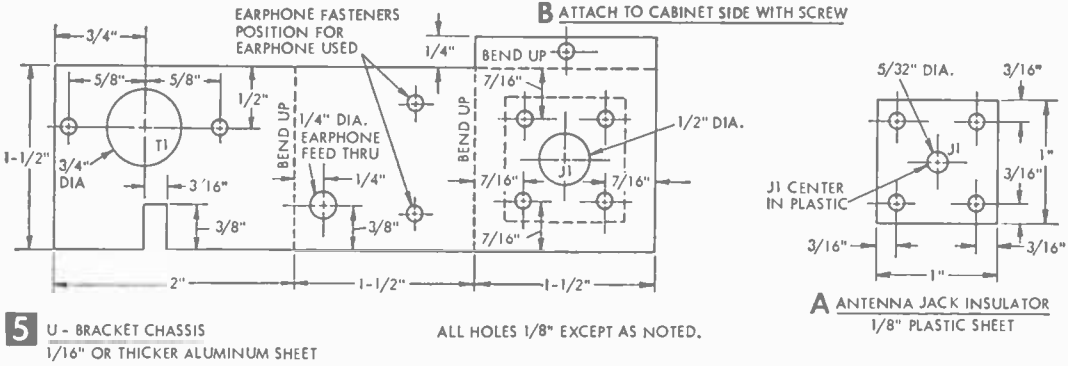


bend the strip to the shape of a U-shaped bracket as in Fig. 5. Before attaching this to the box, slip a sub-miniature, 4-pin socket into the notch cut into the side of the bracket and secure it in place with a bead of cement, such as *Duco*, on top and bottom sides. Install a midget carbon mike transformer, T1, on the bracket next to the socket.

Next, cut and shape a 1-in. square out of ⅛-in. thick plastic as in Fig. 5A to act as an insulator for the antenna jack. After mounting the jack, fasten the plastic piece to the bracket with screws (Fig. 7).

Short and Rigid Wiring is important if





5 U - BRACKET CHASSIS
1/16" OR THICKER ALUMINUM SHEET

ALL HOLES 1/8" EXCEPT AS NOTED.

A ANTENNA JACK INSULATOR
1/8" PLASTIC SHEET

you want to be sure of maximum stability. After wiring the tube pin connections as in Figs. 3 and 6A and the transformer as in Fig. 3, you are ready to attach this bracket to the upper part of the metal cabinet with the head-phone mounting screws and a single screw extending through the side of the cabinet (Fig. 5B). This leaves the lower third of the case free for battery storage, as in Fig. 7.

With the bracket in place, resume wiring according to the schematic, first to the push-to-talk switch, then the tuning capacitor and batteries, leaving the coils until last. Tape the three B5 and B6 batteries together and solder their respective leads in place. After covering the exposed terminals with tape, these batteries should make a snug fit in the bottom of the cabinet behind the microphone.

Arrange the four B-plus batteries similarly, so that when properly connected and taped

together, they will fit snugly in the remaining cabinet space. If you prefer to use battery connectors instead of soldering the wires, be sure to specify connectors when purchasing the batteries.

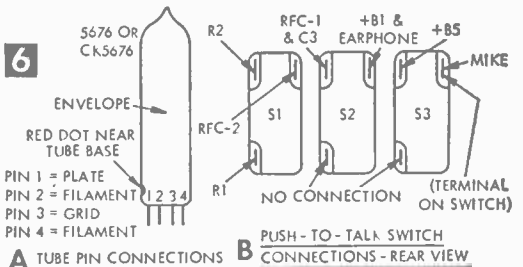
Installing the Coils. Cut a five-turn piece of #3003 B&W *Miniductor* for the L1 coil (Fig. 3), then on either side of the mid-point, bend one turn inward. This will allow room to connect the coil's center tap without damage to the wire. Next, unwind a quarter turn from each end of the coil and solder to the stator posts of the tuning capacitor. Be sure that this coil is vibration-free and placed as close to the capacitor as possible. Connect an r.f. choke (Ohmite X144) to the center tap position (Fig. 3).

Cut a three-turn length of *Miniductor* for L2. Unwind a quarter turn from one end of this coil and three-quarters of a turn from the other. Solder securely in place with the long lead going to the antenna jack and the short lead to a ground lug mounted on the U bracket.

With coils mounted and all wiring completed as in Fig. 3, put a CK5676 or 5676 tube in the socket, making sure you have inserted it correctly, then move the slide switch to "On." (For a simple method to avoid installing the tube backwards, put a dab of nail polish on the socket to identify the end at pin 1.)

Tuning Adjustments. You'll get a rushing sound in the earphone when you turn on your *Handi-Talkie* at the slide switch. This indicates the detector is regenerating and functioning properly. If nothing is heard,

- MATERIALS LIST—HANDI-TALKIE**
- | No. Req. | Designation and Description |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Telescoping antenna (Lafayette Radio #F-343 or #F-440) with jack (J1)* |
| 4 | B1, B2, B3, B4—30 v. hearing aid batteries (Burgess V-20 or Eveready 506) |
| 1 | B5—9 v. mercury energizer (Eveready E-177 or equivalent) |
| 2 | B6—1.5 v. energizer (Eveready 1015, E91 or equivalent) |
| 1 | C1—1.7 to 3.3 mmf sub-midjet butterfly capacitor (Johnson 3MB11 or equivalent) |
| 1 | C2—35 mmf capacitor, mica or ceramic |
| 1 | C3—.001 mf. capacitor, disc or midjet tubular (150 WV) |
| 1 | 2000-ohm impedance earphone |
| 5 | L1—turns of #3003 B&W <i>Miniductor</i> , tapped at 2 1/2 turns |
| 3 | L2—turns of #3003 B&W <i>Miniductor</i> |
| 1 | Single button carbon mike (Surplus T-26 cartridge or equivalent) |
| 1 | R1—3.9 megohm resistor, 1/2 watt |
| 1 | R2—6.8 K ohms resistor, 1/2 watt |
| 2 | RFC1, RFC2—r.f. chokes (Ohmite Z144) |
| 3 | S1, S2, S3—SPDT momentary pushbutton switches (Herman H. Smith 556, Birnbach H & H #6234 or equivalent) |
| 1 | S4—SPST slide switch |
| 1 | T1—100-ohm primary, 125K-ohm secondary carbon mike transformer, midjet type (Argonne AR-146, Stancor TA-55 or equivalent) |
| 1 | CK5676 or 5676 sub-miniature triode † |
| 1 | 4-pin sub-miniature tube socket for above |
| 1 | 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 5" #108 LMB aluminum box, natural finish |
| Misc. | scrap pieces of 1/4" masonite or plywood, 18- or 20-gage sheet metal, 1/16 x 1 3/4 x 5" aluminum sheet, 1/8 x 1 x 1 plastic, hook-up wire, electrical tape, solder, 3/8-in. rubber grommet, screws and nuts, glue, cement. |
- * Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.
† CK5676 available through larger wholesale parts houses for about \$3. The 5676 is available on surplus market for about \$1.50. Surplus tubes with 90-day guarantee can be ordered from Bill Seip Co., Box 178, Ellenton, Florida.



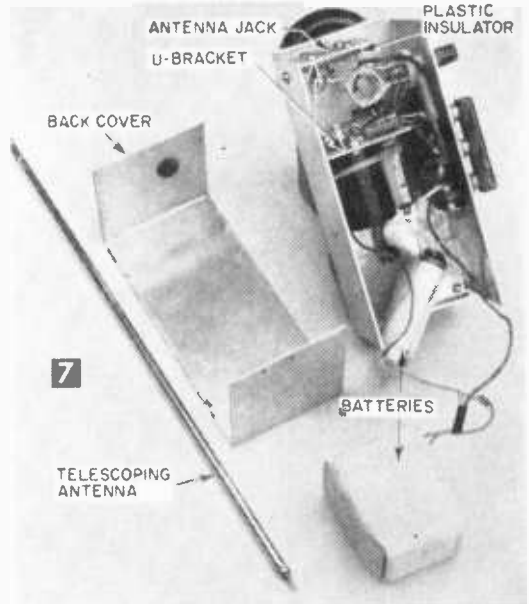
check for wiring mistakes. With the cover of the LMB box off, insert a telescoping antenna into the jack and extend it to exactly 38 inches in length. Now move the L2 coil closer to, or farther away from, L1 until the detector will barely regenerate across the entire range of the tuning capacitor. The transceiver should tune from about 142 to 150 mc. Use a grid-dip meter to check this range.

With the detector working properly, set the tuning capacitor at mid-capacity, press the push-to-talk switch, and listen for the transceiver's signal with a two-meter receiver. When the carrier has been tuned in, talk into the mike to check modulation. The audio quality will not be as clear as that of most transmitters, particularly at close range, since there is a degree of frequency modulation present in addition to amplitude modulation. It should be perfectly readable, however, with only slight distortion.

Remove the antenna so that you can attach the back cover to the cabinet. Before reinstalling the antenna in the jack by passing it through a hole in the cover, line the hole with a rubber grommet to insulate the antenna from the cabinet and reduce stress on the jack.

Operating Tips. When using the Handi-Talkie, extend the antenna to either 19 or 38 in.—a quarter or half wave length. You'll get most range at 38 in., but when you operate the transceiver in the immediate vicinity of the base station, the detector may block and be unable to catch the signal. This is usually remedied by shortening the antenna to 19 in. and, in severe cases, by moving coil L2 slightly away from L1.

If desired, you can calibrate the unit (in transmit position) with an accurate two-meter receiver. However, we have found the



Removal of back cover reveals how neatly the components fit in upper two-thirds of cabinet, leaving just enough room for batteries taped in two packs.

best insurance against accidentally operating outside the band is to zero-beat the transceiver's signal with the base station's transmitter before any outside operation is attempted. This makes tuning adjustments in the field unnecessary.

Similarly, two Handi-Talkies working together can be zeroed well within the amateur band with the aid of a two-meter receiver. Either way, this method poses no serious disadvantages since these transceivers are intended solely for short distance communication.

Paper Clamp Cable Holder

- When you're out of regular cable clamps, a common paper spring clip will serve as a handy substitute. Just mount the paper clip with a screw and slip the cable into the jaws. The small size paper clips will accept up to 1/8-in. cable.—J. A. COMSTOCK.

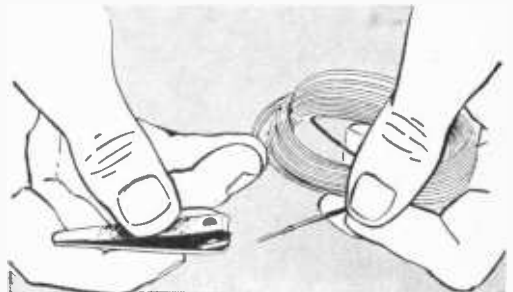


Stand-Off Insulators from Screw Eyes

- Rubber grommets pressed into the eyes of screw eyes make handy screw-in stand-off insulators for wires in radio and electrical work. Make up a collection of variously sized insulators.—A. TRAUFFER.

Nail Clipper Strips Wire

- A nail clipper makes an excellent tool for radio and TV hobbyists, to use for removing insulation from small-gage wiring. First,



however, remove the pressure-handle to avoid exerting too much force and cutting right through the wire.—R. J. DeCristoforo.

AC Transistor Radio

There's no waiting for tube warm-up and no battery problems with this transistor radio that works on 117 v ac

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

THIS radio will fill the bill if you're looking for an ac operated set that requires very little power and turns on without warm-up time. It is constructed on a miniature perforated board which slips neatly into a commercial loudspeaker baffle case. Tuning capacitor, power transformer, volume control and loudspeaker mount on the case. The baffle case forms an attractive cabinet for use on a desk, in a bedroom, in the kitchen or at almost any other place in your home.

This set is a good performer with plenty of sensitivity and volume on locals without an external antenna. With an external antenna range is extended. The circuit is straightforward. There's no regeneration, reflexing or other circuit trickery to soup up the sensitivity. A high-Q antenna coil and relatively high beta transistors are employed to enhance sensitivity.

Good fidelity results from use of a good-sized output transformer and 6-in. loudspeaker.

Figures 3 and 4 may be used for guidance in carefully drilling the circuit board. Needed are two $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. dia. holes for mounting the output transformer, two $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. holes for the an-

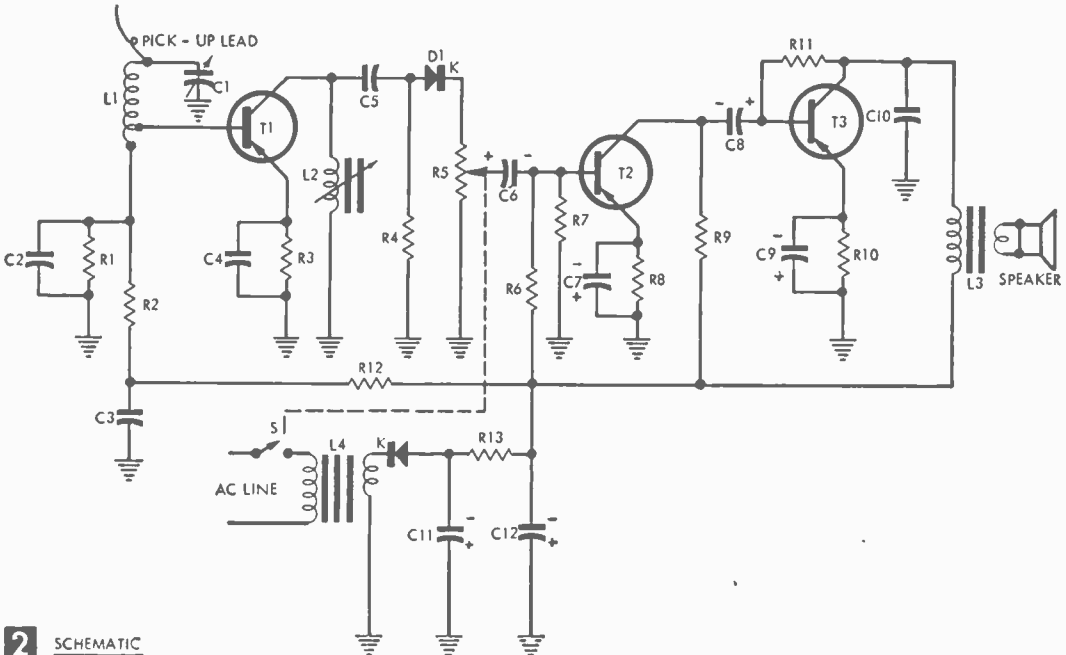


Built in a neat speaker enclosure, this radio makes a good second set.

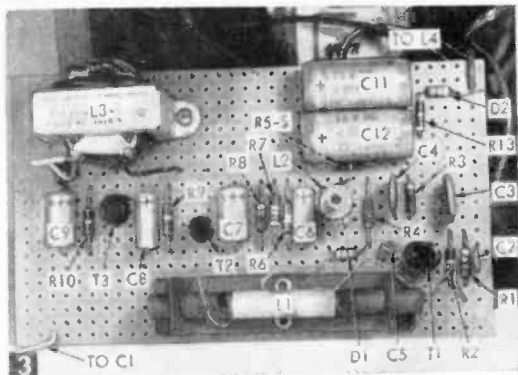
tenna loop coil, a $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. hole to mount the circuit board in the cabinet and a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. hole for L2. Count perforations on the circuit board to determine hole positions.

Next, mount the parts on top of the circuit board, following Fig. 3. Mount in order L3, L1, capacitors, resistors, diodes, transistors and L2. Observe capacitor and diode polarities.

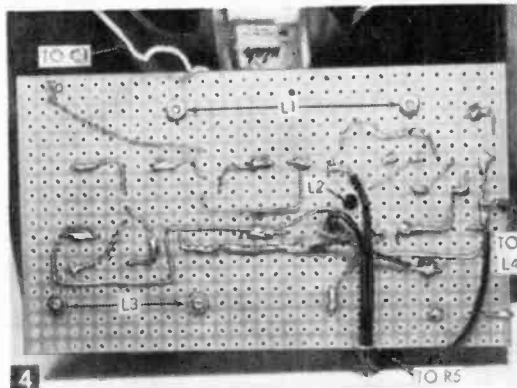
Next, wire and solder the circuit board following Figs. 2, 3 and 4. Connections are made



2 SCHEMATIC



View of the finished board shows parts layout.



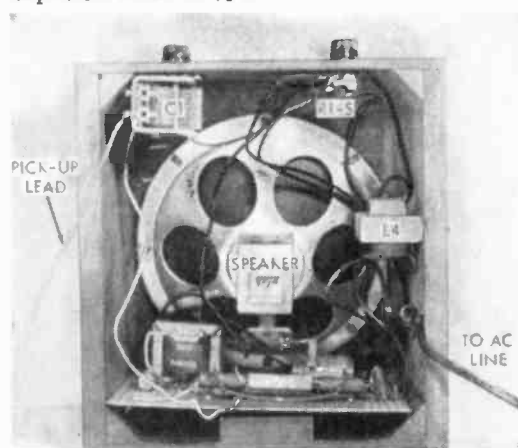
Underside of the circuit board.

by bending component pigtails over and making connections directly to other parts as required. Very little extra wire is required. Note that the common ground leads and the negative supply lead loop from bottom-to-top-to-bottom of the circuit board.

In connecting the antenna coil leads, do not allow the litz wire strands to unravel.

Next, position speaker in cabinet and locate and drill its mounting holes. Also, drill two 1/8-in. dia. holes for mounting the power transformer. Use Figs. 5 and 6 as a guide for positioning these parts. The rear transformer hole is 3/8 in. from the back of the cabinet and 3 3/4 in. from the top.

The volume control requires a 1/4-in. hole with the center 3/4 in. from the back cabinet edge and 2 1/4 in. from the side edge. Drill a 3/8-in. hole with center 3/4 in. from the back and 2 1/4 in. from the side edge of the cabinet for the tuning capacitor shaft, and drill and countersink the two 1/8-in. capacitor mounting holes. Next, put volume control shaft in vise and hacksaw to 3/8 in. Also, cut the tuning capacitor shaft to 3/4 in.



View of the finished job shows details of parts mounting.

Mount the cabinet parts and wire. Plug the cord into an outlet. A short pick-up lead will increase sensitivity. Use of an outside antenna connected through a 25 mmf capacitor will increase pick-up further.

If you encounter trouble, touch the center terminal of the volume control with the set turned on and the volume control full-up. If you don't get a 60-cycle hum, the trouble is in the audio portion of the set (circuits associated with T2 and T3) or in the power supply. Measure the dc power supply voltage.

MATERIALS LIST—AC TRANSISTOR RADIO

Desig.	Description
R10	270 ohm 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R13	470 ohm 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R3, R8	1K 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R12	2.2K 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R9	6.8K 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R2, R4	10K 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R7, R11	47K 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R1	68K 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R6	220K 1/2 w carbon resistor, 10%
R5-S	10K miniature volume control with switch (Lafayette VC-28)
C1	365 mmf. variable tuning capacitor (Lafayette MS-214)
C5	100 mmf., 1000 v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague 5GA-T1)
C2, C10	.01 mfd., 50 v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague TG-S10)
C4	.05 mfd., 50 v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague TG-S50)
C3	.1 mfd., 50 v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague TG-P10)
C6, C8	100 mfd., 6 v. electrolytic capacitor (Sprague Littlylytic TE-1091)
C7, C9	100 mfd., 6 v. electrolytic capacitor (Sprague Littlylytic TE-1102)
C11, C12	160 mfd., 15 v. miniature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-127)
L1	miniature ferrite antenna loop coil (Miller 2001)
L2	320-500 microhenry miniature adjustable choke (Miller 4566)
L3	500 to 3.2 ohms output transformer (Stancor A-8101)
L4	6.3 v. filament transformer (Lafayette TR-11)
D1, D2	germanium diode (Raytheon 1N60)
T1	2N168A npn transistor (GE)
T2	2N508 npn transistor (GE)
T3	2N241A pnp transistor (GE)
SPKR	6-in. 3.2 ohm PM loudspeaker (Lafayette SK-27)
	3 1/4 x 6 3/4-in. miniature perforated board (Lafayette MS305)
	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
	small pointer knob (Lafayette KN-19)
	loud speaker baffle case (Lafayette SB-10)
	ac line cord and plug

Parts for this project available from
Lafayette Radio
100 Sixth Avenue
New York 13, New York

It should be somewhere over 7.5 v.

When all is well, mount the circuit board in the cabinet. Only one retaining screw is required. Tune to a station between 800 and 950 kc and adjust the L2 slug for maximum signal output with an insulated screwdriver.

Make a dial scale by fastening a piece cut from a file card to the top of the cabinet, tuning to local stations, and then making calibration marks. Remove and ink.

The received radio frequency signal is amplified by an r.f. amplifier (T1). This signal is converted into an audio frequency voltage in the diode detector stage. The audio voltage is subsequently amplified in the two audio stages (T2 and T3) and converted to acoustic energy at the loudspeaker. The power supply furnishes operating energy to all stages except the detector.

Note that T1 in npn and T2 and T3 are pnp

transistors. The power supply wiring arrangement takes this difference into account.

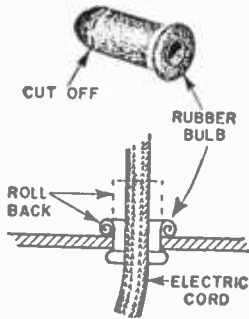
Another point of interest is the use of an inductive load (L2) in the collector circuit of T1. L2 has a large impedance at radio frequency but has a low dc resistance.

A small amount of feedback is provided from the collector to the base of T3 via resistor R11. This resistor also furnishes base bias. This feedback connection also stabilizes the dc operating point of the stage with temperature.

The output transformer (L3) is actually a line to voice coil transformer. Since the dc current in the primary winding is quite low, this kind of use is permissible. Note that the transformer is considerably larger than the miniature output transformer usually found in transistor radios. More transformer iron generally means better fidelity.

Improved Rubber Grommets

• A rubber medicine-dropper bulb makes a handy rubber grommet for use where an electric cord passes through a metal radio chassis. Cut off the tip, insert the bulb through the hole in the chassis, and roll back the projecting end as shown in order to provide a flange for holding the grommet securely in place.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



Improved Alligator Clips

• Here are four simple additions which can be made to alligator clips to permit quick wire or phone-tip connections to the clips (see photo below):



(1) Ream out the bottom opening in an old-fashioned nickel-plated binding post, squeeze the sleeve of the clip to a smaller diameter with a pair of pliers, and drive the sleeve into the bottom of the post. Apply a little solder around the bottom of the post to hold the two parts together securely.

(2) To use an Eby-type binding post, squeeze the sleeve on the clip to a smaller diameter and twist the threaded stud on the bottom of the post into the sleeve of the clip. Solder.

(3) Fasten a small Fahnstock clip under the head of the screw on the alligator clip or solder the flat part of the Fahnstock clip onto the alligator clip. (4) A larger Fahnstock clip can also be used.—ARTHUR TRAUFFER.



a wooden clip-type clothespin, and fasten to any smooth surface.—L. J. DOWNES.

Separate Loop Antennas

• When using a separate loop antenna with a portable receiver in a steel-frame building, place the loop near a corner of a window, not at the center. Try different loop positions with the steel-tuned to a weak station. The center of a steel-framed window is usually a signal dead-spot.

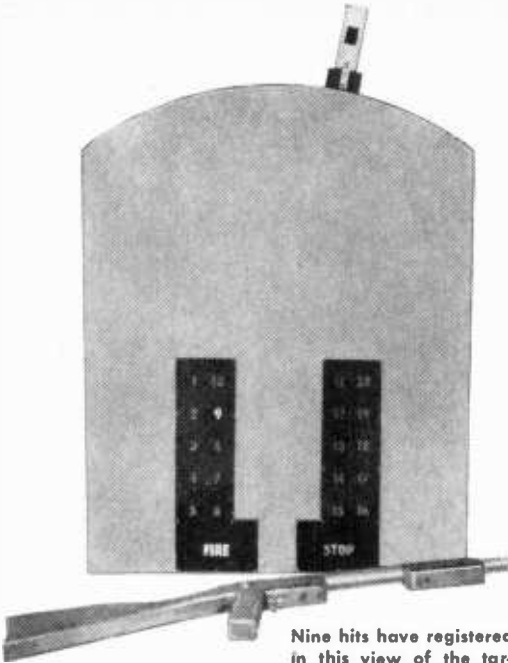
Holder for Small Tools

• A mechanical pencil holder of the type using large leads which are clamped in place by a chuck arrangement on the pencil can become a useful tool.—HARRY F. LEEPER.

Fun With Bullets of Light

Safe, quiet fun for the whole family

By W. F. GEPHART

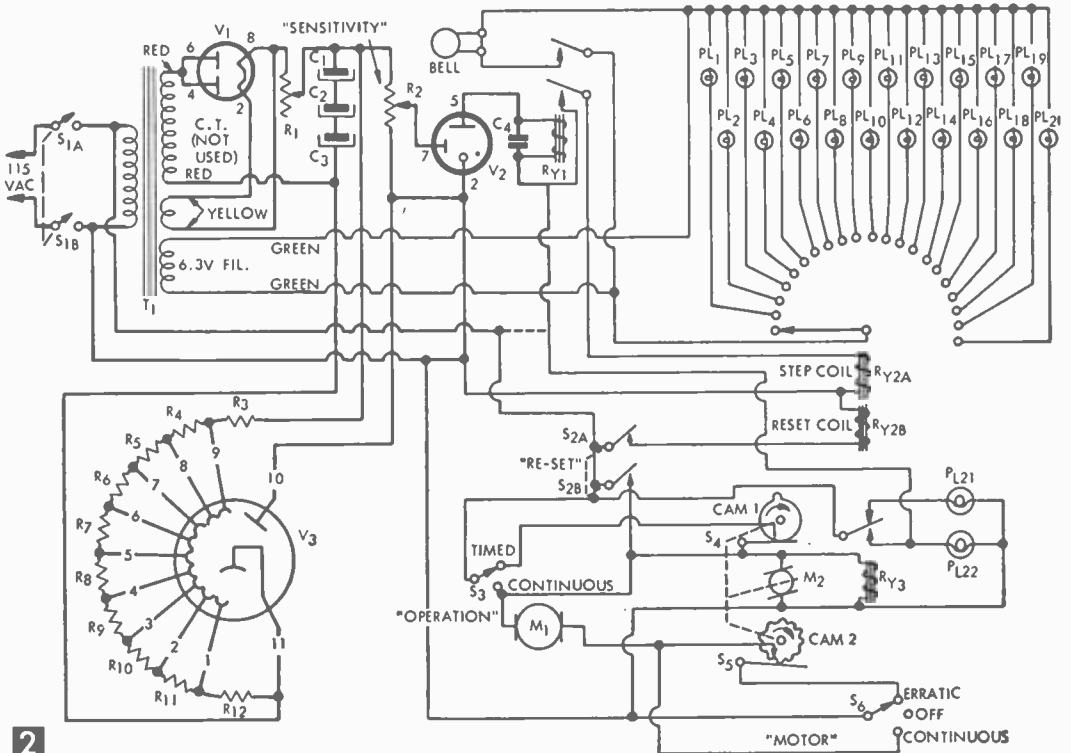


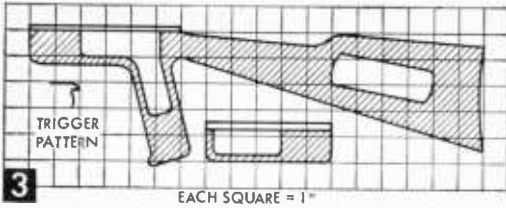
Nine hits have registered in this view of the target unit.

MOST everyone likes to test their marksmanship, although the noise and danger of shooting bothers some. This target shooting device is designed to be used indoors, and is safe and silent. Since the "bul-

lets" are flashes of light, no one can be hurt. The target assembly shown in Fig. 1 is a deluxe version, with a number of features. Some of these can be eliminated if cost and complexity are factors. These optional features include:

- a. A target that swings continuously, or is motionless, or swings and stops erratically.
- b. A choice of continuous operation, or a timed cycle where the unit stops registering hits after one minute.
- c. A series of illuminated numbers that register hits.





With these features, the game can be played with increasing handicaps as the shooter's skill increases. He starts with a motionless target and continuous operation. As he improves, the timing circuit is used, limiting the time he has to make twenty hits. Then the target can be made to swing in regular cycles, and when that is mastered, the target can be made to move in an erratic start-stop pattern.

The basic target circuit consists of a photo-multiplier tube (V3) that triggers a gas triode (V2) when hit by a flash of light from the gun. When the triode is triggered, a relay (Ry1) closes momentarily, which can be used to flash a light, ring a bell, etc. This basic circuit is shown in the heavy lines in Fig. 2. The unit is powered by a half-wave rectifier (V1) and a high voltage power transformer furnishing nearly 1200 volts dc. **This is a lethal voltage, and care should be used in construction and testing.**

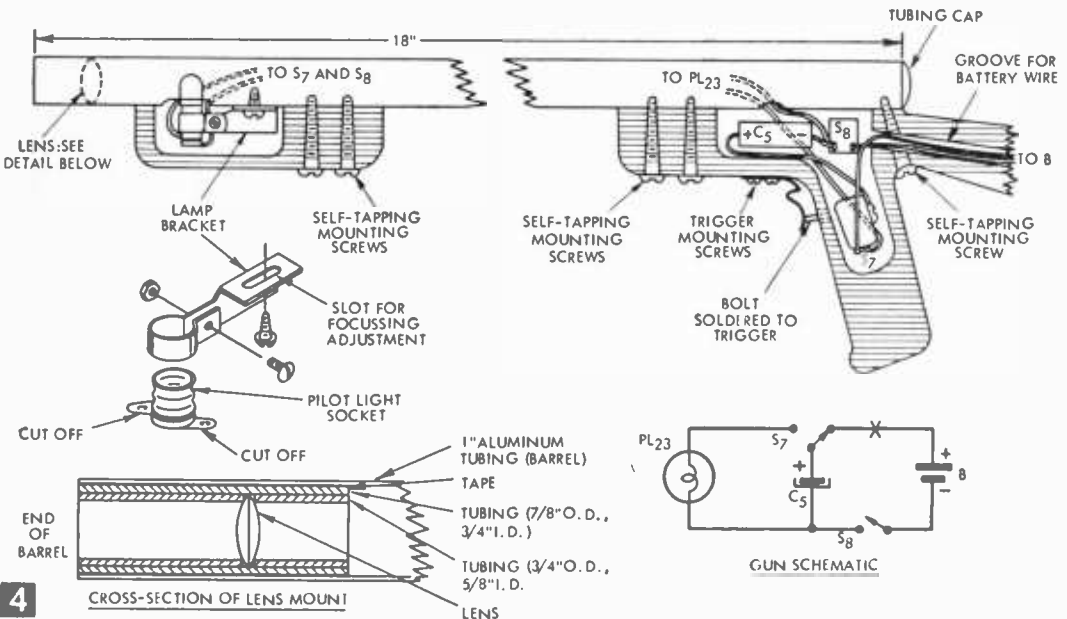
The light lines in the schematic involve the optional features listed above. When a hit is made, Ry1 rings a bell and also closes the step coil of relay Ry2. A pilot light is connected to each step contact of Ry2, so a different light goes on for each position of the relay. These lights are behind a plastic screen with numbers, fastened to the front panel, so each hit lights a different number (from 1 to

20), showing the total number of hits.

Motor M1 powers the target arm, which swings the target (or cell) through an arc of about 45°. This motor is controlled by two switches. The "Motor" switch (S6) is a center-off, 3-position toggle switch, which provides a motionless target, a swinging target, or a combination of the two. In the latter position, the motor is connected through switch S5, which provides the start-stop cycle through an irregular cam on a second motor.

The second motor (M2) is a slow-speed timing motor, which has (in effect) two cams. When the operation of the unit is to be on a timed basis, as set by the "Operation" switch (S3), the target motor is also controlled by switch S4. This switch opens once for every revolution of cam #1 (and Motor M2), stopping both the target motor and the timing motor. If the "Motor" switch (S6) is on "Erratic," the target motor is also started and stopped during the timing cycle by cam #2 and switch S5. On the "Timed" operation, both motors are restarted to begin a new cycle by pressing the "Re-set" switch (S2) for a few seconds. This switch also resets the counter relay, Ry2.

Relay Ry3 is used to indicate the start and finish of the timing cycle. It is connected in parallel with the timing motor and is closed whenever that motor is running. When closed, it lights PL22 (that indicates "Fire"), and completes the circuit to Ry1, so hits will be registered. When the timing cycle ends and motor M2 stops, this relay opens. PL22 goes out and PL21 (which indicates "Stop") comes on, and the circuit to Ry2 is opened so hits will not register. If this relay is not to be used, the bottom connection from Ry1 should



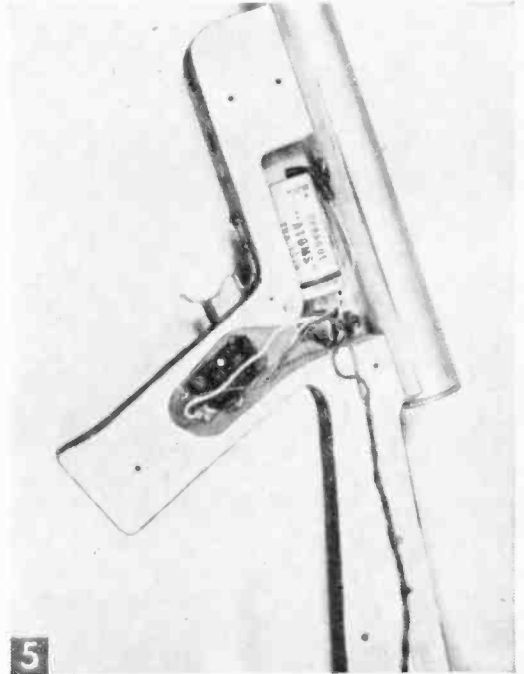
be made as shown by the dotted line in the schematic.

Regardless of the target features desired, the gun is the same. It is made from three pieces of white pine, cut as shown in Fig. 3. One piece is 1-in. stock and the gun stock and front grip are cut out as shown by the shaded area. The two side pieces are 1/4-in. stock, cut to the entire pattern area. Notice that these two pieces do not have open areas in them, and are 1/4 inch higher than the center piece. This additional height allows the side pieces to cradle the 1-in. aluminum tubing barrel, which rests on the stock and front grip.

After the three pieces have been cut out, glue one of the thin pieces to the center piece, lining up the front, back and bottom. Do this for both the stock and front grip.

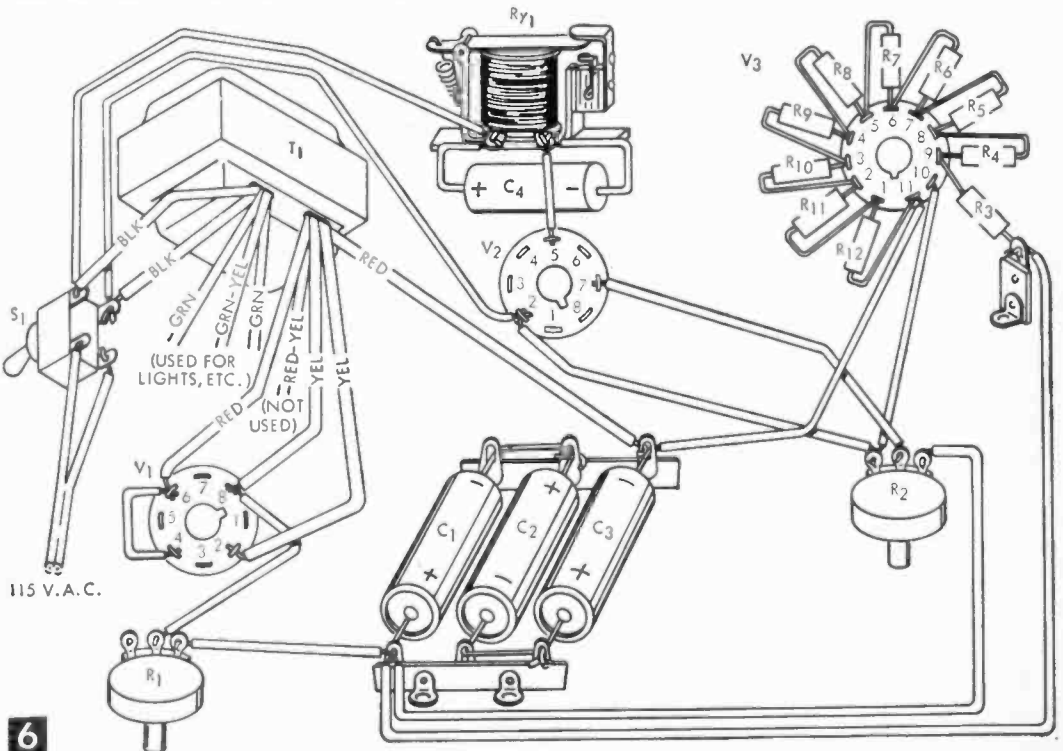
The barrel is made of an 18-in. length of 1-in. dia. aluminum tubing plugged at the back with an end cap. The lens can be any double convex lens with a dia. between 3/4 in. and 7/8 in., and a focal length around 1 in. to 3 in. The one shown was from a small linen tester magnifying glass.

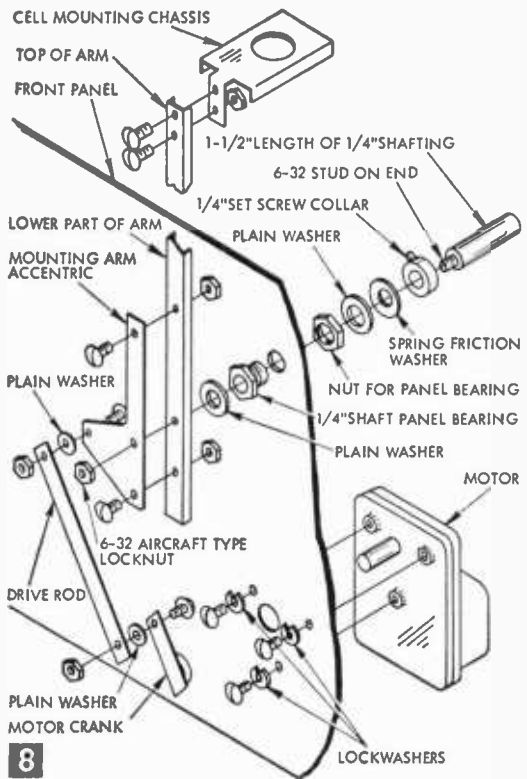
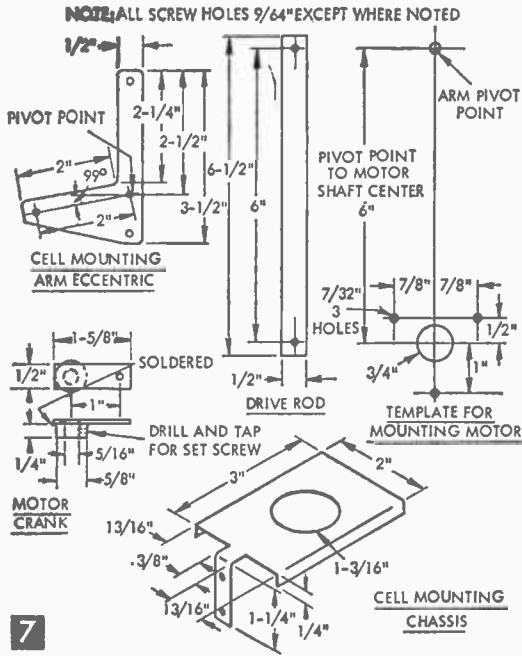
Before mounting the lens, determine the proper distance between it and the light bulb by holding it in front of a radio pilot light and moving it back and forth until the filament is sharply focused on a wall 8 to 10 ft. away. It is mounted in the barrel by sections of plastic or phenolic tubing as shown in Fig. 4. The inside dia. of the aluminum tubing is an odd size, so it might be necessary to turn



Side removed from gun shows bolt soldered to trigger and wires leading to battery.

down the outside of the outer plastic tubing or enlarge its dia. by wrapping plastic electrician's tape around it. In the latter case, the



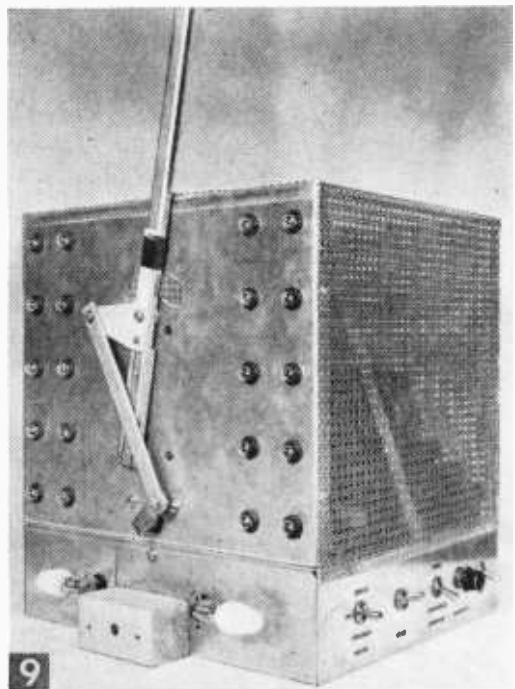


lens and mount can be fastened in the end of the barrel by force fit. The lens should be back about 1 in. from the end of the barrel.

With the lamp-to-lens distance determined above, and knowing the position of the lamp in the barrel, cut a slot in the bottom of the barrel for the lamp. This slot should be 5/8 in. wide and about 1 in. long to allow for lamp adjustment. Make the lamp mount as shown, to be fastened to the barrel with a self-tapping screw. This mount allows the lamp to be moved backward and forward, up and down, and around. With the lens in place, and the lamp bracket attached to the barrel, temporarily connect the lamp to a 6-v. source. Put the barrel in a vise, so it points toward a wall about 8 ft. away. Turn the lamp and the socket so the edge of the filament is facing the lens, evidenced by the narrowest image on the wall.

Tighten the socket screw and then move the lamp forward and backward to get the sharpest image. Before tightening the mounting screw, move the lamp laterally from side to side to center the image in the line of sight of the barrel. Tighten the mounting screw and then check to see if the height of the image is in line with the sighting line. If not, loosen the socket screw, and raise or lower the bulb, taking care not to turn it to broaden the image. When properly adjusted, the image should be a narrow vertical band of light, in alignment with the line-of-sight of the barrel.

Cut a groove in the exposed side of the thick stock section between the handle opening and the battery opening. Hold switch S7 in place, and drill a 1/4-in. hole in the front of



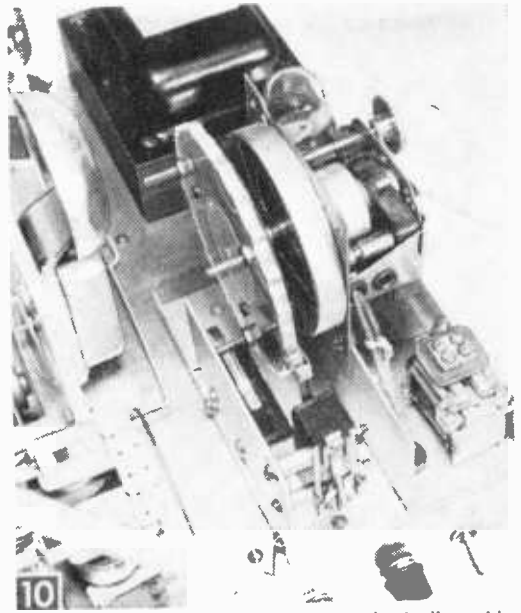
Front panel removed shows drive mechanism, indicator lights and chassis cover. Note hole in panel, above pivot point, for wires from cell.

MATERIALS LIST—BULLETS OF LIGHT

Desig.	Description
	Basic Unit
R1	50,000 ohm wire-wound potentiometer
R2	.25 meg. potentiometer ("Sensitivity")
R3 thru R12	30,000 ohm, 1 watt
C1, C2, C3	20 mfd. 450 v. electrolytic
C4	1 mfd., 200 v.
T1	750 or 800 v. power transformer
Ry1	DPDT 5000 ohm coil relay (Potter & Brumfield LM-11)
S1	DPST toggle switch
V1	5U4G, 5U4GA, 5U4GB, etc.
V2	0A4G
V3	931A photomultiplier tube two octal sockets, one 11-pin socket, knob, miscellaneous hardware
	Gun Parts
	1 pc 1 x 7 x 18" white pine
	2 pcs 1/4 x 7 x 18" white pine
	1 pc 1" dia. aluminum tubing 18" long (Reynolds "Do-It-Yourself")
	end cap for 1" tubing (Reynolds "Do-It-Yourself")
	double convex lens, approx. 3/4" dia., 1-2" focal length. (A double convex lens, 19mm dia., with a focal length of 32mm may be secured from Ed- mund Scientific Co., Barrington, N. J., for 90¢.)
C5	100 mfd. 50 v. electrolytic
S7	miniature SPDT snap-action switch (Micro V3-26)
S8	SPST toggle switch
PL23	6-8 v. .15 amp pilot light (DO NOT substitute— Use either No. 40 for screw base or No. 47 for bayonet base)
B	45 v. battery (Burgess U-30)
	Swinging Target Parts
M1	25 rpm 115 v. motor (Dayton 4K810; available to jobbers from W. W. Grainger, Inc., 118 S. Oakley, Chicago, Ill.)
S3	SPDT toggle switch ("Operation") aluminum channel (Reynolds), miscellaneous alu- minum and brass
	"Hit" Indication Lights
Ry2	22-position, 115 v. stepping relay (Guardian MER-115)
PL1 thru PL20	6-8 v. .15 amp pilot lights
S2	DPST push button or spring switch ("Re-set." Note: also used with Timing Circuits below)
Bell	6-12 v. doorbell pilot light sockets, grommets, plastic
	Timing Circuits
M2	1 rpm 115 v. motor (Hurst SM-1; available from Allied Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.)
S4	leaf-actuated SPDT snap action switch (Micro BZ-2RL)
S5	roller-actuated SPDT snap action switch (Micro BZ-2RL2-A2)
S6	SPDT center-off toggle switch ("Motor")
Ry3	SPDT 115 v. ac coil relay
PL21, PL22	115 v. 7 watt candelabra lamp pilot light holders, scrap aluminum, plastic

the pistol grip, in line with the button on S7. Drill a 1/2-in. hole in the bottom of the barrel, near the back, and thread two wires through to the lamp socket. Mount the switches, capacitor and battery, and wire as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Switch S8 is an on-off switch to prevent capacitor leakage current from running the battery down. When properly wired, the battery charges the capacitor, which will create a bright flash of light as it discharges into the lamp whenever S7 is pressed.

Make a trigger of spring brass, as shown in the pattern in Fig. 3, and solder a 6-32 headless bolt to it (Figs. 4 and 5), that will press on the button of S7. Fasten the trigger to the stock with two screws, allowing movement clearance behind the upper curve of the trigger.



The timing motor (M2) and switches. Plastic disc, with irregular edges and bolts, acts as two cams, operating S4 (under bolt in lower center) and S5 (with roller on edge of disc).

Attach the barrel to the stock and front grip with self-tapping screws as shown, being careful not to disturb the lamp setting. The second thin stock and grip pieces are then fastened to the thick center section with countersunk wood screws.

In view of the variations possible with the target unit, no chassis layout is shown. Figure 6 shows the general wiring of the basic section, with relay Ry1 connected as shown by the dotted lines. All leads carrying high voltage, including resistors R3 through R12, should be well-insulated from the chassis. These resistors should be kept at least 1/4 in. away from the chassis. If they are soldered to the tube pins as shown in Fig. 6, and then carefully bent upward (looking down on the bottom of the socket), they can be spaced evenly and compactly. If the cell is to be mounted on a swinging arm (as in Figs. 1 and 8), the cover around the resistors should be plastic or cardboard.

Potentiometer R1 adjusts the high voltage and should be mounted with insulated bushings. Adjust this control so that the voltage across the series of C1, C2 and C3 is 1100 v., or about 110 v. across each resistor in the R3 to R12 series. **Be very careful when making this measurement, as this voltage is dangerous!**

In operating the basic unit, first turn the "Sensitivity" control (R2) fully counter-clockwise (where the wiper arm is common to the lead going to pin 2 of V2), and turn the unit on. After it warms up, turn the sensitivity control up to the point where V2 "fires,"

and then back off slightly. The unit is then at maximum sensitivity for room light conditions.

The cell (V3) must be shielded from stray light and a cover should be made, leaving an opening no larger than the window opening of the cell itself. The cover in Fig. 1 is a surplus coil shield, but a cover can be made of tin or cardboard, painted black on the inside.

In operation, room lights might have to be turned down to permit the sensitivity control to be turned up enough for the gun to "fire" V2. The room lights should be behind the target unit. Sensitivity and speed of action can be increased by loosening the spring tension on relay Ry1.

Details for making a swinging arm target are shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9. The arm is made of a 24-in. section of aluminum channel, pivoted 4 in. from one end. The parts of the drive unit are assembled as shown in Fig. 8, and all are made of aluminum except the motor crank, which is brass. A crescent shaped hole is cut in the panel just above the pivot point (Fig. 9) permitting the cell wires, which run down the back of the channel, to pass through the panel.

In the unit shown, the "hit" pilot lights (PL1 through PL20) are mounted in grommets, so all wiring is back of the panel. Compartments, similar to egg box dividers, are made of cardboard and fastened to the plywood panel behind the plastic sections. This prevents the light from any one pilot light from lighting more than one number. The numbers were lettered backward on the back of the plastic, and the area around them painted black, permitting an illuminated

number against a black background. Similar compartments and lettering arrangements were used for PL21 ("Stop") and PL22 ("Fire") lights.

Figure 10 shows the layout for the timer motor (M2), S4, S5 and cams #1 and #2. The motor used was a surplus 1/2-rpm motor, so S4 had to be opened three times for each revolution. A plastic disc, with an irregularly-serrated edge was fastened to the shaft, and a roller-actuated micro-switch is operated by the "bumps" on the edge of the disc. This is switch S5, and provides the erratic on-off target movement. Three 6-32 bolts, mounted on the face of the disc 120° apart, operate a second micro-switch, S4. These bolts act as the "bump" on cam #1. Three were required since the motor was a 1/2 rpm, and a 1-min. interval was desired. The same principle could be used with one bolt on a 1-rpm motor as specified in the Materials List.

With the circuit shown, the gun will "fire" flashes of light as fast as the trigger is pulled. If this "machine gun" effect is undesirable, connect a resistor in the gun circuit (Fig. 4) at point "X" on the schematic. A 5000 ohm resistor will require at least 1/2 sec. between shots, and a 10,000 ohm will require 1 sec.

Regardless of the features included in the target unit, a cover should be made as a protection against the high voltages present. The cover shown in Fig. 9 was made of perforated sheet aluminum, bent to fit, and fastened to the chassis and front mounting panel with self-tapping screws. The plywood panel is screwed to the block at the bottom center of the chassis, and braced with two angle irons fastened at the top corners of mounting panel.

Inverted Brush Cleans Gun's Tip

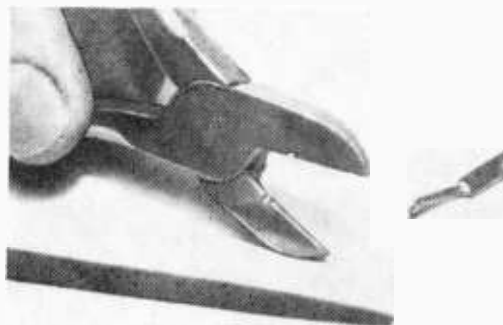
- To keep the tip of your soldering gun clean of scale, woodscrew-fasten a brass-bristle



suede shoe brush to one end of your workbench. Wipe the soldering-gun tip across the brush occasionally to keep it clean for efficient soldering.—J.A.C.

Notched Plier Strips Insulation

- With an ordinary side cutting diagonal plier, it's easy to accidentally cut strands of wire when stripping insulation. File two



small notches in the blades opposite one another. For a quick clean job, rotate the tool slightly around the wire as you strip off the insulation.—J. A. Comstock.



The reverb unit's pickup mike feeds through a separate amplifier and speaker. You can use this system with both monaural and stereo tapes or records.

Echo Reverberator System for HI-FI and STEREO

A garden hose is the acoustical delay line in this \$25 system that can rival the rich colorful effects produced by expensive electronic hi-fi attachments

COMPARE the on-the-spot live sound of a dance band, or an orchestra in a concert hall, with the sound of a recording playing through your hi-fi system, and you'll notice that a certain quality of depth and vibrancy is missing. This echo system puts the color and richness back in, and will add that delayed sound, concert-hall effect to any recording. You can build it for \$25 or less, depending on whether or not you have a suitable microphone on hand.

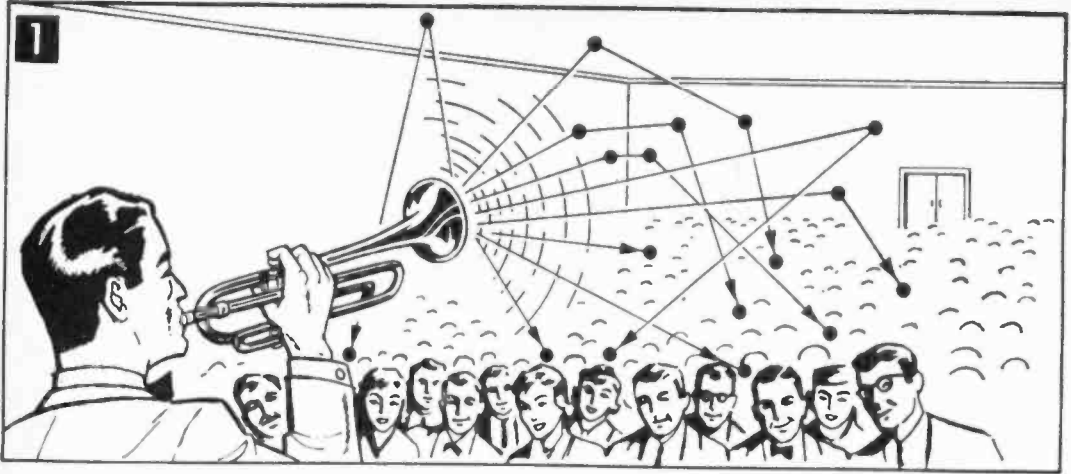
Certainly modern hi-fi systems and stereo recordings have made sound reproduction more realistic, but the facts are that the acoustics of a living room cannot equal those of a large concert hall. You can't recreate the feeling of being present in a large space simply by adding more speakers and wattage, because in the auditorium, the listener hears not only the sounds of the orchestra, but also sound waves reflected from walls and ceilings.

This system built by Bill Goodson, a WMJM program director, picks up sound from your amplifier, delays it 50 milliseconds, and then replays the sound very much like the echos you hear in the concert hall. It consists simply of a speaker, a sound collecting channel, a garden hose delay line, and a pickup mike. You can install it in a plywood box, or build the decorative cabinet shown in Fig. B. The

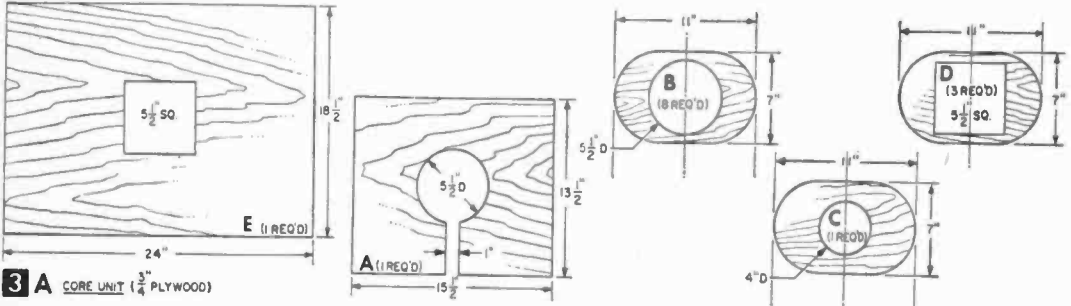
system can be used equally well with single channel, or stereo. And if you tape your own voice recordings, you'll find it adds broadcast station quality and depth.



The reverberation unit doubles as an attractive furniture base for amplifier or tape decks.

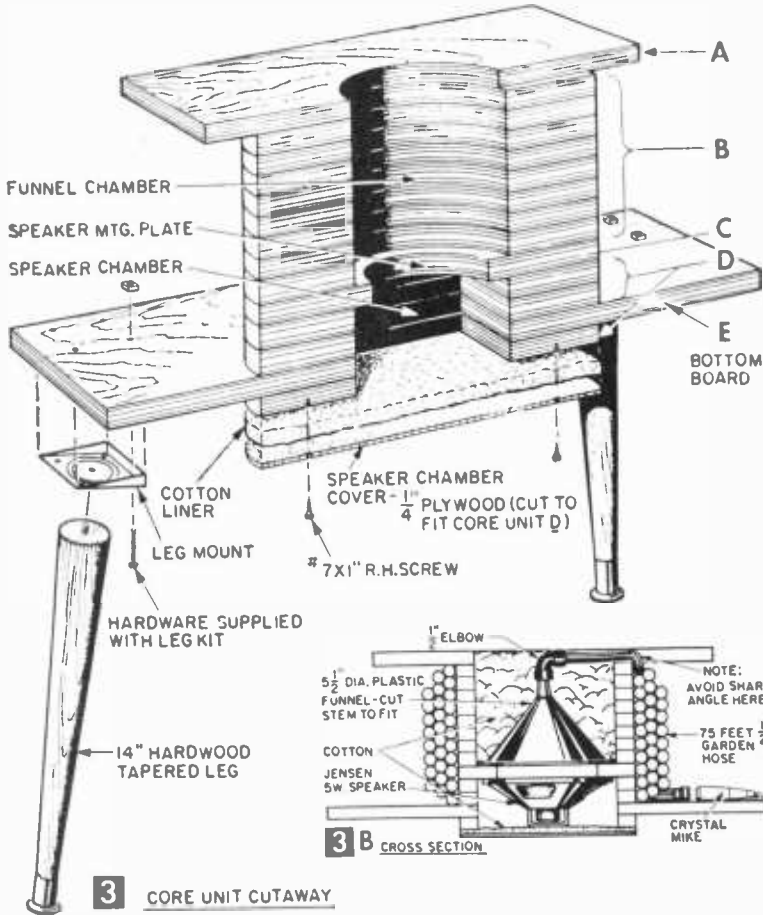


In a well-designed auditorium, the walls and ceilings are planned so that you hear just the right amount of reverberation. Too much of the echo effect can cause an overlapping of tones that makes the music indistinct. Too little reverberation, and the music lacks depth, or can't be heard clearly. The reverb unit shown on the following pages is designed to add a delayed sound echo to home hi-fi systems.

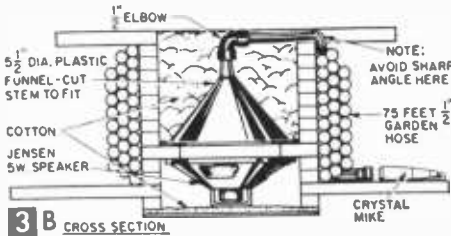


You can also use the reverb unit to enhance the depth and tone of voice recordings. With some makes of tape recorders, you may need to use a separate input amplifier along with a mixer.





3 CORE UNIT CUTAWAY



engineers estimate that the ideal reverberation time is between 50 and 65 milliseconds. The 75-foot garden hose in this echo system gives you this delay, much as though the sounds were traveling out and reflecting back from a surface 37 feet away (half the hose length).

You feed an audio signal from your radio, tape unit, or phonograph to the input speaker jack on the left of the front panel. Inside the sound insulated cabinet is a speaker which funnels into the 3/4-in. garden hose. At the other end of the hose, the sound is picked up by a mike. You feed this output line through your amplifier to a separate speaker. But more about circuit connections after we finish construction.

Build the Core Unit First. A solid plywood hub forms a sound-proof chamber for the speaker and funnel, while the outside of

A delay line enclosed in the cabinet produces reverberation that will add depth and color to your records and tape recordings, and the unit doubles as an attractive furniture base for your changer, amplifier or tape deck.

Listen to a band playing outdoors on a football field, and then hear the same musicians inside an auditorium and you'll notice a big improvement in richness and depth of tone.

Outdoors, the sound is lost in space. But in a hall, as the musician plays a note, one sound wave travels directly toward you while others strike the walls and ceiling at many different angles (Fig. 1). These sound waves are reflected back toward you and reach your ear a split second later, causing reverberation, an echo-like effect that continues after the original note was played, adding greatly to listening pleasure.

Despite modern improvements in the quality of amplifiers, pickups and speaker systems, when we reproduce music within a comparatively small room in the home it lacks a true "live" quality. And though you can add reflecting surfaces, or deaden certain spots to improve your reproduction, the space just isn't available for full reverberation. Acoustics

this core acts as a reel for the hose (Fig. 4). The speaker is a Jensen "Concert Series" 5-watt type with a 3.2 ohm voice coil, and has a 5-in. square mounting flange. You can use other makes of similar speakers, provided that you tailor your dimensions to fit.

Also obtain a plastic funnel with a neck about 5 1/2 in. in diameter. If your local hardware store does not stock the plastic type, you can substitute a metal funnel of equal size provided that you line it with a sound absorbing layer of cotton to eliminate vibration and metallic noise.

Use a saber saw to cut twelve 7 x 11-in. ovals (overall size) from a sheet of 3/4-in. plywood. Eight of these pieces will make the funnel chamber, so cut circular holes as in Fig. 3A for a snug fit with the funnel. Saw a 4-in. round hole in one piece for the speaker mounting plate and 5 1/2-in. square holes in the last three ovals to make the bottom section of the stack which boxes in the rear of the speaker.

Next saw a 5 1/2-in. round hole in the 13 x 18-in. plywood top piece (Fig. 3A). It acts as the flange of the reel to keep the coils of hose from spilling. Cut a 5 1/2-in. square hole in



4 The core is one unit. The cabinet is a separate unit that fits over the top. You can adjust the legs shown for straight or angle mounting. Two jacks on the front panel connect to the monitor speaker and the pickup mike.

the 18½ x 24-in. bottom board, and assemble the complete core unit with short nails and glue.

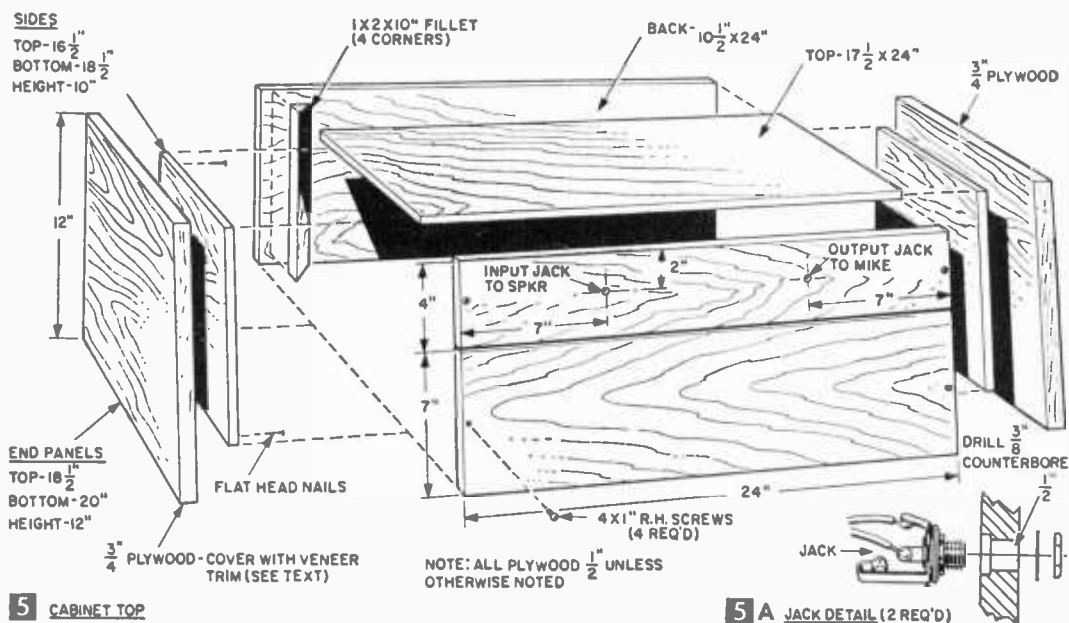
At this point, you can temporarily screw on the base legs—it makes the assembly steps easier. Saw a 1-in. slot through the reel top and the first layer of plywood for the hose connection (Fig. 3A). Put the funnel in place, and if the stem extends beyond the top plate, cut it down as in Fig. 3B. Next line the inside of the funnel compartment and the speaker cone compartment with surgical cotton. This

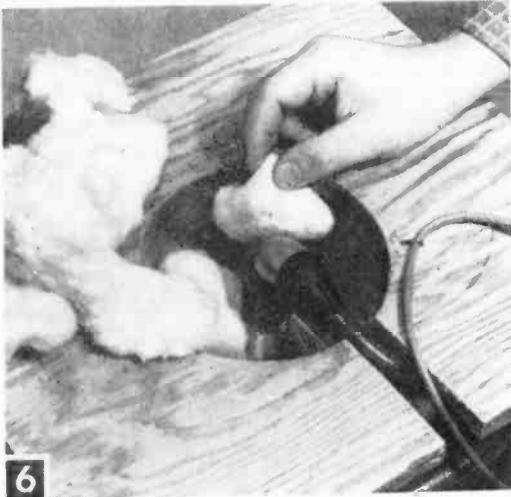
prevents sound from the speaker filling the cabinet and possibly leaking to the reverberation microphone without feeding through the hose. Fasten the funnel in place with small nails or wood screws, and then glue pads of cotton to the compartment walls. Also line the ¼-in. plywood speaker chamber cover with cotton, keeping it away from the speaker cone.

To get enough echo delay, the hose must be between 50 and 75 feet in length. A 50-foot length may give you a clearer sound, but not quite enough echo, while more than 75 feet of hose will provide too much echo and a muffled sound. The entire length must be in one piece—a test showed that couplings cause frequency drop. The garden hose (Sears, see Materials List) is a 75-ft. length of 3-layer vinyl, ½-in. I.D., and working at room temperature you'll have no trouble in winding it around the core.

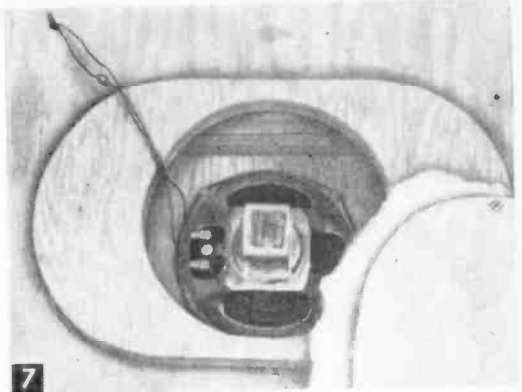
Instead of connecting the hose directly to the funnel, which might cause a sharp angle at the start preventing passage of sound, use a ½-in. waterpipe elbow (see Fig. 3B). Tape the elbow over the funnel. Use a layer of cotton and wrap thoroughly with Scotch masking tape (available in paint stores). The end of the hose, with its fitting cut off, fits inside the elbow. Also tape this joint tightly.

Now wind the hose around the core, and at the other end tape the microphone in tight contact with the hose (Fig. 8). This mike is a high impedance home recording type, available from Sears for about \$8 and is just a bit larger than the diameter of the hose. Install the speaker, and you are just about ready to try the unit. You'll find that while you get reverberation, there may be some pickup





After you install the funnel, stuff the space around it with cotton. Plastic funnels are better, but you can use a metal one provided that you line it with a coating of cotton to eliminate metallic rattles and vibration.



Line the bottom speaker compartment with cotton. You can fasten it with rubber cement, or wood glue. Be sure to keep loose tufts of the cotton away from the speaker cone.



It's important that no outside sound reaches the pick-up mike. Cover the hose connection with a thin wrapping of medical cotton and tape. Then cover with a heavier layer of cotton, and again tape tightly. From funnel to microphone, there can be no sharp bends in the hose line.

Amt. Req'd.	MATERIALS LIST—REVERB SYSTEM Size and Description	Use
CORE UNIT		
1	1/2 x 18 1/2 x 24" fir plywood	bottom board
1	1/2 x 13 1/2 x 15 1/2" fir plywood	flange board
12	1/2 x 7 x 11" fir plywood	ovals (Fig. 4A)
1	1/4 x 7 x 11" fir plywood	speaker cover
4	14" tapered hardwood legs, with mtg. plates. Sears Cat. No. 64G9712 (\$2.98 plus shipping)	base legs
75'	1/2" I.D. 3 layer vinyl garden hose Sears Cat. No. 9G69482 (\$5.67 plus shipping)	delay line
1	high impedance crystal mike, Silvertone or equal. Sears Cat. No. 57G1407 (\$9.95)	mike
1	Jensen 5" square 5 watt speaker, Type P5-W, Allied Radio #82P272	sound insulation
1 lb.	non-sterile cotton, available drug stores	sound insulation
1	5 1/2" diameter plastic funnel. Available hardware stores. Metal can be used but requires insulation. See text.	sound cone
Misc.	1/2" pipe elbow, glue, screws, 2 phone jacks, 5 ft. hookup wire, shielded mike cord for connecting lines	
1	2-channel mixer, Switchcraft "Mini-Mix." Cost approx. \$9. Write Switchcraft for full information on selection of mixers and connecting cords. See text for address.	optional
CABINET TOP		
1	1/2 x 10 1/2 x 24" fir plywood	back panel
1	1/2 x 17 1/2 x 24" fir plywood	top panel
2	1/2 x 10 x 18 1/2" fir plywood (see Fig. 5)	sides
2	3/4 x 12 x 20" fir plywood (see Fig. 5)	end panels
1	1/2 x 4 x 24" fir plywood	jack panel
1	1/2 x 7 x 24" fir plywood	front panel
Misc.	Wood, glue, nails, screws, corner fillers, wood stains	

NOTE: Veneer tapes for covering end grain of side panels available Albert Constantine and Son, Inc., 2050 Eastchester Road, New York 61, N. Y. Electronics items listed are available from Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill. The stereo amplifier shown in illustration is a Knight-Kit also available from Allied Radio.

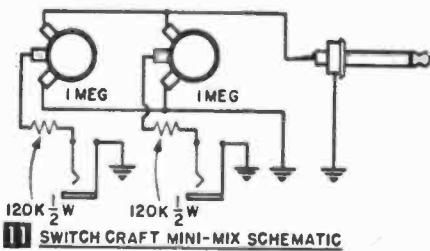
through the walls of the hose from speakers in the room. For best results, the core unit must be enclosed either in an improvised box, or the cabinet.

The Cabinet Top Fits over the core unit chassis, and fastens to it with screws. The end panels extend 1/2 in. above the level of the cabinet top. Following dimensions (Fig. 5), cut the 3/4-in. plywood panels to size. For attractiveness, you can finish the unit in two colors, such as blond and mahogany. You can stain the plywood, use plastic laminate, or wood-grain vinyl over the wood. The model shown in Fig. 2 has sides made of 1/4-in. blond wood-grain wall panel board, with the darker driftwood wood-grain plastic applied to the bottom front panel and top. Complete construction by wiring in the input and output jacks on the top front panel (Fig. 5A).

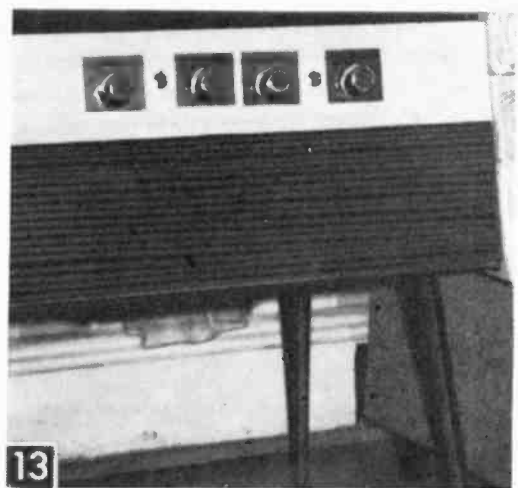
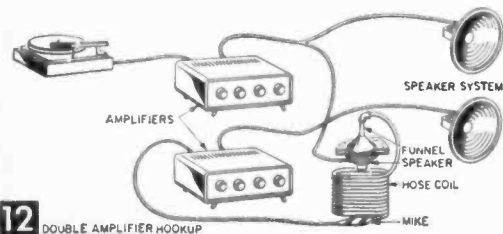
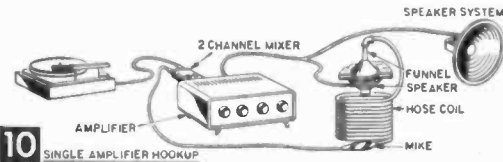
The Reverb Unit Hookup depends on your equipment layout. The simplest arrangement (Fig. 10) for single channel sound requires



9 The Mini-Mix has two built-in volume controls that blend your input microphone lines. You can use it with the reverb system, as well as on your tape recorder.



that you use a two-channel mixer to blend the delayed sound signal from the pickup microphone with the original sound signal. Of course, this hookup can be used only with hi-fi systems that have the signal source (record player or tape deck) separated from the amplifier and speaker system. The mixer shown in Fig. 9 is a new type (Switchcraft #310 Mini-Mix, \$7.95) and offers an advan-



13 If you have mixer volume controls, you could build them into the reverb unit's front jack panel.

tage of low cost and compact size. This mixer has two input jacks and volume controls arranged as in Fig. 11. You will find it has other uses in mixing voice and music, or blending the input from microphones at several locations. Complete data on various models of these mixers can be obtained from Switchcraft, Inc., 5555 N. Elston, Chicago 30, Ill.

You can also improvise your own mixer by wiring volume controls and jacks on the front panel. An important point to remember is that input mixers are designed to handle only the relatively small currents of microphones, and pickups—and not the heavier wattage of speaker lines. Also, with most mikes, you must use shielded cable for your connections to prevent audio howl.

If you have two amplifiers, you can operate (Fig. 12) without mixing, and this method may be your only possibility when you are using console hi-fi sets, tape recorders or radios and can't splice into the amplifier circuits. Also the separate amplifier hook-up has an advantage in that there is no possibility of audio-pickup howl.

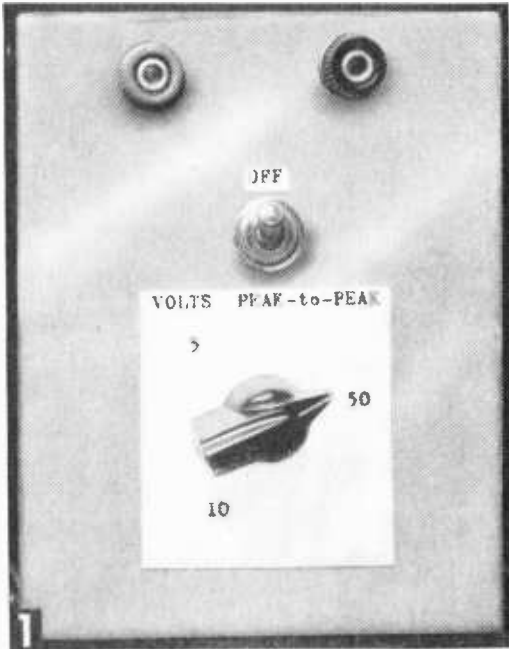
For Stereo, Connect the reverb unit either to one channel, or feed the output of both speakers of the stereo hookup to the monitor speaker. With high wattage systems, you may need to experiment with resistance added to the monitor speaker line.

The reverb unit can be tied into almost any high-gain amplifier that has inputs for high-impedance microphones. If you are working with a console hi-fi system, the leads for the monitor speaker can simply be clipped to the speaker leads in the console. The two-amplifier method (Fig. 12) must be used with most tape recorders unless you have enough technical know-how to cut into the tape recorder circuits at the proper points to bring out the necessary plugs and jacks.

Oscilloscope Calibrator

By RONALD WILENSKY

Inexpensive voltage calibrator sets up a standard voltage so that an unknown voltage may be compared with it



Front panel of the oscilloscope calibrator. Binding posts are fed through rubber grommets.

TO CALIBRATE an oscilloscope it would not be practical to merely take a medium-sized potentiometer and connect across the 117-v. line and use that as a standard for the 'scope; because of the fluctuation of the line voltage, the so-called "standard" would not be standard. To achieve an actual standard voltage we must regulate the line voltage so that the effect of voltage fluctuations will be minimized.

In this calibrator, the voltage regulator is a small neon-filled lamp, NE-2, chosen for its size, its low cost (less than 15¢), and its good regulation properties. When in operation, there are 65 v. across the lamp, regardless of voltage fluctuations. By means of several resistors, we can divide the regulated 65 v. into smaller portions, depending upon our needs. Thus, by using a small neon lamp, several resistors and a few isolating capacitors, an effective and cheap source of a standard voltage (or voltages) can be had.

The oscilloscope calibrator is built into a 3 x 4 x 5-in. Bud Minibox. Because of its simplicity there are only a few points concerning the construction that should be noted. First, the Minibox should be kept isolated

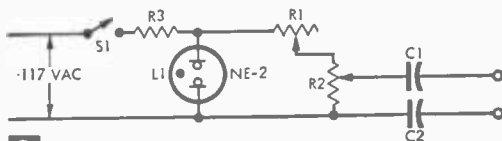
from any part of the regulated 117-v. or 50-v. lines. This is done by insulating the two binding posts that provide the output voltage with small rubber grommets or fiber insulators. Second, only R2, the output control, should be mounted on the panel.

The calibrating resistor R1 has a tuning screw-slot on the shaft. Mount R1 on a small right-angle bracket made of scrap aluminum or steel. Drill a mounting hole in one side of the bracket and mount the pot and the bracket so that the pot's shaft faces the back of the chassis. Opposite the shaft drill a 1/4-in. hole so that a screwdriver may be passed through to turn the potentiometer.

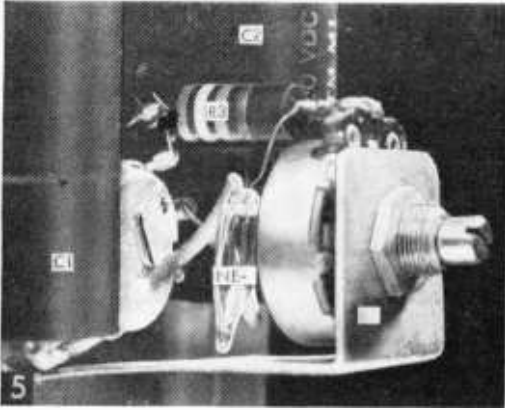
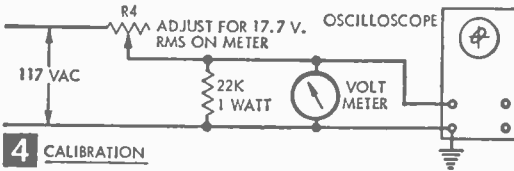
Finally, all the standard construction procedures should be followed: Use a rubber grommet where the line-cord passes through



Back view of calibrator shows parts placement. Note the slotted shaft on the calibration potentiometer (R2).



2 SCHEMATIC



Side view of the calibrator neon light position.

the box, spaghetti wherever one component's lead may touch another's. Use a red colored binding post for the connection to the center of the pot (output); this connection should be used to connect the calibrator to the input of the scope. If the calibrator's output is reversed, that is, its ground connection is connected to the input of the oscilloscope, a serious error in voltage measurement will result.

Here are step-by-step instructions for calibrating the calibrator:

1. Connect a 250K-500K pot and a 22K resistor as shown in Fig. 4.

2. Connect this calibration circuit to the 117-v. line and to a high-resistance ac voltmeter (preferably, a VTVM, but a 5000 ohm/volt meter will suffice).

3. Adjust the pot so the meter reads 17.7 v. If you cannot read the meter that accurately, or its calibration is not that accurate, any voltage between 17.5 and 18.0 will be sufficient without seriously affecting the accuracy of the oscilloscope calibrator.

4. Turn on the oscilloscope; disconnect the sweep-circuit from the horizontal input and turn the horizontal-gain control to its lowest position.

5. Connect the calibration circuit to the vertical-input of the scope; adjust the vertical gain so that the straight-line pattern on the scope occupies a convenient size on the grid pattern covering the screen. A convenient height would be 20 boxes. (During the entire operation the pot on the calibrating circuit should be left alone.)

6. Leaving the vertical gain control in a position so that the calibrating voltage occu-

MATERIALS LIST—SCOPE CALIBRATOR

Desig.	Description
R1	1 megohm, linear taper potentiometer with screw-slot shaft adapter (Mallory U-54)
R2	3 megohm, linear taper potentiometer (Mallory U-59)
R3	33K, 1-watt, composition resistor
L1	NE-2 neon lamp
C1, C2	1 mf. paper capacitor, 450 w.v.d.c.*
S1	SPST toggle switch
	Bud Minibox CU-3005A, wire, grommets, two insulated binding posts, knob for R2.
R4	250K-500K potentiometer (any value between these will suffice)
R5	22K, 1-watt resistor

*These capacitors should be high-quality and preferably from the same package so they will be close in value.

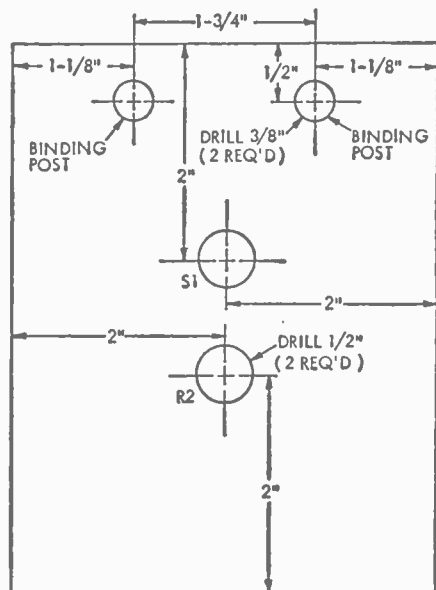
pies 20 boxes, disconnect the calibrating circuit and connect the oscilloscope calibrator to the vertical input.

7. With the output control R2 in its maximum resistance position, adjust R1 so that the calibrator's voltage (50 v. p-p) also occupies 20 boxes.

8. Now, with the oscilloscope calibrator still in the circuit, adjust the vertical gain control on the scope so that the pattern now occupies 25 boxes.

9. At this point, it is necessary to decide what calibration voltages will be most useful to you. The author has found that 50 v., 10 v. and 5 v. (all peak-to-peak) are suitable for most experimentation. Adjust the output control so that the pattern occupies 5 boxes; mark this point with India ink or with a panel decal on the front of the Minibox. For a 5-v. calibration point, mark the point on the box where the pot rests when it is adjusted so that the pattern is 2½ boxes high. Thus, any voltage point desired can be easily marked.

It is important to note that all voltages



6 FRONT PANEL

emanating from the calibrator are measured as peak-to-peak v., rather than root-mean-square v. that are measured by voltmeters. To convert peak-to-peak volts to rms volts, use the following formula:

$$\text{rms v.} = \text{p-p volts} \times 2\sqrt{2} \text{ or,}$$

$$\text{rms v.} = \text{p-p volts} \times 2.83$$

To use the calibrator, merely adjust its output so you have the desired voltage; next, adjust the vertical gain so that the calibrator's voltage occupies a convenient number of squares. Disconnect the calibrator, and connect the unknown voltage; with the horizontal gain to a minimum and the sweep off, count the number of boxes the pattern occupies and apply the formula:

$$V_x = V_c$$

$$- \times N_x, \text{ where:}$$

$$N_c$$

V_x = unknown voltage
 V_c = calibrator's output voltage
 N_c = number of boxes calibrating voltage oc-

cupies
 N_x = number of boxes occupied by the unknown voltage.

For example: the calibrator is adjusted so that its output is 50 v.; the vertical gain on the 'scope is adjusted so that the calibrating voltage occupies 25 boxes; the unknown voltage when connected to the 'scope occupies 10 boxes. What is the magnitude of the unknown voltage?

$$V_c = 50, N_c = 25, N_x = 10; \text{ therefore,}$$

$$50$$

$$- \times 10 = 2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ v.}$$

$$25$$

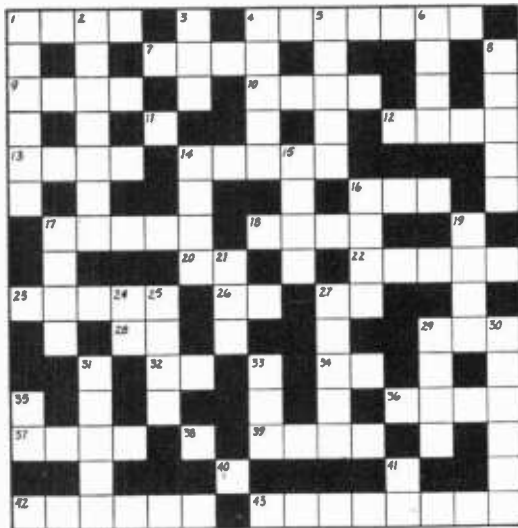
Using the calibrator, your oscilloscope will serve not only as an indicating instrument but as a quantitative measuring instrument. Since most oscilloscopes have an input impedance extending into the megohm range, the oscilloscope can be used, effectively, as a VTVM.

Hi-Fi Anagram

By JOHN A. COMSTOCK

If you are an audiophile, here is an anagram puzzle for you. Take a look at the diagram and clues —think you can fill in all the empty blocks correctly?

If the puzzle looks simple, try timing yourself. See if you can correctly fill in the blocks in fifteen minutes or less. See the solution on page 141.



ACROSS

- 1) Low audio frequencies.
- 4) A number of interconnected electronic components.
- 7) A recorder utilizing a metallic coated ribbon.
- 9) Number of cycles per second of an ac wave. (abbr.)
- 10) A curve cone is a speaker diaphragm having a paraboloidal shape.
- 11) A class of audio amplification that gives best quality and reliability.
- 12) Said of an audio amplifier that amplifies a broad band of frequencies.
- 13) Most hi-fi audiophiles stereophonic reproduction.
- 14) A woofer speaker is this size.

- 16) A type of turntable drive.
 - 17) Aover network in a hi-fi system is connected between an amplifier's output and two or more speakers.
 - 18) Realism in audio reproduction (abbr.).
 - 20) A vacuum tube having four elements (abbr.).
 - 22) Sound.
 - 23) An electron tube's electron catcher.
 - 26) Frequencies between 20 and 15,000 cps (abbr.).
 - 27) 1/1,000th of the unit of current (abbr.).
 - 28) Radio broadcast (abbr.).
 - 29) Unit of relative power.
 - 32) Unit of inductance (abbr.).
 - 34) Inductive reactance (letter symbol).
 - 36) A particular type of loudspeaker used in hi-fi's.
 - 37) Unit of loudness.
 - 38) A class of audio amplification of two tubes or transistors connected in push-pull.
 - 39) Opening in a bass reflex speaker enclosure.
 - 40) Letter symbol for impedance.
 - 42) Speaker that reproduces bass notes.
 - 43) Faulty reproduction of bass notes from a speaker.
- DOWN:**
- 1) A reproducer enclosure.
 - 2) A reproducer.
 - 3) A resistance network.
 - 4) An electro-acoustic unit of power ratio.
 - 5) A way system is one having more than two speakers.
 - 6) off is a reduction in amplification or reproduction of frequencies.
 - 8) The property of a tone determined by its frequency.
 - 14) Reduction in signal.
 - 15) Opposite of #14 down.
 - 16) Recording Industry Association of America (abbr.).
 - 17) A loudspeaker's diaphragm.
 - 19) A transducer that picks up sound waves.
 - 21) Opening in a magnetic circuit.
 - 24) 1/10th of a bel.
 - 25) A hollow sound.
 - 27) Circuit that blends signals.
 - 29) A resonant bass sound.
 - 30) A type of vacuum tube amplifier.
 - 31) A record playing device.
 - 33) Signal amplifying circuit (abbr.).
 - 35) A recording that plays at 33 1/3 rpm. (abbr.).
 - 41) The output Exl of an amplifier (abbr.).



Two control knobs on the front panel adjust volume and sensitivity. The 4-ft. loop will detect large metal objects at 10-ft. maximum range.

By C. L. HENRY

Underwater METAL LOCATOR

This electronic detective is ideal for either salvage work or treasure hunting

WHEN the muddy water closes over the expensive camera or binoculars someone dropped overboard—or the silt hides the outboard which flipped off the transom—even a skilled skindiver may not be able to find them.

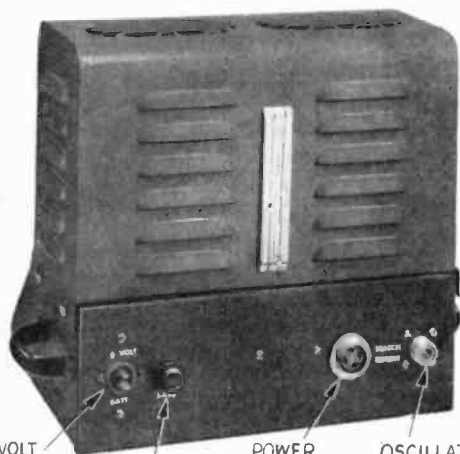
But this locator can do it with ease. Lower the sensitive detector loop in

the water, and as it nears the metal object a change in the loudspeaker tone pinpoints the object's location.

You can hear the detector tone even when the outboard motor is running, because the loudspeaker delivers almost a full watt of audio power.

With the loop shown in Fig. 1, our model was tested with 100 feet of cable. The unit will, however, perform down to depths of 500 feet, if you want to add additional cable. Power is supplied by a 6-volt auto battery, which will operate the unit for about 100 hours of intermittent service. The materials for this unit total from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the cost of various commercial units. This detector will not only save hours of searching time, but it can also pay for itself the first time it's used. And it works equally well in salt or fresh water.

Connectors for power and the two lines which feed down to the loop oscillator are grouped on the back of the chassis.



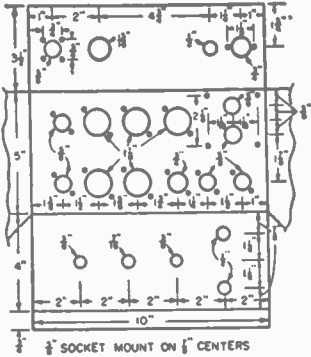
6-VOLT
BATTERY
INPUT

FUZE

POWER
FEED
CABLE

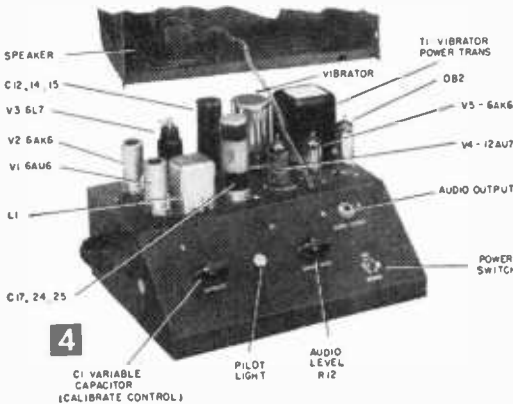
OSCILLATOR
CIRCUIT
CABLE

2

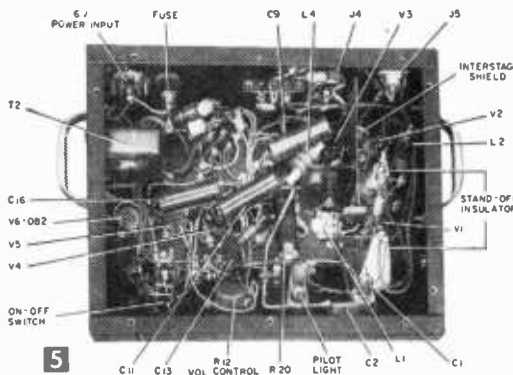


3 MAIN CHASSIS $\frac{1}{8}$ " ALUMINUM BOX

$\frac{1}{2}$ " SOCKET MOUNT ON $\frac{1}{2}$ " CENTERS
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " SOCKET MOUNT ON $\frac{1}{4}$ " CENTERS
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " SOCKET MOUNT ON $\frac{1}{8}$ " CENTERS
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " SOCKET MOUNT ON $\frac{1}{4}$ " CENTERS



4



5

Construction of this beat oscillator-type metal detector starts with the main chassis (Fig. 4). Locate all of the chassis holes (Fig. 3) with a rule and scriber. Punch the socket holes with a chassis knockout, or use a fly cutter on a drill press. Weatherproof the speaker by spraying with five or six light coats of plastic spray, and then mount it in the right front of the chassis cover (Fig. 4). Mount the parts as shown in Fig. 5 with the

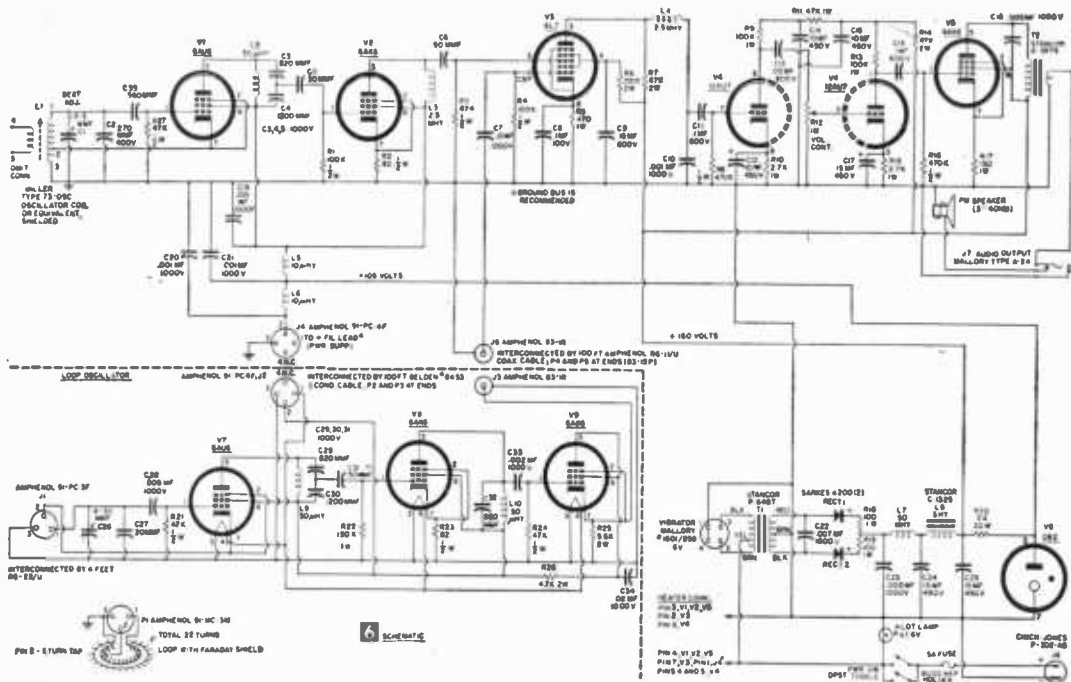
TABLE A—TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART
(all readings to ground)

pin	dc volts	ohms	pin	dc volts	ohms
TESTING V1-6AU6			TESTING V6-0B2		
1	-8	47K	1	108	inf.
2	0	0	2, 3, 4	no connection	
3	0	0	5	108	inf.
4	6	0.5	6	no connection	
5	108	inf.	7	0	0
6	108	inf.	TESTING VIBRATOR		
7	0	1	1	0	0
TESTING V2-6AK6			2	5.5	0.1
1	0	100K	3	5.5	0.1
2	0	0	4	0	0
3	0	0	TESTING V7-6AU6		
4	6	0.5	1	-7	47K
5	108	inf.	2	0	1
6	108	inf.	3	0	0
7	1.5	82	4	6	0.5
TESTING V3-6L7			5	108	inf.
1	0	0	6	108	inf.
2	0	0	7	0	1
3	130	inf.	TESTING V8-6AK6		
4	30	inf.	1	0	150K
5	-6	47K	2	0.5	82
6	no connection		3	0	0
7	6	0.5	4	6	0.5
8	1	470	5	108	inf.
TESTING V4-12AU7			6	108	inf.
1	110	inf.	7	0.5	82
2	0	0 to 1 meg. (depending on volume)	TESTING V9-6AK6		
3	2.5	2.7K	1	0	47K
4	6	0.5	2	9	5.6K
5	6	0.5	3	0	0
6	80	inf.	4	6	0.5
7	0	470K	5	95	inf.
8	1.5	2.7K	6	95	inf.
9	0	0	7	9	5.6
TESTING V5-6AK6			All voltage and resistance checks made with a 20,000 ohm/volt-ohmmeter or VTVM. Low resistance voltmeters should not be used for these checks.		
1	0	470K			
2	3.8	150			
3	0	0			
4	6	0.5			
5	160	inf.			
6	160	inf.			
7	3.8	150			

controls on the sloping front. On the rear, mount the fuse holder and the connectors for the battery and search remote cables (Fig. 2).

Chassis wiring (Fig. 6) is not critical, but be sure that you keep the audio input and output separated. Also, isolate the oscillator wiring away from the rest of the wiring as much as possible. Run a bus of heavy copper wire for all ground connections. Spray completed wiring with acrylic plastic.

Mount the loop oscillator on two pieces of sheet aluminum (Fig. 7), fastened together with self-tapping screws. The assembly fits into the waterproofed plywood box (Fig. 7A). Wiring of the loop oscillator is isolated from the control unit in the boat, so the wiring of the oscillator is not critical. For extreme depths, add a valve stem for pressurizing the box.



6 SCHEMATIC

Making the Detector Loop. The 4-ft. under-water loop is a giant sandwich made of three marine plywood rings (Fig. 8A) fastened together with Weldwood cement or an equivalent waterproof marine glue. For temporary fastening, use small wood screws that can be removed later.

When the glue is completely dry, wind 22 turns of #12 thermoplastic-insulated solid copper wire (commonly used for home wiring) into the loop. Bring out a tap at the 5th turn (Fig. 8, Sec. A-A). Make the winding as tight as possible to prevent shifting when the equipment is jarred in use. Winding loosely causes unstable loop performance.

Splice the two leads and the tap of the loop to 4 feet of RG-22 3-conductor coaxial cable, and extend this cable out through a Pyle National (or equal) cable feed-through. Later, when you coat the entire loop with fiber glass, build up the feed-through connection as in Fig. 8, Sec. A-A.

Since the loop is part of the oscillator circuit, it must be shielded against stray electromagnetic and capacitive effects. Add a Faraday shield by making a winding of #20 bare copper wire completely around the loop (Fig. 8B). Space the turns about 1 in. apart. Then pull a piece of #20 bare copper wire through these windings on the inside of the loop. Now solder this wire to each turn of the first winding (Fig. 9). Cut the outside of each turn and fold the wire back into the loop rim so that there are no closed turns or loops around the ring. This completes the Faraday shield.

Testing the Oscillators. Before you waterproof the loop, check out your wiring. Plug your main chassis into a hot shot or storage battery, and check the power supply voltages with a voltmeter 250-v. scale (see Table A). Use a broadcast radio to check the oscillator operation. It should pick up a signal at about 800 kc. You may have to run a wire out of the oscillator to get a signal strong enough to be heard. Then check the audio section by touching the plate of the 6L7 with a screwdriver. This should cause a loud noise in the speaker with the volume about half way up. If the oscillator fails to operate, you can find the trouble quickly by checking your voltages and resistances against the chart (Table A). A working oscillator should show a bias voltage of at least 3 volts.

Now connect the loop oscillator to the loop within the coax cable. (The length of this cable must be exactly 53 in.) Connect the oscillator to the control unit, and use your broadcast receiver as before to determine whether the oscillator is functioning. The frequencies of the two oscillators should be fairly close to one another. Adjust C1 and C28 for a beat. The beat note should be loud; probably you'll find several beats in the adjustment. The loudest is the right one to use.

If you can't find a beat, follow this procedure exactly. First remove C2 and replace with a 50-mmfd mica capacitor. Adjust C1, C26 and the slug in L1. If you have no luck, replace C2 with a 100-mmfd capacitor and try again to find a loud beat. Continue the process adding 50 mmfd each time until a loud

MATERIALS LIST—UNDERWATER METAL DETECTOR

No. Req'd.	Size and Description	No. Req'd.	Size and Description
1	C1—variable air capacitor, 1.5 to 5 mmfd, Johnson type 5M11, Allied 75H175	1	J1—Amphenol type 91-PC3F, Lafayette CM177
1	C2—mica capacitor, 270 mmfd/400 v, Allied 12L479	2	J2, J4—Amphenol type 91-PC4F, Lafayette CM178
2	C3, C29—ceramic capacitor, 820 mmfd/Lafayette C601, 1000 v	2	J3, J4—Amphenol type 83-1R, Lafayette CM141
2	C4, C30—ceramic capacitor, 1200 mmfd/Lafayette C601, 1000 v	1	J6—power connector, Cinch-Jones type P-302-AB, Lafayette P302AB
3	C5, C 6, C31—ceramic capacitor, 50 mmfd/Lafayette C601, 1000 v	1	J7—audio output jack, Mallory type A-2A, Allied 41H053
1	C7—ceramic capacitor, 0.01 mfd/Lafayette C601, 1000 v	1	T1—vibrator power transformer, Stancor type P-6487, 170 volts dc at 60 MA, Lafayette P6487
1	C8—paper capacitor, 0.1 mfd/200 v, Lafayette Z503	1	T2—audio output transformer, Stancor type A-3879, Lafayette TA38
1	C9—paper capacitor, 0.15 mfd/600 v, Mallory GEM, Lafayette Z581	2	Rect 1, Rect 2—silicon rectifier, Sarkes type K200, Lafayette RE40
4	C10, C19, C20, C21—ceramic capacitor, 0.001 mfd/1000 v, Lafayette C601	1	vibrator—interrupter type, Mallory type 1601/859, 6 v, Lafayette VB44
2	C11, C16—paper capacitor, 0.1 mfd/600 v, Mallory GEM, Lafayette Z580	1	power switch—DPDT (DPST only function used) heavy duty switch, Lafayette SW22
1	C12, C14, C15—electrolytic capacitor, triple section, Mallory type FP, 10-10-10 mfd/450 v, Lafayette Z1090	1	fuse holder—Russ type HKP, with 5 amp fuse, Lafayette EL181 and Lafayette EL232 (fuse)
1	C13—paper capacitor, 0.05 mfd/600 v, Mallory GEM, Lafayette Z576	2	V1, V7—Vacuum tube, type 6AU6
1	C17, C24, C25—electrolytic capacitor, triple section, Mallory type FP, 15-15-15 mfd/450 v, Lafayette Z1180	4	V2, V5, V9—vacuum tube, 6AK6
1	C18—ceramic capacitor, .005 mfd/1000 v, Lafayette C601	1	V3—6L7
1	C22—paper capacitor, buffer type, .007 mfd/1600 v, Lafayette Z652	1	V4—12AU7
2	C23, C28—ceramic capacitor, .005 mfd/1000 v, Lafayette C601	1	V6—gas regulator tube, type OB2
1	C26—ceramic trimmer capacitor, 4 to 30 mmfd, Lafayette CA-400		Sockets
1	C27—ceramic capacitor, 20 mmfd, Lafayette CA-421 (TC220)	1	4 prong, Amphenol type 78-S4, Lafayette CM100
2	C35, C32—mica capacitor, 560 mmfd, Allied 12L333	7	7 pin miniature, Amphenol type 147-905, Lafayette CM230
1	C33—ceramic capacitor, .002 mfd/1000 v, Lafayette C601	1	9 pin miniature, Amphenol type 59-406, Lafayette CM55
1	C34—ceramic capacitor, .02 mfd/1000 v, Lafayette C603	1	octal, Amphenol type 77-MIP-8, Lafayette CM73
2	R1, R4—carbon resistors, 100 K, 1/2 w, Lafayette RS10	1	pilot light, Dialco type 710-123 socket, with #47 bulb
2	R2, R3—82 ohms, 1/2 w, Lafayette RS10	2	stand-off insulators, porcelain, Allied 73H120
4	R3, R21, R24, R27—47K, 1/2 w, Lafayette RS10	1	speaker—PM type, 4 ohm voice coil, 4 inch diameter, Lafayette SK11
1	R5—470 ohm, 1 w, Lafayette RS11	1	case—sloping front amplifier case, Bud type CA-1980 Allied 88P-585
1	R6—100 K, 2 w, Lafayette RS12		Cable (for 100 foot depth)
2	R7, R14—47 K, 2 w, Lafayette RS12	4'	Amphenol type RG-22A/U coaxial cable, single cond. shielded, Allied 49W894
2	R8, R16—470 K, 1/2 w, Lafayette RS10	100'	Amphenol type RG-11/U coaxial cable, one cond. shielded, Allied 47W513
2	R9, R13—100 K, 1 w, Lafayette RS11	100'	Belden type 8453, 3 cond. power cable to loop oscillator, Allied 47T420
2	R10, R15, 2.7 K, 1 w, Lafayette RS11	10'	Belden type 8478, 2 cond. power cable to battery, Allied 47T401
1	R11—47 K, 1 w, Lafayette RS11	4	waterproof feedthru, for 1/2 inch cable, Pyle-National
1	R12—volume control, carbon potentiometer, 1 M, Mallory, Lafayette VC-451	Note:	All parts listed above can be ordered from the 1960 catalogs of Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, and/or Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.
1	R17—150 ohm/1 w, Lafayette RS11		Loop Assembly
2	R18, R19—100 ohm/1 w, Lafayette RS11	1 pc.	4 x 8' x 1/4" exterior plywood (loop)
1	R20—wirewound resistor, 2 K/20 w, Lafayette RS118	1 pc.	1 x 2' x 1/2" exterior plywood (loop osc. case)
1	R22—carbon resistor, 150 K/1 w, Lafayette RS11	3	eyebolts 1 1/4"-20 x 1 1/2" with nuts and washers
1	R25—5.6 K/2 w, Lafayette RS12	1	2" steel ring
1	RS26—4.7 K/2 w, Lafayette RS12	30'	rope, manila or nylon, 3/8"
1	L1—universal shielded oscillator coil, Miller type 73-OSC, Allied 60H752	350'	#12 insulated copper wire
4	L2, L7, L9, L10—r.f. choke, 50 microhenries, Lafayette HP141	120'	#20 bare or insulated wire, copper
2	L3, L4—r.f. choke, 2.5 millihenry, Lafayette HP125	32"	1/4"-20 threaded rod with wing nuts and washers (for fastening loop oscillator box)
2	L5, L6—r.f. choke, 10 microhenry, Lafayette HP140	Misc.	assorted hardware for mounting, Fiber glass tape and epoxy resin for covering underwater parts.
1	L8—power supply filter choke, 5 henries, Lafayette TA149	Note:	Rein for covering underwater parts.
1	P1—loop connector, Amphenol 91-MC3M, Lafayette CM165		Note: Above items available thru local marine supply, hardware and lumber stores
2	P2, P3—power connectors for loop oscillator, Amphenol type 91-MC4M, Lafayette CM166		
2	P4, P5—loop oscillator coaxial cable connectors to control unit, Amphenol type 83-1SP, Lafayette CM-143.		
1	P6—power cable connector to battery, Cinch-Jones S-302-CCT 2 contacts, Lafayette S302CCT		

beat is found.

With both oscillators running, you can check your loop (out of water) for these results with metal targets:

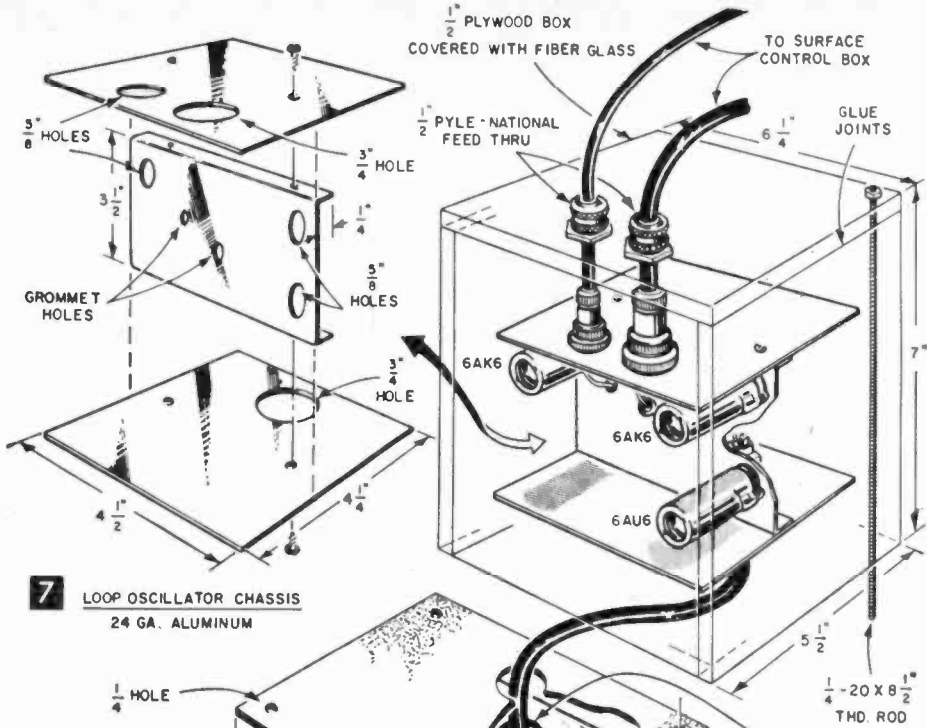
SENSITIVITY

Object	Distance
aluminum boat	10 feet
5-gallon can	5 feet
14-in. aluminum pan	4 feet
quart can	2 feet
flashlight battery	2 inches

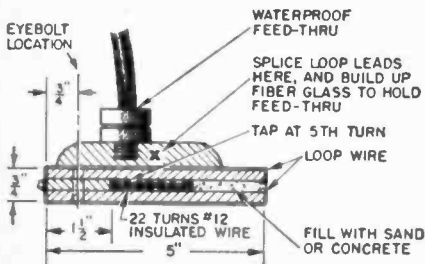
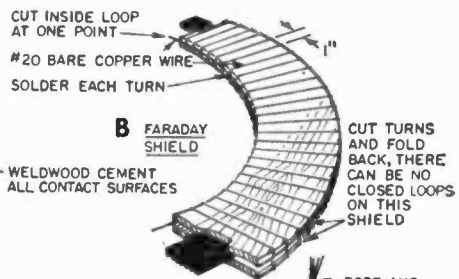
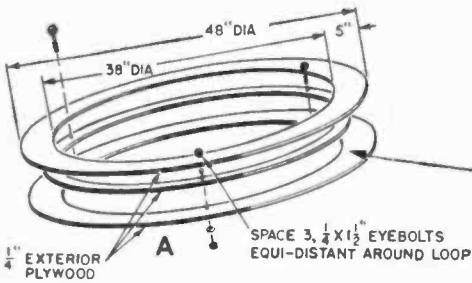
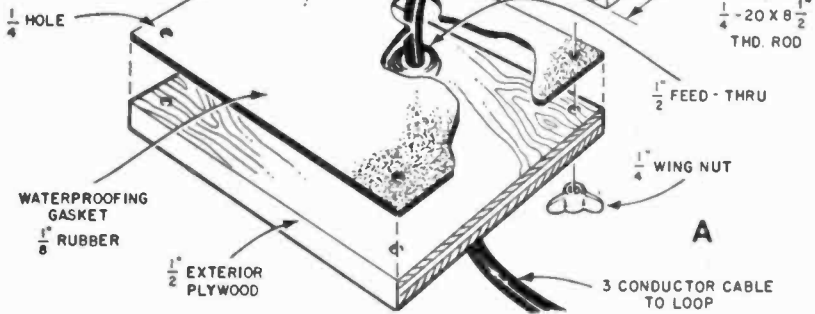
Waterproofing the Loop. If your unit now performs with equal sensitivity, you are ready

to finish construction. Cover the loop completely with 3-in. fiber glass tape and resin. Be sure to build up many coatings of fiber glass to strengthen the area around the coax feed-through (Fig. 8).

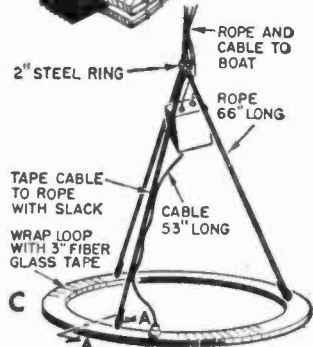
Mount three eyebolts on the loop and attach three 66-in. pieces of 3/8-in. manila or nylon rope. Tie these lines to the cables and the line which feeds up to the boat, so that the loop is held horizontally in the water (Fig. 8C). Now permanently connect the loop to the loop oscillator. Be sure after you make the three connections to the loop oscillator



7 LOOP OSCILLATOR CHASSIS
24 GA. ALUMINUM



3 SECTION A-A





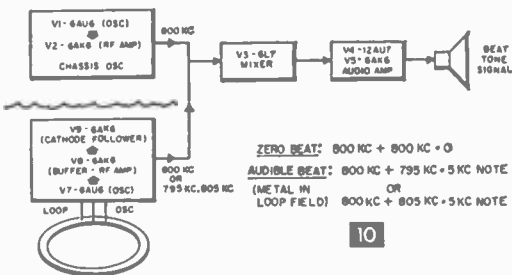
illator shifts. For example, let's say we are approaching a submerged outboard motor. The loop oscillator will shift to perhaps 795 kc. After beating with the control unit oscillator (at 800 kc) a 5 kc beat will feed to the speaker giving you a change in the pitch of the tone indicating that metal is present. Tone shift will be reversed for non-magnetic metals.

Metal Hunting Procedure. Lower the loop slightly into the water and adjust C1 for zero beat; the control oscillator at the same frequency as the loop oscillator. (Keep loop 10 ft. away from metal when zeroing.)

This zero beat method requires about 50 cycles of loop oscillator frequency change for detection. By setting the calibrate (C1) control so you get an audio tone of about 400 cycles (with no metal nearby) you can increase the sensitivity, since the tone will rise or fall in pitch with slight loop oscillator frequency shifts. If C1 is set to the left side of zero, tone will rise for non-magnetic items, and fall for magnetic items. If C1 is set right of zero, action will be opposite. But there is a disadvantage; the continuous tone is annoying, and with the 1-watt audio output of the amplifier can be heard by fishermen 300 feet away. Earphones up to 10,000 ohm can be plugged into the output jack.

To search, with C1 adjusted for zero beat, lower the loop until it strikes bottom. Then raise the cable two or three feet and tie it. Slowly move the boat in a search pattern until you hear a beat. Now you can close in on the object using the tone method if you need the additional sensitivity. Pinpoint the object and lower the loop to it.

The final step is to lower a grapple to retrieve the object. Or leave a marker buoy for the diver to follow. Although the maximum range of detection is 10 feet, the equipment rapidly locates objects that otherwise would be impossible to find in low visibility waters.



box, that the plywood and the connectors are completely waterproofed with the fiber glass materials. The tubes will rarely require replacement.

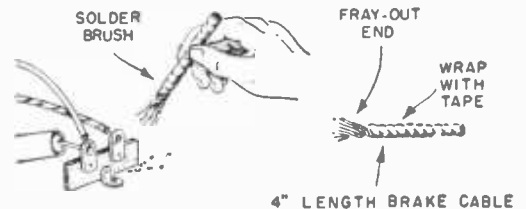
Since your loop has an air space between the wire and the fiber glass, it will not sink. Cut two holes in the outside of the fiber glass, and with the loop leaning against a wall, pour in loose sand or a thin mixture of cement. After the air space is filled, the loop will weigh about 45 pounds and will sink easily.

How the Circuit Works. The metal detector uses two oscillators, one underwater with the loop and the other in the control unit (Fig. 10). The loop functions as the inductance of the loop oscillator V7 which normally functions at about 800 kc. The oscillation, amplified by V8 and V9, is fed through one of the cables up to the boat. In the control unit, a similar oscillator (V1 and V2) also supplies an 800-kc signal. Both 800-kc signals feed to the mixer V3. The beat from these signals is amplified by the audio amplifier (V4 and V5) and fed to the loudspeaker.

When the loop approaches metal, its inductance changes, thus the frequency of the os-

Brush Removes Excess Solder

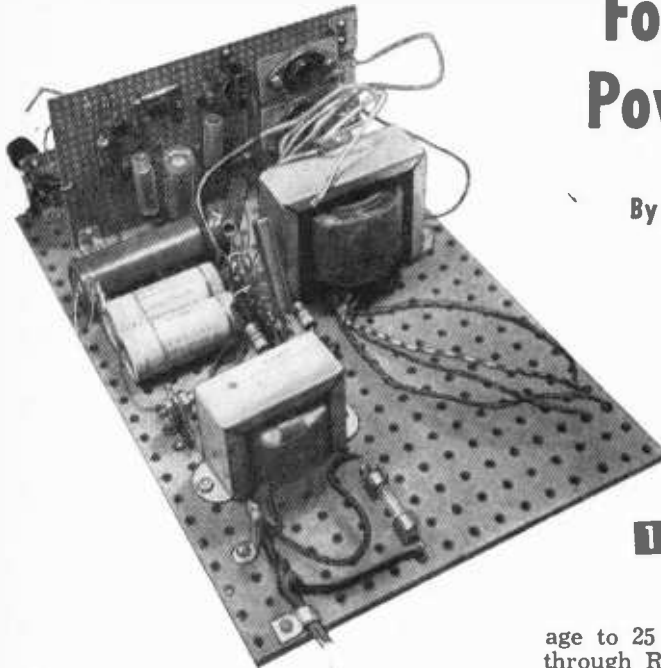
- Brush away excess solder from a terminal while unsoldering compound leads with a small wire brush made from a 4-in. length of wire rope or cable. Auto hand-brake cable



available at auto parts stores and junk yards serves the purpose ideally. Fray out one end of the cable to form "bristles," and provide an insulated grip on remainder of brush by wrapping it with plastic tape.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Four Transistor Power Amplifier

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.



This amplifier works with a microphone, record player or tuner.

1

THE cost of this amplifier is about \$15, if you have a 12-v. dc power source, or something under \$25 if you don't and must build the power supply described in the article. The amplifier may be used mobile (operated from a 12-v. car battery) or it may be operated from 115 v. ac with the power supply described.

The circuit is shown in Fig. 2. No special adjustments in component values are required. The input impedance is about 55K with the series input resistor or about 5 to 10K depending on volume control setting if the series resistor is omitted. The input series resistor may be omitted if the input device is a low impedance device such as a dynamic microphone, a transistor tuner, or the output of a vacuum tube tuner which has a cathode follower output stage. But, a series input resistor is in order if a crystal phono pick-up provides the input signal.

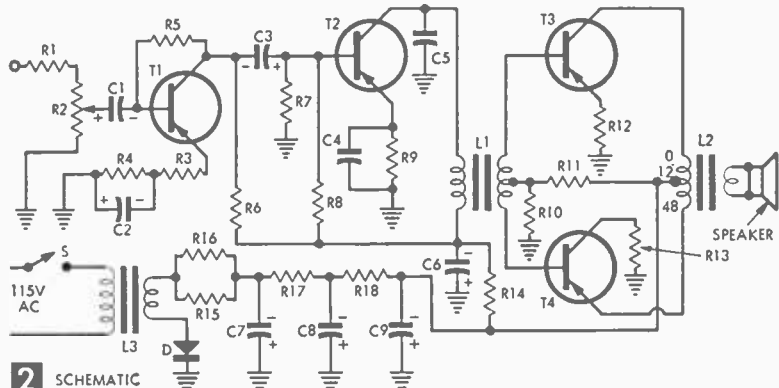
The power supply employs a half wave silicon rectifier. The transformer L3 isolates the power supply from the ac line and reduces the line volt-

age to 25 v. for the supply. Resistors R15 through R18 and capacitors C7, C8 and C9 filter the power supply voltage and reduce it to the 12 v. required for amplifier operation. R14 and C6 isolate the first two stages from the output stage and filter the power supply for these stages further.

The amplifier is assembled on a 3 $\frac{1}{16}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. miniature perforated bakelite board. Resistors, capacitors and transistors are mounted by passing pigtail leads through the board and bending them over on the bottom side of the board. Connections are made and soldered on the bottom side of the circuit board. Use no more than a 100-watt iron and apply heat sparingly, particularly to transistor leads.

The two power transistors, T3 and T4, are mounted on heat sinks made of $\frac{3}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. aluminum or steel (Fig. 5).

Carefully drill holes in the circuit board



2 SCHEMATIC

TECH TALK

Power transistors have relatively large tolerances within a given type, they require plenty of drive and the coupling of power transistor input and output requires close attention. The matter of transistor bias and stabilization is important, too. Although bias may be adjusted for optimum results for a single copy of an amplifier, this procedure is usually not too desirable.

Power transistors differ considerably from the smaller transistors in the operating currents, impedances, and component values involved. Input impedances become very low. Collector currents range from several hundred milliamps to several amperes. Base currents are in the order of milliamps rather than microamps. Resistance values are on the order of a hundredth or a thousandth of the values of the smaller circuits while resistor power ratings are increased. Resistor capacitor coupling is not practical and power transistors are more difficult to drive. Furthermore, individual transistor tolerances within a given type force more critical attention to circuit values. The danger of ruining a transistor by thermal run-away or excessive back voltage becomes greater.

A number of transistor power amplifier circuits have been described in the literature. Some of these circuits incorporate worrisome adjustments of both the output stage and a power transistor driver stage. Others contain a large number of additional parts to eliminate these problems. When I began the design of this amplifier, I decided that I would be content with less power output if I could use a simple circuit. Even a class A transistor power amplifier stage exhibits considerable non-linearity unless the quiescent current is set to a relatively high value. With a class B amplifier the problem is greater and a regulated power supply becomes mandatory. I therefore decided to stick to class A and accept a low output on this first attempt with push-pull power transistors.

In the input stage (T1) the emitter resistor has been split into two separate resistors, one of them bypassed, and the other not bypassed. The unbypassed portion of the resistor increases the input impedance of this stage. The value of 470K for the base biasing resistor is unusually high, partly because of the relatively high dc voltage supplied, but also because the input signal is relatively low and the stage must not handle very much signal.

for heat sink mounting, transformer mounting and for the mounting brackets. Mount parts on the circuit board as shown in Fig. 3. Then, use Figs. 2, 3 and 4 for guidance in wiring the circuit board. Observe correct polarity in connecting electrolytic capacitors.

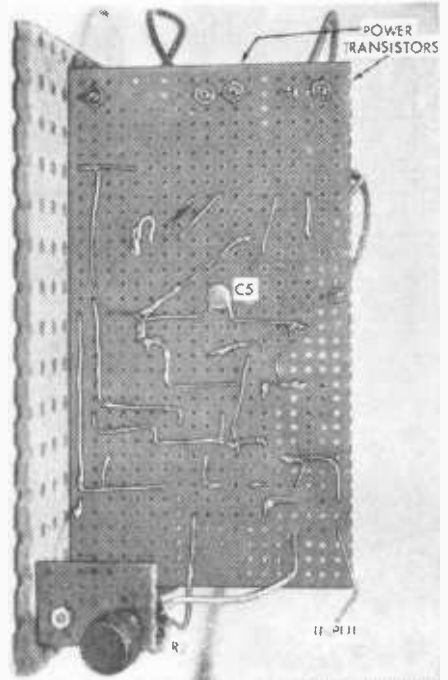
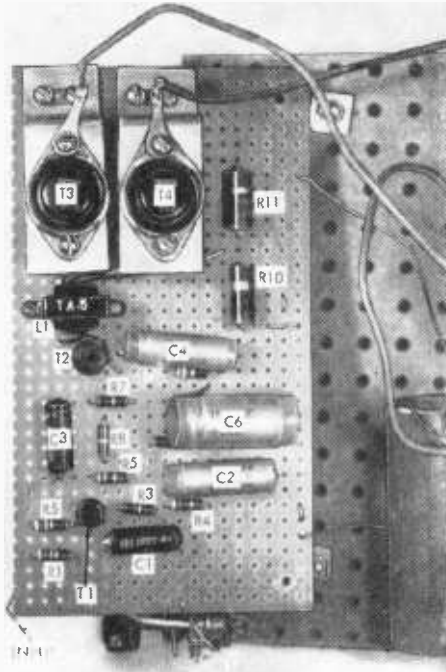
The volume control mounts on a small bracket, which in the original model was a small piece of perforated bakelite board attached to a small right angle bracket. You may make a one piece metal bracket if you wish. A 1/4-in. volume control mounting hole is required.

Figure 1 shows the assembled amplifier and power supply. The fuse shown in this figure is not essential. Mount the output transformer (L2) and the power transformer (L3). Only the 0, 12, and 48 ohm primary leads of L2 will be used. Cut off the ends of the other primary leads and bend them out of the way. The secondary leads to be used will depend on the impedance of the speaker you'll be using. There are 4, 8, and 16 ohm secondary taps.

The silicon rectifier is mounted on a tie-down terminal in the original model. Cut the top edge off the terminal and fasten the rectifier in the "fork" that is formed. An alternate arrangement is to mount the rectifier on a metal bracket. Either of these arrangements provide the small heat sink required.

Next, mount the tie-down terminals and capacitors and proceed to wire the power

Left, view of parts mounting on the small circuit board; right, underside view of the small circuit board.



MATERIALS LIST—AMPLIFIER

Desig.	Description
	1/2-watt carbon resistors, 10%, as follows:
R12, R13	1 ohm
R3	100 ohm
R9	390 ohm
R4, R14	470 ohm
R7	1K
R6	3.3K
R8	5.6K
R1	47K
R5	470K
R15, R16	3.3-ohm, 1-watt carbon resistor 10%
R10	10-ohm, 2-watt carbon resistor 10%
R11	220-ohm, 2-watt carbon resistor 10%
R17, R18	12-ohm, 10-watt wire-wound resistor
R2-S	10K-miniature volume control with switch (Lafayette VC-28)
C5	.01-mfd, 50-v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague TG-S10)
C1, C3	20-mfd, 15-v. miniature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-122)
C2, C4	100-mfd, 15-v. miniature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-126)
C6	160-mfd, 15 v. miniature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-127)
C7, C8	500-mfd, 25-v. electrolytic capacitor (Sprague TVA-1209)
C9	2000-mfd, 15-v. electrolytic capacitor (C-D BR 20001)
L1	1000:200 ohm driver transformer (Stancor TA-5)
L2	universal transistor output transformer (Lafayette TR-94)
L3	115:25-v. transformer, 1A secondary current (Stancor P-6469)
T1	2N508 transistor (GE)
T2	2N188A or 2N320 transistor (GE)
T3, T4	2N307A transistor (Sylvania)
D	1N1115 silicon rectifier (GE)
	ac line cord and plug
	2 transistor heat sinks (see text)
	2 single-terminal tie-down strips
	six-terminal tie-down strip (Cinch-Jones 2006)
	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
	3 1/16 x 6 3/4-in. miniature perforated Bakelite board (Lafayette MS-305)
	7 7/32 x 11 7/32-in. perforated Masonite board (Lafayette ML-81)
	Parts may be obtained from:
	Lafayette Radio
	100 Sixth Avenue
	New York 13, N. Y.

supply. When power supply wiring is completed, mount the circuit board and the volume control. Wire these into the circuit. There are two connections from circuit board to power supply, two connections from output transformer to circuit board, and three connections from circuit board to volume control. The switch on the volume control may be connected into the circuit to function as an "on-off" switch (Fig. 2). This is not shown in Fig. 1.

Place tape over exposed 115-v. connections, terminals, and if you connect it, the back of the switch.

Do not turn the amplifier on without a load such as a loudspeaker or a resistor connected to the appropriate tap on the secondary of L2.

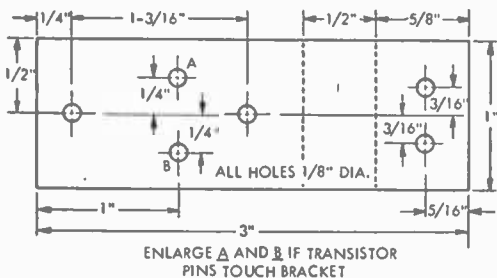
Turn the volume control all the way up. Touch the high input lead (R1). You should hear a loud hum in the loudspeaker. If you don't, turn the amplifier off and recheck your wiring.

This amplifier may be used as a phono amplifier, a microphone amplifier, or as a tuner amplifier. It may also be used as an audio signal tracer or as a general purpose amplifier for experimental purposes.

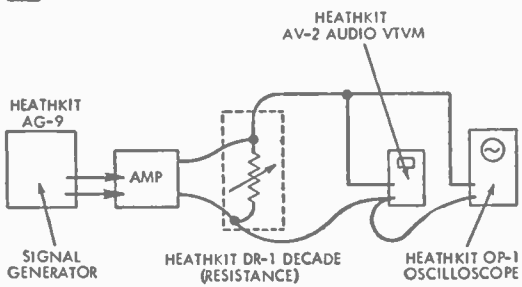
The voltage gain is about 40 db (about 100) with R1 in the input circuit (high impedance input). The voltage gain with R1 shorted (low impedance input) is about 60 db (about 1000). These measurements were made at 1000 cycles. Gain is down 3 db at about 200 cycles at the low frequency and at about 7000 cycles at the high frequency end of the spectrum. This isn't hi-fi by a long shot, but the quality is adequate for general purpose and public address use.

The amplifier as described has a usable power output with reasonable distortion of about 2 watts. To measure the output, hook up as shown in Fig. 6. Adjust the decade box resistance to 8 ohms and connect the decade box to the 8-ohm secondary connections on the output transformer. The scope and audio voltmeter connect across this 8-ohm load. If you have a calibrated scope such as the Heathkit model OP-1 shown in Fig. 6, the audio voltmeter is unnecessary. Increase the signal generator output till you can just detect distortion of the waveform. Read the rms voltage on the audio voltmeter (or divide peak-to-peak voltage measured on the scope by 2.82 to obtain rms). Square this voltage and divide by the load resistance (8 ohms) to obtain power output in watts. Thus, in the original model the measured output voltage was 3.74 v. Squaring 3.74 you obtain 14. Finally, 14/8 equals 1.75 watts

To determine the voltage gain, simply measure the input voltage without changing anything. Then the voltage gain is simply the output voltage divided by the input voltage.



5 HEAT SINK DETAILS



6

Crystal Earphone Adapter

Most factory-built and home-made transistor radios are designed to use magnetic earphones. This adapter lets you use crystal phones too

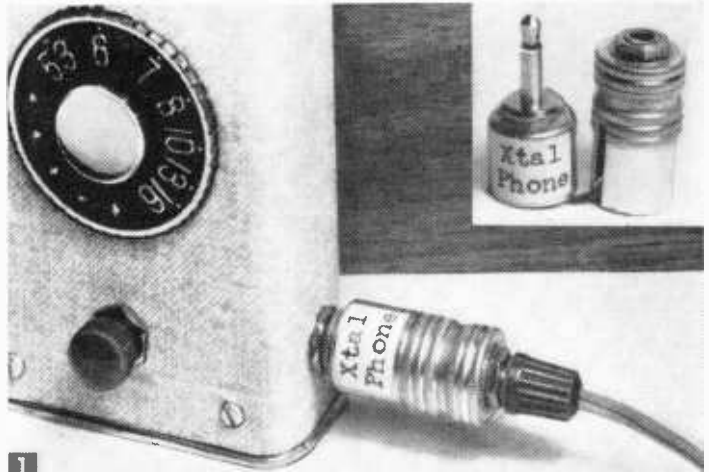
By ART TRAUFFER

CRYSTAL earphones are lightweight, sensitive, and inexpensive. Their frequency response is good, and usually a cheap crystal phone sounds a lot better than a magnetic phone in the same price bracket.

To use the crystal phone in a typical circuit (Fig. 2), it's necessary to bridge the earphone jack with a resistor to keep d-c current out of the crystal phone. A 4,700-ohm, 1/4- or 1/2-watt resistor does the job, and incidentally, this one-transistor circuit is an excellent beginner's project.

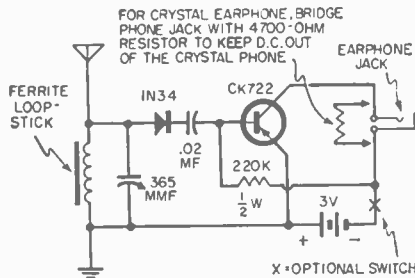
To make the adapter, your first step is to buy a miniature jack that fits the plug on your transistor radio. Unfortunately, these plugs are not all one standard size. Looking at pages of Allied Radio and Lafayette Radio catalogs, you'll find several domestic and import makes of various size jacks and plugs.

Sometimes it's possible to file down the prong of a miniature plug to fit another brand of jack. Another way to do the job is to gently chuck the jack in a lathe or electric drill and run the jack's prong up against a fine-toothed



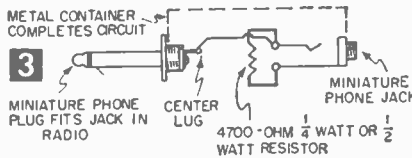
1

To use the crystal earphone, simply plug the adapter into the radio's phone jack. A two-piece metal lipsticker container with friction top holds jack, plug, and resistor. Note the single flexible lead connecting the parts. The metal case completes the circuit.



2 SIMPLE TRANSISTOR RADIO

The battery voltage is cut off when you pull the phone plug, but for convenience add a toggle or slide switch at X.

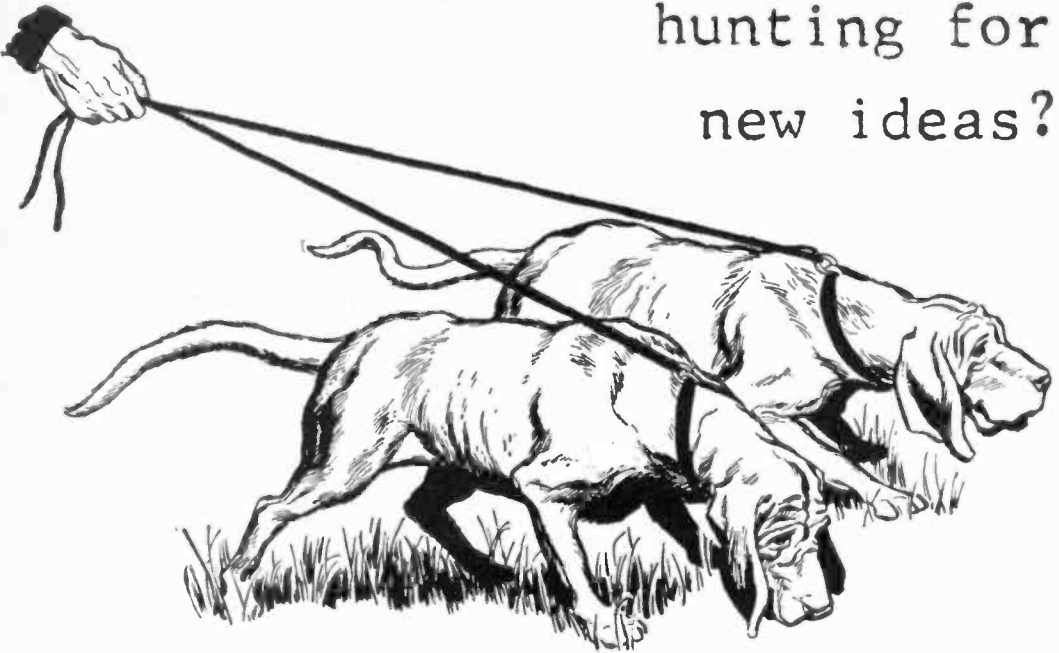


3

case completes the circuit between the jack frame and the plug frame (Fig. 3).

Now solder a short length of insulated flexible wire from the center lug on the plug to the "high side" center lug on the jack. Solder the 4,700-ohm miniature resistor across the terminals of the jack. You can also use a small plastic pill box instead of the metal container, provided that you run two wires to complete the circuit. Remember that this adapter is intended for use with transistor radios that do not use an output transformer for the earphones. The same construction idea works well in making adapters for various plugs on tape recorders and amplifiers.

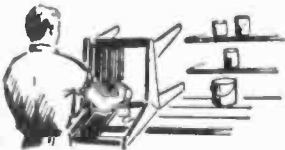
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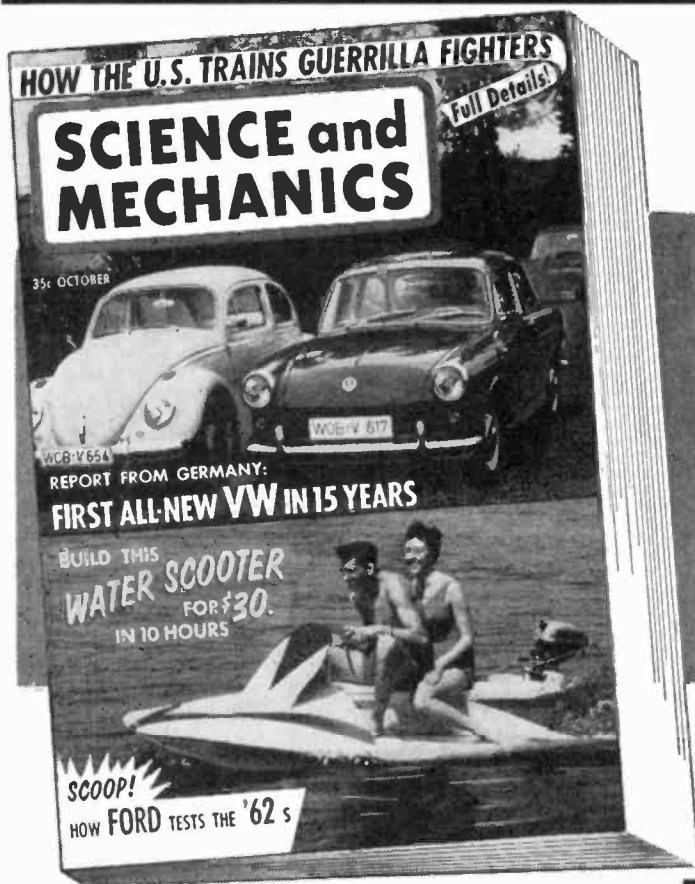
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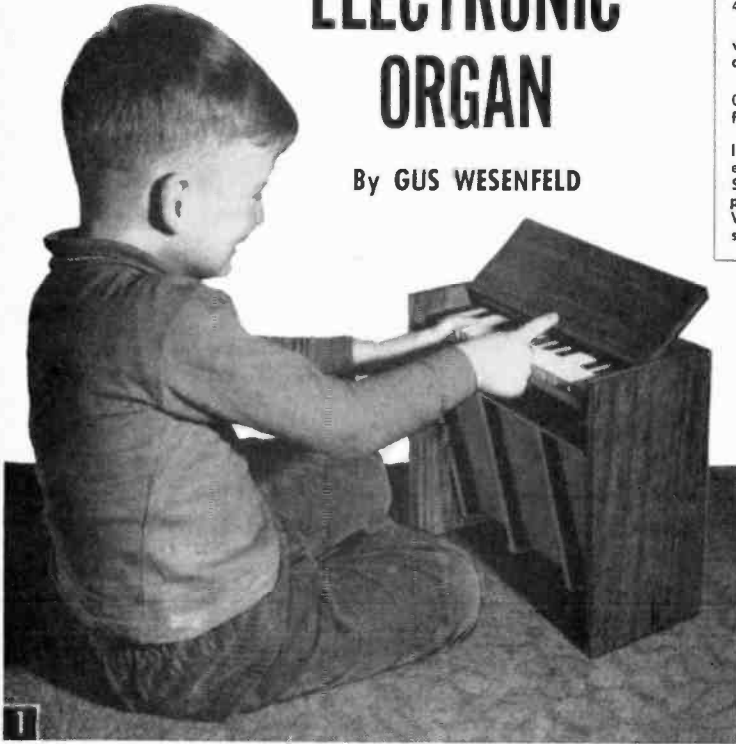
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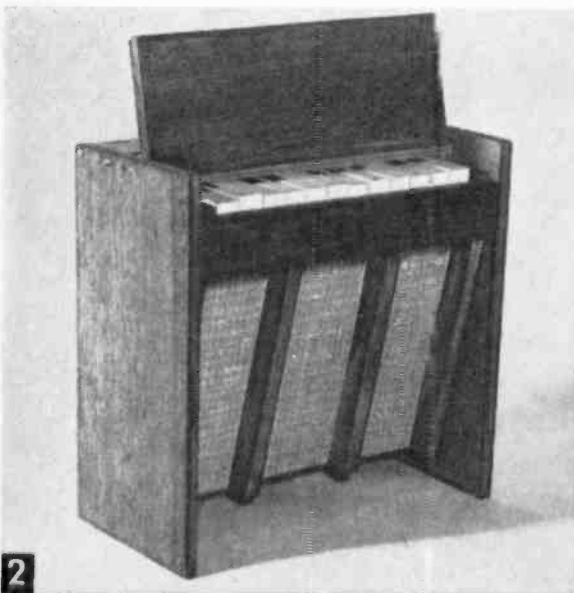
AT ALL
NEWSSTANDS

Midget ELECTRONIC ORGAN

By GUS WESENFELD



The range of the organ compares to 12 white keys on a piano, enough to play almost any simple melody. If you tune the instrument to a low range, the sound is a lot like a tenor sax. Tuned to a high range, it's like a flute or piccolo.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Performance of the electronic organ described in this article can be greatly improved by the following changes:

1. Use 5 mfd capacitor in place of 4 mfd unit.
2. Use a larger cored transformer with greater inductance and better coupling.
3. Replace 2500-ohm pots with 25,000-ohm pots, with audio taper preferred.

The above changes improve both low and high frequency performance, extending range beyond five octaves. Sound quality may be further improved by the use of larger speakers. Variations in transistors can produce surprising tonal results.

THE clear mellow tones of this 12-note toy organ will entertain young children for hours at a time, and will help to get them interested in learning to play more advanced musical instruments.

Though you can build the project in an evening or two with a parts cost that should total less than \$9, the transistorized organ delivers lusty loud-speaker volume and boasts individual pitch tuning controls for each of the 12 keys. For tot's play, it offers an impor-

tant safety feature; no danger of shock from a-c cords and plugs. The organ is powered by two self-contained harmless flashlight batteries.

First Cut the Keyboard switch plate (Fig. 3). It should be dead square on the corners, since the rest of the cabinet must line up true around this board. Now cut the keys. You can make them from the same 1/2-in. lumber that is used for the case. If you are working without a power saw, it would be best to have the lumber yard saw about 5 ft. of 1/2-in. board down into 1/2 x 3/4-in. strips. The keys and keyboard plate are the only parts that require sawing accuracy; the rest of the cabinet you can make with ordinary hand tools.

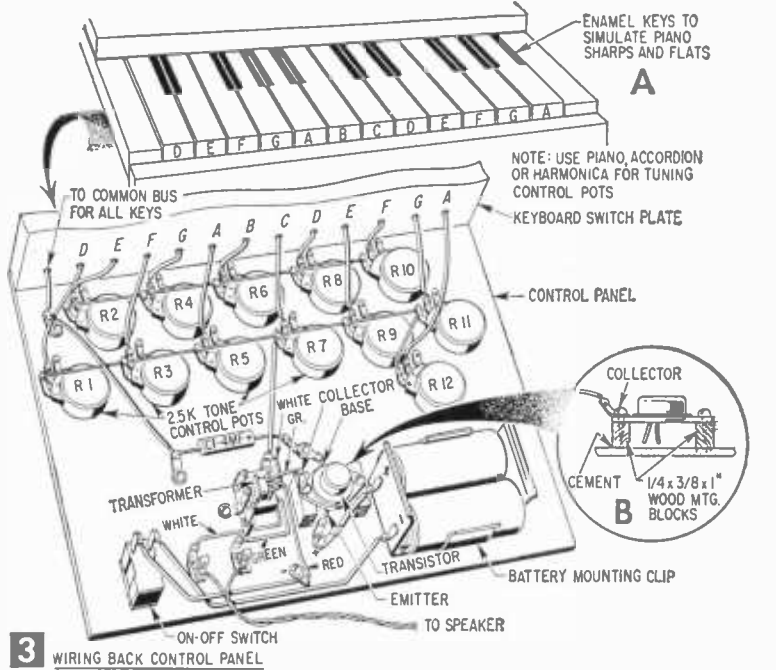
Drill 3/32-in. holes through the keys

Chassis and keyboard are an assembly around which you can design your own cabinet. If you wish, you can even add keyboard sharps and flats.

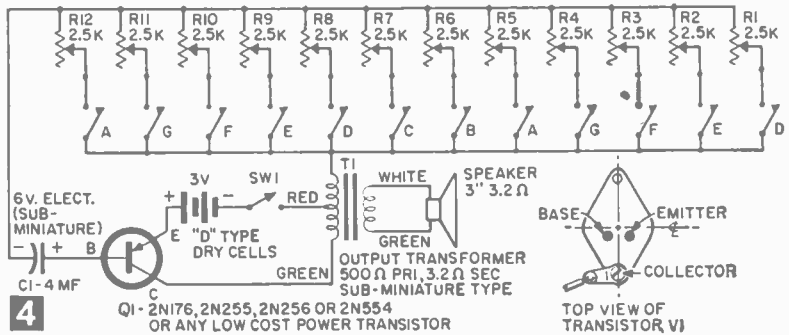
(Fig. 5) for the pivot rod. You can make this rod of coat hanger wire, provided that you add a supporting screw-eye (Fig. 5A) in the center. Or substitute a length of welding rod or curtain rod for greater stiffness. Notch the keys on the sides so the rubber bands will clear. Then cut and drill the two pivot blocks. Now you're ready to make a trial assembly. Be sure to use screws to fasten the pivot blocks to the keyboard plate, since you'll be adding wire connections later.

Now, with the keyboard assembly finished, cut and drill the 1/8-in. hardboard control panel, and glue it to the keyboard plate as in Fig. 5. At this point paint the keys, using white enamel, with black strips to simulate the sharps and flats according to Fig. 3A.

Wiring. Cut twenty-four 6-in. lengths of #22 gae. bare tinned copper wire, and use resin core solder to connect to tacks as in Fig. 5A. Run these leads back to the ter-



3 WIRING BACK CONTROL PANEL



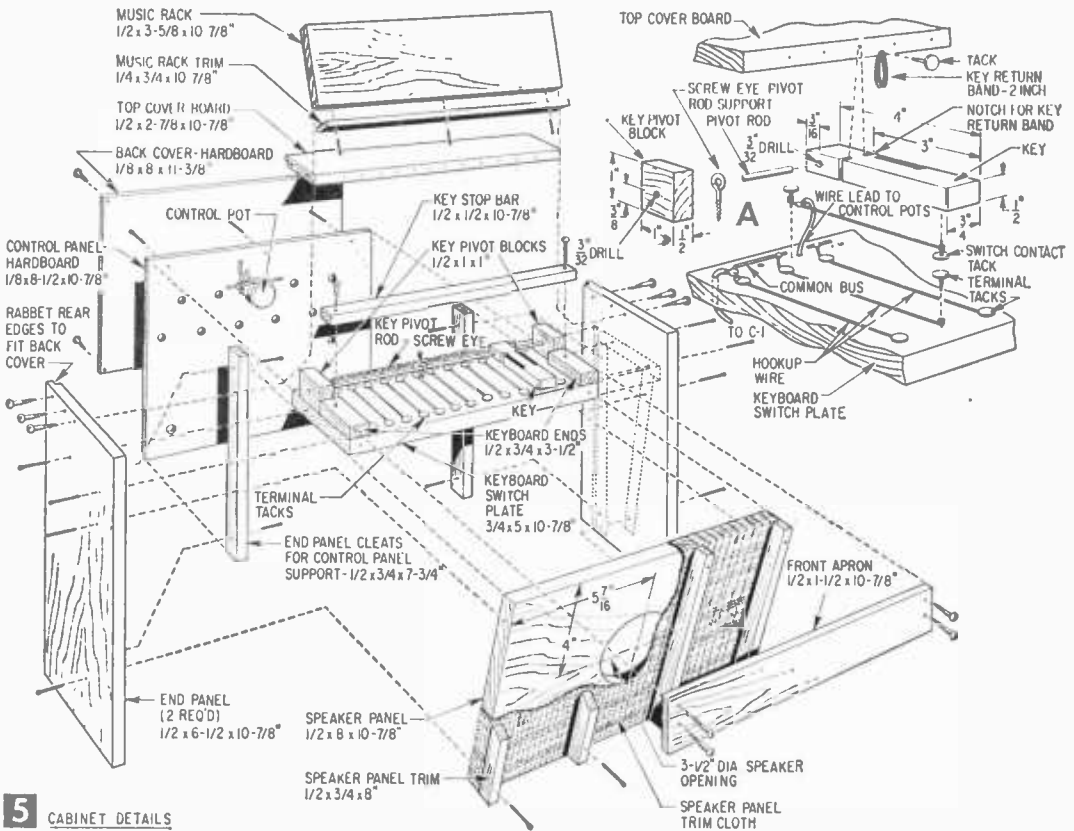
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MATERIALS LIST—MIDGET ELECTRONIC ORGAN

No. Req.	Size and Description	No. Req.	Size and Description	Use
ELECTRONIC ITEMS				
1	Q1 power type transistor, KitKoa* SC-67 (\$1.50) or equivalent	1	1/8 x 8 1/2 x 10 7/8" hardboard	control panel
1	T1 subminiature output audio transformer KitKoa* T-51 (90¢) 500 ohm CT to 3.2 ohm DC	1	3/4 x 5 x 10 7/8" hardboard	keyboard switch plate
1	C1 miniature electrolytic capacitor, 4 mfd, 6 volt, KitKoa* 6E-5 (30¢)	12	1/2 x 3/4 x 4" pine or mahogany	keys
1	3" miniature loudspeaker, 8 ohm or 3.2 ohm KitKoa* R-27 (\$1.30)	2	1/2 x 1 x 1" pine or mahogany	key pivot blocks
12	R1 to R12 2.5K tone control pots KitKoa* R-25 (30¢ ea.)	1	1/2 x 1/2 x 10 7/8" pine or mahogany	key stop bar
1	SW1, SPST toggle switch, KitKoa* S-737 (48¢)	2	1/2 x 3/4 x 3 1/2"	keyboard ends
1	battery holder for 2 size D cells, KitKoa* BH-1 (38¢)	CABINET		
2	B1, B2 1 1/2 volt dry cells	2	1/2 x 6 1/2 x 10 7/8" pine or mahogany	end panels
5 doz.	brass or steel thumb tacks, available in stationery stores	1	1/2 x 8 x 10 7/8" pine or mahogany	speaker panel
1 doz.	2" rubber bands	1	1/2 x 2 7/8 x 10 7/8" pine or mahogany	top cover board
1 doz.	#6 1/4" rh wood screws	1	1/2 x 3 5/8 x 10 7/8" pine or mahogany	music rack
Misc.	one 3-in. terminal tie strip, 1 box solder lugs, 10' #22 tinned copper wire	1	1/2 x 1 1/2 x 10 7/8" pine or mahogany	front apron
		1	1/8 x 8 x 11 3/4" pine or mahogany	back cover
		Misc.	trim for front, music rack, cleats, speaker panel grill cloth, screws, nails, cement	

* Priced KitKoa items can be obtained separately or as a kit from KitKoa Distributors, 184 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill., \$8.40 postpaid.

Mahogany lumber is available Craftsman Wood Service, 2727 S. Mary, Chicago 8, Ill.



5 CABINET DETAILS

minal tacks on the rear of the keyboard plate, and connect together. Be sure that no solder residue remains on the tacks to cause poor contact. The key contact tacks must hit cleanly, and you may need to polish the tack surface with fine sandpaper.

Assemble the tone control pots on the control panel and run the feed wires through the switch plate to the pot lugs.

Mount the battery clip, switch and Fahnestock clips for the speaker connection. The transistor's case (Fig. 3B) is part of its circuit, so be sure to mount it on the insulating support blocks. When you solder the two connecting wires to the transistor leads, be sure to use a heat sink—a clip, or long nose plier on the leads to prevent soldering iron heat from harming the transistor.

Testing and Tuning. With the remaining connections completed, you can temporarily connect the speaker, insert batteries, and test the instrument. The first note is A; two notes below middle C on a piano. Tune by rotating the corresponding tone control pot.

If you find that you cannot tune down to this note, it may be due to differences in the performance of the low cost transistors used. A .5 mfd capacitor added in parallel to C1 and

C2 will lower the pitch. At the other end of the scale, you should easily be able to tune up to E. Again, test each key for operation.

Cabinet Construction. With wiring completed, cut the 3½-in. round hole in the speaker panel. Cover with grill cloth, and install the speaker. Saw and sand all of the remaining parts, and finish with wood stain and varnish. Then nail the speaker panel between the end panels, install the cleats, fasten the top cover board in place with screws, and run 2-in. rubber bands around the keys up to the tacks. Use the two screws on the ends of the key stop bar to level the keys to the best position.

Your final step is tuning each note. The rear cover panel fits into the rabbeted edges of the end panels to keep prying fingers away from the tone controls. The unit should operate for at least 20 hours on fresh batteries. Keep the switch off when not in use, and if you find that low notes sometimes sound weak, check your key contacts and battery voltage. You'll find that larger speakers—for example, salvaged car radio speakers—will make a big improvement in tone. Also, by adding separate oscillators for each note, a more complete instrument could be built.

One-Tube Loudspeaker Radio

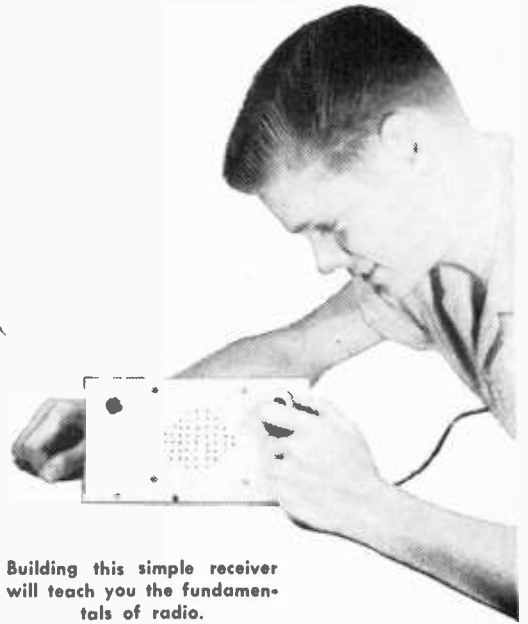
A beginner's project, with theory explained

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

THIS simple one-tube loudspeaker radio actually is a two-tube since there are two triode tubes in the 12AU7 glass envelope. Twenty years ago it might have taken four tubes (diode detector and rectifier tubes in addition to two triodes) to obtain the same result. Now tube engineers have introduced new tubes with even more functions in one envelope—two of these “compactrons” replace the 5 tubes of a superhet.

Cut a 4½ x 8½-in. panel of ½-in. Masonite or plywood. Prepainted Masonite of the type used for bathroom and kitchen paneling was used in the original model. File the edges. Drill holes following Fig. 4. Saw volume control shaft to ½ in., holding shaft in vise.

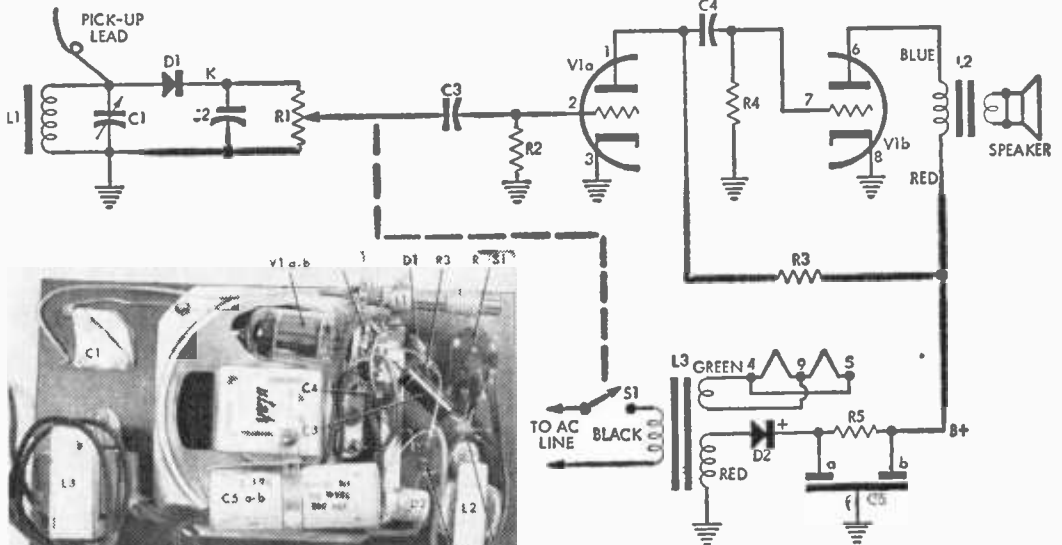
Mount loudspeaker, tuning capacitor, volume control, output transformer, and power transformer following Fig. 3. Note that a



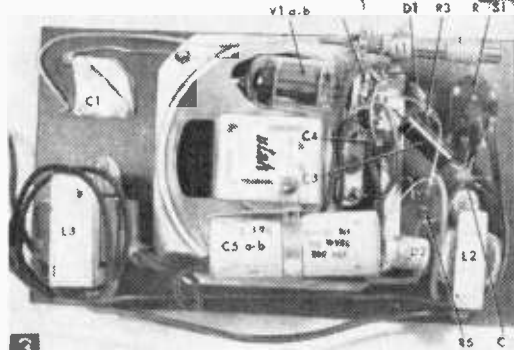
Building this simple receiver will teach you the fundamentals of radio.

bracket fastens under one of the loudspeaker mounting nuts. This bracket comes straight, with the antenna coil. Put the right angle bend ½ in. from the end with the small hole. Solder the tube socket in place on the bracket being careful not to interfere with the space required to mount L1 on the bracket. Be careful also to position the socket so that the tube may be inserted without interference from the loudspeaker. Mount C5a-b on the magnet frame. Use one of the holes on the magnet frame.

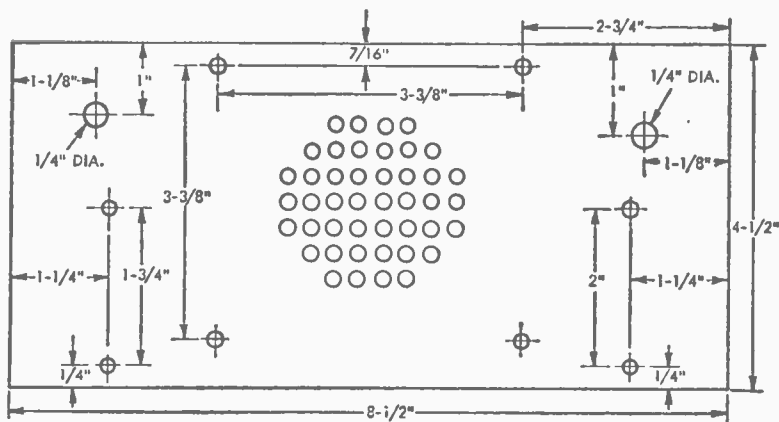
Proceed with wiring and soldering. Wire the power supply and connect the heater wir-



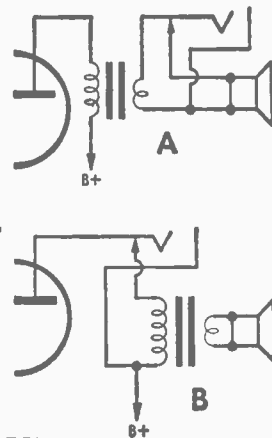
2 SCHEMATIC



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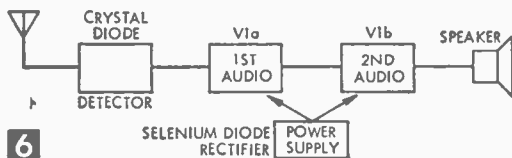


ALL HOLES 1/8" DIA. EXCEPT AS SHOWN.
Panel layout of the receiver.



MATERIALS LIST—ONE-TUBE RADIO	
Desig.	Description
R5	2.2K, 1/2 w carbon resistor (10%)
R3	270K, 1/2 w carbon resistor (10%)
R2, R4	10M, 1/2 w carbon resistor (10%)
R1-S1	50K miniature volume control with switch (Lafayette VC-31)
C2	100 mmf., 1000 v. ceramic capacitor (Sprague 5GA-71)
C3, C4	.02 mf., 200 v. capacitor (Cornell-Dubilier Cub)
C5a-b	50-50 mf., 150 v. electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette C-106)
C1	365 mmf. miniature tuning capacitor with tuning dial (Lafayette MS-445)
L1	ferrite antenna loop coil (J. W. Miller 6300)
L2	output transformer (Lafayette TR-10)
L3	115/115 and 6.3 v. power transformer (Stancor PS 8415)
D1	germanium diode (Raytheon 1N66)
D2	20 ma. selenium rectifier (Federal 1159)
V1a-b	12AU7 dual triode
SPKR	4 inch 3-4 ohm PM loudspeaker (Lafayette SK25)
	9 pin tube socket (Amphenol 77-MIP-9)
	1/8 x 4/2 x 8/2 inch Masonite panel
	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
	ac line cord and plug

Parts for this project available from
Lafayette Radio
100 Sixth Avenue
New York 13, New York



ing first. Watch polarities on C5a-b and D2. The ground symbol in Fig. 2 indicates common connections. Ground connections for C5a-b may be made by soldering the negative pigtail of C-5a-b to the mounting clamp. Other grounds may be soldered to the lugs provided on the mounting shell of the tube socket. Be sure to tape the junctions of the ac power cord and transformer primary leads.

Next, connect the output transformer secondary to the speaker terminals. Wire the amplifier portion of the circuit. Then mount L1 and wire the detector circuit. C1 and D1 can be damaged by excessive soldering heat.

Unwrap the loose pick-up wire lead on L1. Insert tube, fasten volume control knob

and the tuning capacitor dial.

Connect an antenna wire through a 25-mm capacitor or twist the insulated pick-up lead and the outside antenna together so that the two leads in proximity form a capacitor.

Adjust the screw adjustable slug on L1. The sensitivity of the receiver is greatest with the slug adjusted for maximum inductance. But this may make it impossible to tune the low end of the broadcast band with the tuning capacitor. The best compromise is to set the capacitor to nearly full mesh and adjust the loop coil slug to receive a local station that has a frequency somewhere between 550 and 650 kc.

Provisions for headphone reception may be incorporated by altering the circuit as in Fig. 5a. When the headphones are plugged in the speaker is silenced. This arrangement does not provide an effective increase in sensitivity. If the arrangement of Fig. 5b is employed there is a considerable gain in effective sensitivity. However, this arrangement has the disadvantage of placing B+ voltage on the headphones. If the headphones have exposed terminals or if one of the headphone coils becomes grounded this arrangement is dangerous.

As protection against the possibility of someone touching a hot lead, some sort of cabinet should be provided.

How It Works. Refer to the circuit diagram, Fig. 2. The r.f. signal is induced in a short antenna lead or introduced through a small coupling capacitor from a longer antenna. The loop coil L1 also picks up a considerable amount of signal. Loop coil L1 and tuning capacitor C1 form a resonant circuit which permits tuning. For a given setting of C1 a given frequency signal voltage is multiplied many times while signals at other frequencies are not multiplied nearly as much. This voltage appearing across C1 is rectified by diode D1 and is filtered by capacitor C2. The output

across C2 and the volume control is an audio voltage.

R1 is the volume control. All of the audio signal appears at the top of R1 (with reference to ground). The output signal is proportional to the R1 slide setting. That is, full volume occurs when the slide is near the top of R1 and output volume decreases as the slide is moved toward ground.

The audio signal is coupled through C3 to the grid of triode V1a. Note that this coupling capacitor is small (.02 mfd.) and inexpensive in contrast to the coupling capacitors in transistor circuits. (Transistor circuit coupling capacitors are usually 1 to 20 mfd.!)

Resistor R2 is quite large (10 meg) and provides grid bias for the tube. This "zero biasing" eliminates the cathode resistor and large electrolytic capacitor required for the

more frequently encountered "self-biased" audio amplifier circuit.

The amplified signal at the plate of V1a is coupled to the grid of V1b through capacitor C4. This capacitor permits the audio signal to reach the grid but prevents the dc voltage furnished to V1a through load resistor R3 from reaching the grid of V1b. R4 provides grid bias for V1b. L2 reflects the low impedance of the loudspeaker to the plate of V1b as a much higher impedance. The audio signal at the secondary of L2 is converted into acoustic energy at the loudspeaker.

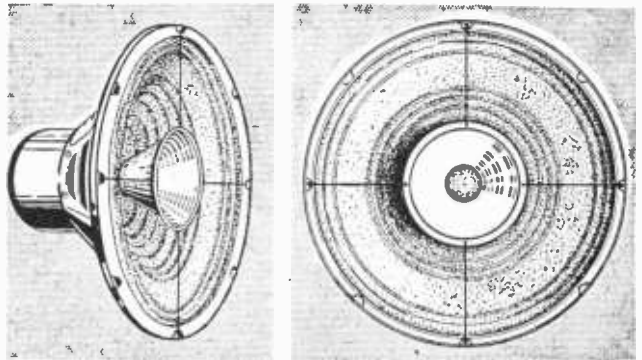
S1 is the on-off switch. L3 isolates the ac line from the set and provides 115 v. and 6.3 v. for the plate and heater power respectively. The 115 v. ac is rectified by the selenium rectifier D2 to provide pulsating dc. C5a-b and R5 filter the pulsating dc to give smooth dc.

Improving Loudspeaker Performance

A LOUDSPEAKER cone radiates high frequency notes from the center of the cone in a narrow beam, while low frequencies are radiated from entire surface of cone at a very wide angle (Fig. 1). This is true even with better quality speakers of the single cone type, making it almost necessary to sit in front of the speaker to enjoy the highs in the best phono records or in an FM broadcast, particularly with amplifiers which have a good high frequency response.

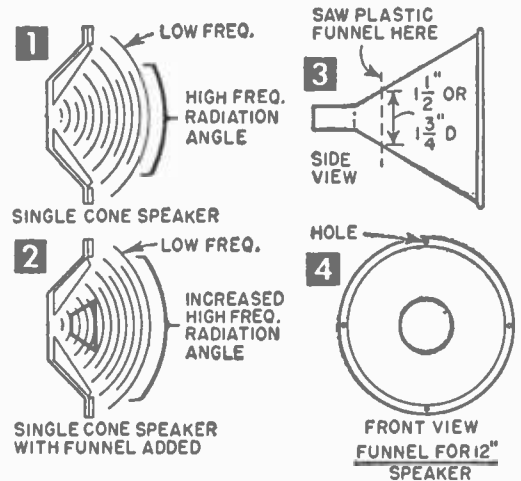
You can improve loudspeaker performance by mounting a 10-cent plastic funnel in center of speaker cone (see drawings) to spread the highs by allowing part to pass through center of funnel, while funnel sides force remainder out at an angle so they can be heard better all over the room (Fig. 2). The better quality single cone speakers, such as the Jensen P12-SX (pre-war model number PM12-CT), and the General Electric S-1201D, will especially benefit by this simple installation since they have an extended range up to 10,000 cps with some contribution to the 12,000 cps region, and perhaps higher.

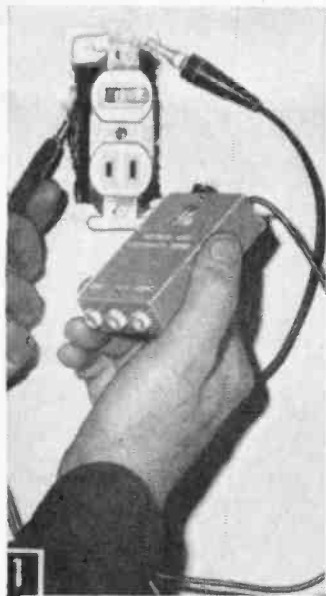
Use a funnel $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in dia. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Saw off spout (Fig. 3) so there is an opening in bottom of funnel about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in dia. Size of opening in bottom of funnel depends on size of high-frequency radiating area in center of cone, and on amount of highs you want to pass through funnel. Drill or burn with a hot needle 4 small holes through rim of funnel and suspend it in front center of speaker cone by means of strong fish line cord or small wire. Bottom of funnel should clear cone of large speaker by at least $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to prevent damage to cone.



Dimensions given in this article work well with a 12 in. speaker; use a smaller funnel for an 8 in. speaker, and a larger one for a 15 in. speaker.

—ARTHUR TRAUFFER.

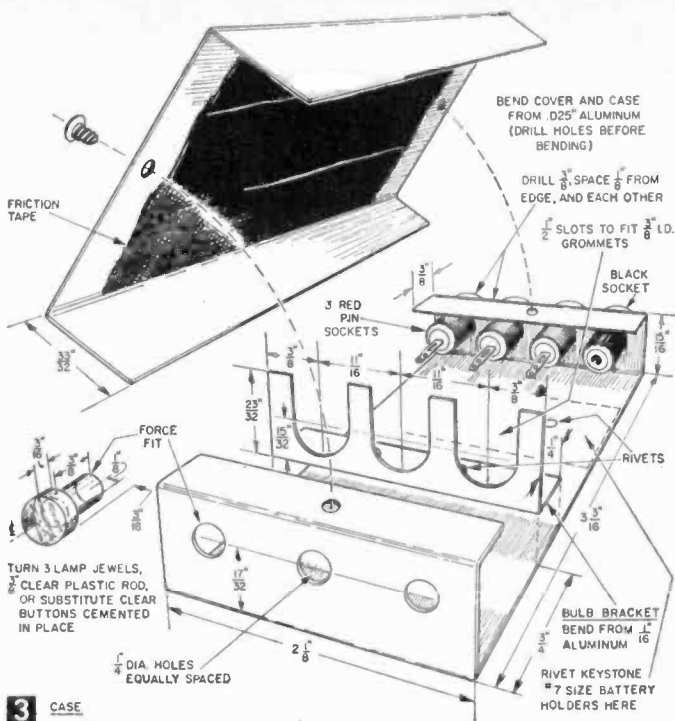




1 Fasten the common clip to ground, and you can use the probe to check for shorts with the neon bulb. With the probe connected to the 24V range, you can test car wiring, as well as door bell and model train wiring.



2 This automatic coffee pot failed to shut off after the proper brewing time. A continuity test showed circuits properly connected, while the a-c test pointed to a defective thermostat.



3 CASE

Volts-Shorts Tester

Smaller than a pack of king-size cigarettes, this \$3 tester checks appliances, a-c wiring, and low voltage wiring, too

By JAMES A. FRED

COMPACT size and low cost of this tester makes it a practical addition to any tool box. It's small enough to fit an electrician's shirt pocket or, kept in a car's glove box, it's handy for checking ignition shorts on the road.

Make the case of a $2\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{16}$ -in. piece of .025-in.-thick aluminum. You can get this type of metal at most lumber yards and hardware stores. A satin-finished sheet called store front aluminum is available in glass shops. Or you may have a surplus control box that you can cut down to size.

Drill the holes according to the layout (Fig. 3). Then, use a vise with a wood block to bend the case to shape. Make the bracket of a piece of .050 or $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. thick scrap aluminum. The secret of the tester's small size is the way the bulbs are mounted on grommets to save space. The $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. I. D. grommets just fit the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. slots in the bracket. If you use plain aluminum, you may want to give it a satin finish before wiring by dipping it in a strong solution of household lye.

The small pin jacks (Fig. 3) usually come with spring toothed washers, but to save space simply force them into the

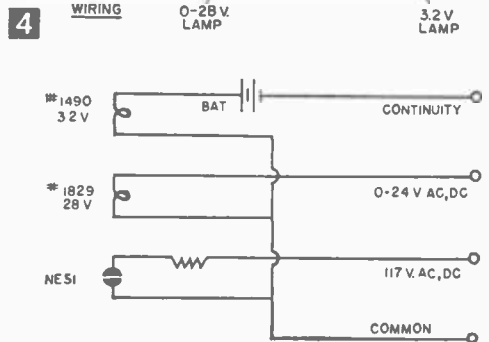
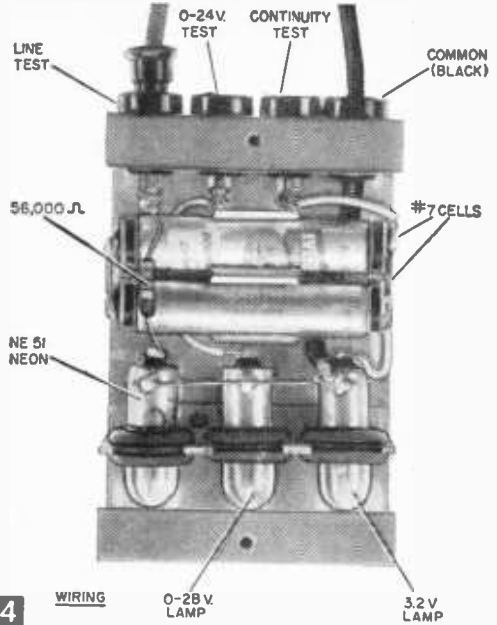
MATERIALS LIST—VOLTS-SHORTS TESTER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	Bud aluminum minibox, CU=2117A (NE #91F540)
3	Amphenol 78-1L red socket (NE #39F184)
1	Amphenol 78-1L black socket (NE #39F185)
1	Amphenol 71-1L plug, red (NE #39F192)
1	H. H. Smith red test prod, type 302 (NE #36F930)
1	Mueller Crocodile clip, No. 85 (NE #28F507)
1	Mueller insulator, black, No. 87 (NE #28F547)
3 ft.	Belden red test lead wire, No. 8899 (NE #36F005A)
3 ft.	Belden black test lead wire, No. 8899 (NE #36F006A)
1	GE NE51 neon bulb (NE #25F031)
1	GE 1829 28V light bulb (NE #25F115)
1	GE 1490 3.2V light bulb (NE #25F112)
3	G-C rubber grommets, 1/2 inch mounting hole (NE #H036-F)
2	Burgess No. 7 pen cells, (NE #49F263)
1	Keystone battery holder (NE #28F851)
1	IRC GBT 1/2w, 56,000 ohm resistor (NE #13F000)
3	pilot light lens cap (NE #25F1211)
Misc.	store front aluminum sheet, see Fig. 3, for case

NOTE: The above listed stock Nos. are from catalog of Newark Electronics, 223 W. Madison, Chicago 6, Ill.

holes at the back and fasten with a drop of plastic model cement. Remove the spring clips from the common jack, and pass the black test lead right through and solder directly to the common wire lead that connects across the shells of the three lamps. These bulbs will have a long life in the tester, so solder connections directly as in Fig 4. Make the three lamp jewels (Fig. 3), or substitute clear plastic buttons, cemented in place.

Your tester has three circuits. With the test plug in the line jack (Fig. 1) the neon bulb in series with the resistor tests 115 volts a-c or d-c. With your test lead plugged into the second jack, you can check 0-24 volts a-c or d-c wiring of cars, door bell circuits, and model train wiring. The third circuit puts the lamp and battery in series for testing (with power off) low resistance cords, fuses, light bulbs and appliances. A handy accessory that you can make of a 4-in. length of copper or brass is a pointed test prod that fits the jacks.



5 Cover it with a length of plastic to protect the operator from shock. Complete the tester by adding decals or typewritten labels.

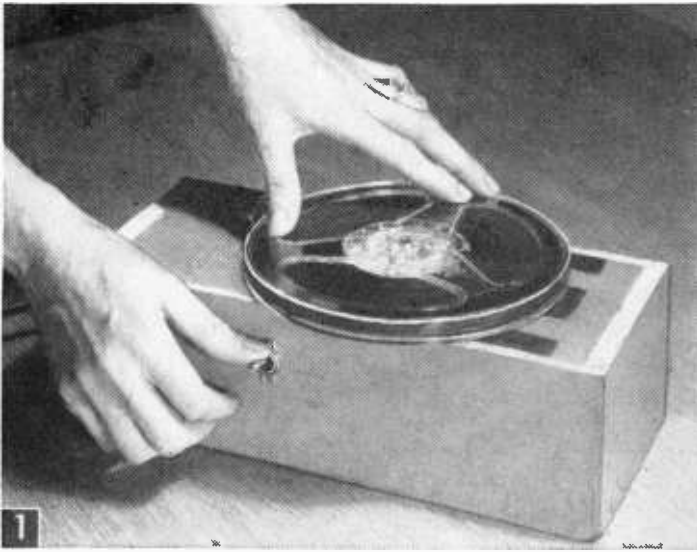
Solution to
Hi-Fi Anagram,
page 119



Improvised Pendant Switch

• When the pendant switch on your kitchen, bathroom or shop ceiling light breaks, here is a substitute that will serve until a new pendant switch is obtained. Remove the broken switch, and wire a push-button lamp socket in its place. Then turn a 15-amp. fuse into the socket to complete the circuit, and the socket will operate in the same way as a pendant switch.—Wm. Swallow.





Almost instantly, the tape recording is erased. Just put your reel on the spindle, turn power on, and rotate slowly 2 turns. Then slowly lift reel away—with power left on.

Bulk Tape Eraser

This big magnetic tape eraser can also demagnetize tools. Or plug into d-c current, and you can magnetize iron or steel

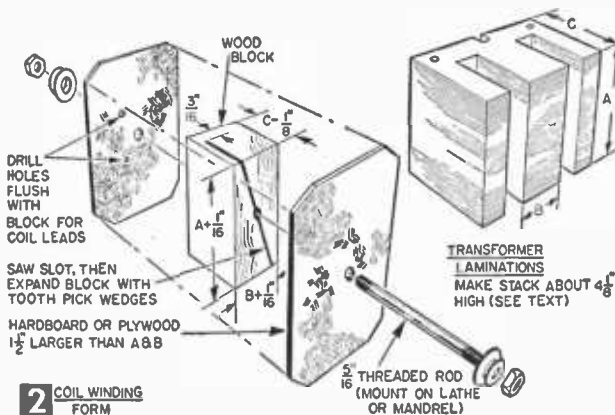
By TED LeBARON

BIGGER and huskier than most commercial tape erasers, the dense magnetic field of this 4½-in. ac electromagnet does a thorough job of erasing every trace of sound from your recorded tapes, no matter how large the reels may be.

Most tape recorders do an acceptable job of erasing, but try this test and you'll be surprised. Take a reel that has been recorded heavily with a musical number, and run it through on *erase*. Then play the tape back with your volume set up high. You'll probably hear a lot of background noise. Some of it you can eliminate by running the tape through on *erase* a second time. But if you're a hi-fi enthusiast interested in getting the best quality reproduction you'll want to get rid of every bit of that background noise before you record fine music.

Another reason for using a bulk tape eraser (Fig. 1) is that the erasing process is quick—you won't tie up your recorder, and there is a lot less recording head wear. Also it simplifies tape editing. If you use a recorder for dictation, you'll be able to erase your tape reels for re-use quickly.

Start construction by making an E-shaped stack of transformer laminations about 4⅛ in. high. By special arrangement with a transformer manufacturer, you can order the laminations shown in Fig. 2 for \$7.15 postpaid (see Materials List). Or you could salvage the metal from an old transformer.



2 COIL WINDING FORM

Run two $\frac{3}{16}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. stove bolts through the corner holes in the laminations, and tighten up the stack with nuts and lock-washers. Then put the assembly, with the open side of the E pointing down, on a hard smooth wooden block or table top. Tap the back of the laminations lightly with a hammer and a wooden block until the front face is as smooth as possible. Straighten the sides the same way, and when the whole stack is as smooth as you can get it, snug down the bolts to hold it that way. Use a fine mill file to smooth down the ends of the laminations. The core's top face should look like a solid piece of metal. A belt sander with an emery belt will save time. Round the top corners of the "E" so there are no sharp edges to catch the reel.

Now Make a Winding Form. You'll need a block of wood and two side pieces of plywood or hardboard as shown in Fig. 2. Make this form $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. larger than the center leg of the core, so that the windings will fit over the core. Make the bobbin's width (the space between the side pieces) $\frac{1}{8}$ in. less than the depth of the slot of the E laminations.

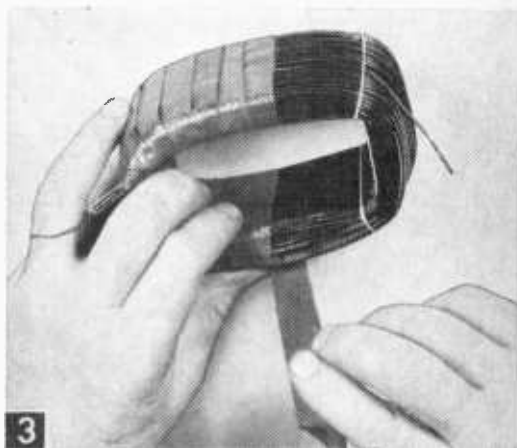
Drill a hole for a $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. bolt or threaded rod through the block, and then saw a slot diagonally across the face of the block almost all the way through. Use round toothpicks to wedge this slot open slightly. After the coil is wound, you pull the wedges to make it easy to remove the coil.

Assemble the winding form with large washers to support the sides. Drill a small hole through one end flush with the inside block for the starting end of the wire.

The coil can be wound entirely by hand, but the job will cramp your fingers. You can use a small clamp to hold the wire in place while you rest. A lathe (Fig. 5), a grinding arbor, or even a hand drill mounted in your bench vise can make the winding a lot easier, with the coil form solidly supported.

Cut some stiff paper to fit between the ends of the form. Wrap four layers around and secure with plastic tape. Tape four pieces of string across the bobbin with the ends up over the sides. You'll use these later to temporarily hold the coil together when the bobbin is removed.

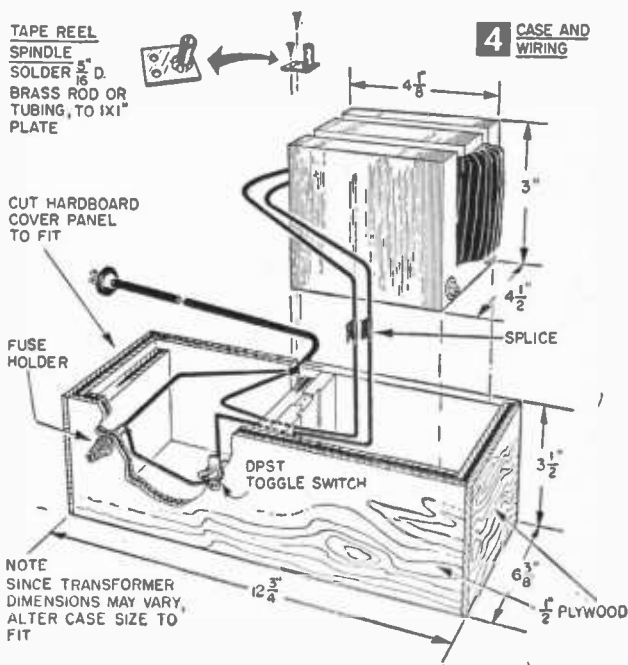
Unroll the 14 ga. wire from one of the spools and clamp one end in a vise. Stretch the wire out to remove kinks. Then pass about 4 in. through the hole in the bobbin's side for the start-

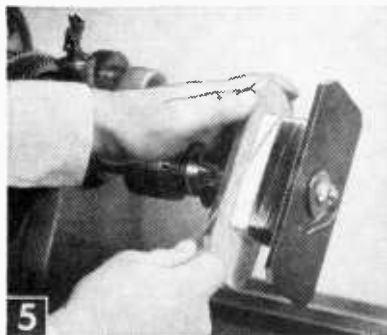


Use electrician's friction tape but be careful not to distort the coil's shape. It must fit on the center leg of the transformer stack.

ing lead and wrap it around the bolt to anchor in place. Start winding the wire in tight even layers—you should run about 37 turns per layer, with a total of about 280 turns in $7\frac{1}{2}$ layers. As you use up the wire from one spool, hold the last turn down with a clamp and make a splice. Scrape the enamel off the wire, solder a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. splice and cover with sleeving or thin electrical tape. Be sure you don't put a splice in a coil corner.

When the winding is complete clamp the end of the wire to hold it tight, and tie up the coil with the four strings, not too tight, or





5 If you use a lathe or grinding mandrel with chuck to support the coil form, winding is easier. But you can do the job entirely by hand if necessary.

Melt the sealing wax in an old double boiler or coffee pot. Keep hot wax fumes away from open flame.



6

MATERIALS LIST—TAPE ERASER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
9½ lbs.	Transformer laminations 24 Ga. E.I. 150, grade M27 for 4½" stack. Available from Forest Electric Co., 1001 N. 25th Ave., Melrose Park, Ill., \$7.15 postage included.
2½ lbs.	#14 AWG enamel magnet wire
1	DPST toggle switch, H&H #8060Z or equal
1	Fuse holder, Littlefuse #342001 or equal with #3AG—10 amp. Slo-Blo fuses
2	Transformer bolts, ¾" x 4½" w. nuts and washers
½ lb.	Sealing wax, World Wide Commercial W1-2-R or equal, available stationery stores
Misc.	Scrap wood for winding form coil wrapping tape, plywood case parts.

you'll spoil the coil shape. Now take the bobbin apart, and remove the toothpick wedges. The center will collapse inward so you can get the coil off with a gentle push.

You can wrap your coil with regular electricians' friction tape (Fig. 3) or the plastic type. The plastic-back tape takes up less space, but tears easier on the sharp lamination edges and offers less protection. A wrapping of ½-in. cotton tape is by far the best, but it does require varnishing to exclude moisture.

Trim the transformer leads off so the ends are on the long sides of the coil and solder a 10-in. piece of flexible wire to each. Run a piece of spaghetti down over each joint and lay the two leads so they exit at one end of the coil when it is slipped over the core (Fig. 4). Now, with a 2- or 3-ft. piece of tape, start wrapping the coil. Overlap each layer about half the tape width. Remember not to let the tape bunch up at the corners, or the coil will not fit on the core. Wind one tape layer under the leads coming out of the coil and another on top of them to hold in place.

Now check the continuity of the coil with an ohmmeter. Resistance should read less than 1 ohm, practically an open short. A higher reading would mean a damaged wind-

ing. Gently slip the coil over the laminations. Handle carefully to prevent the corners of the center leg cutting through the insulation of the coil. Again check continuity with the ohmmeter. Push the coil down to the bottom of the slots and then anchor in place with wooden wedges pushed into place at the ends of the pole pieces.

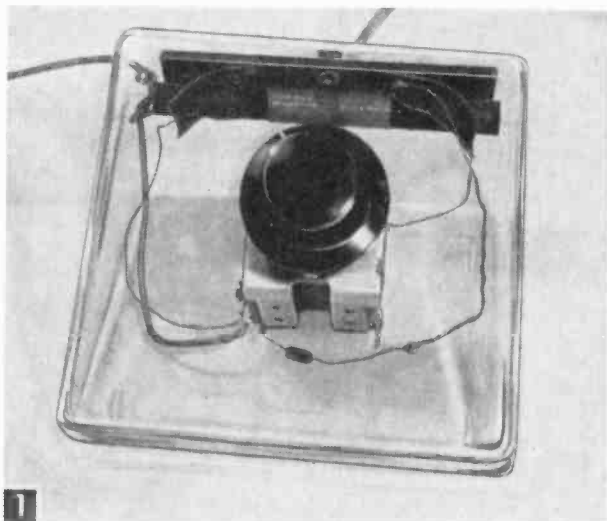
Make the case of ½-in. plywood (Fig. 4). Locate a divider of ½-in. wood about 5½ in. from one end. Place the magnet in the box. Lay a straightedge across the box and measure from the top edge of the box to the top of the pole face. Make a wood shim this thick to raise the magnet so the pole faces are flush with the edge of the box. Drill a hole in the partition to feed the leads into the other section. Block the magnet into position with wedge-shaped pieces of wood.

Make the tape reel spindle of a piece of ⅝-in. dia. brass tubing or rod (Fig. 4) and screw to the center partition. Now stuff paper wadding in all large openings around the coil and at the corners. Melt sealing wax in an old coffee can or a double boiler and pour in until the space around the magnet is completely filled to a point slightly higher than the top of the magnet. The wax will shrink down slightly as it cools. Finish construction by sanding the top surface smooth, adding the hardboard cover on the other side, and wiring in the switch and fuse.

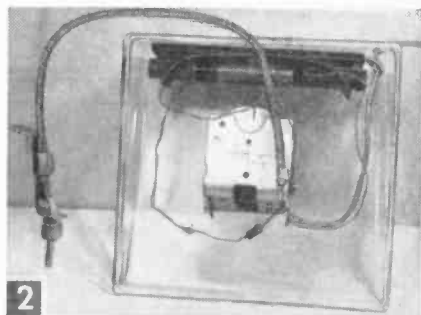
To use the tape eraser, put your reel of tape on the spindle and turn on the switch. Slowly rotate the reel about two full turns, and then (with power left on) slowly lift the reel away from the magnet. Don't turn your power off until you are at least 2 feet away from the magnet. Metal reels, or a change in this erasing technique can cause a thump at one point on the tap reel winding. Your tape should now have no recorded material, background noise clicks, or swooshing sounds, and noise level should be far below that obtained with the regular erase heads in a recorder.

You'll find that you can use your erase unit to demagnetize small hand tools using the same method as for recording tape. Connect the magnet to a 12-volt storage battery and you can magnetize iron or steel in a fraction of a second. But avoid wearing a wrist watch while you are working near the unit's magnetic field. A repair job would be costly.

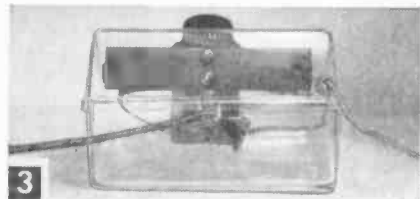
Crystal Tuner



1



2



3

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

1 This tuner does its job surprisingly well.

2 Bottom view of the crystal tuner.

3 Rear view of the tuner shows shielded braid outlet.

SINCE broad tuning is a natural by-product of a crystal tuner, the output of the tuner has good fidelity. A crystal tuner does not require connection to the power line, so there are no hum-producing power circuits.

A crystal tuner has a limited reception range, of course. Reception of stations up to about 5 miles away without an outside antenna, and of stations further away with an outside antenna, is possible with the tuner described in this article. The feature that endows the crystal tuner with good fidelity also has a detraction in that local stations without sufficient frequency separation may interfere with each other. This tuner employs a very directional high Q antenna coil to minimize station interference. The high Q of the antenna coil also causes the sensitivity of this tuner to be high in contrast to tuners with lower Q antenna coils.

The tuner is housed in a cake slice plastic container (5 and 10¢ store). The smaller holes and a starter hole for the 1/2-in. dia. variable capacitor shaft hole are made with a heated ice pick. Refer to Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

1) Make the starter hole for the variable capacitor shaft. This hole center should be 1 3/4 in. from the upper edge. Enlarge to 1/2-in. dia. with taper reamer.

2) Mount the capacitor. Mark the positions for the three mounting screws, remove capacitors and make the holes with heated ice pick.

3) Position antenna coil, locate the two

mounting holes, and make these holes with heated ice pick.

4) Make hole for antenna pick-up lead and cut a 1/4-in. x 1/2-in. long slot in the lower half of the case with a hot ice pick (Fig. 3).

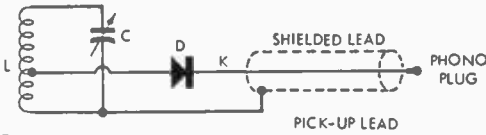
Remove plastic build-up around holes with diagonal pliers and pocket knife. Wash case, rinse and dry.

Next, open the trimmer on the tuning capacitor as far as you can. Mount with three #6-32 x 1/4-in. machine screws, using washers to shorten length. Mount antenna coil.

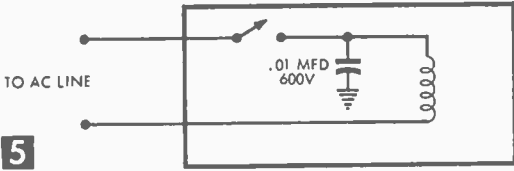
Wire the circuit. Connect the antenna lower end lead (nearest the tap) to the capacitor rotor (frame). Connect the antenna upper end lead to capacitor stator. Connect for an antenna 3 to 5 ft. of hook-up wire to the stator, first knotting for strain relief. Pass antenna through its hole.

Connect the diode to the tap lead of the coil. The other end of the diode, designated by a band, a plus sign, or the letter K connects to the center conductor of a shielded lead. The outer shield of this lead solders to the capacitor frame. But first, attach a phono plug to the other end of this lead.

I used a solderless plug. To use, push the shielding back about 1/4 in. from the end of the center conductor. Don't strip the insulation. Push the center conductor against the pointed center pin connector on the jack till the point penetrates up into the conductor wires. Then turn the ear of the metal extension from the outer shell of the jack over on



4 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



5

the conductor shield and crimp it tight. You must maintain pressure against the center pin while you do this to assure a good connection. Pass the lead through the slot in the lower half of the case and connect to diode and capacitor.

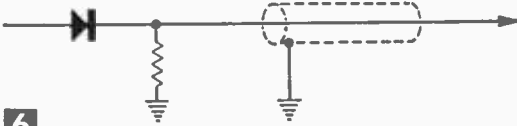
Plug the tuner into your amplifier. If you experience a large amount of hum when tuning, provide a capacitor between line and ground on the amplifier as shown in Fig. 5.

The antenna pick-up lead should be shortened if you're located very close to a station and it tends to interfere with other stations.

MATERIALS LIST—CRYSTAL TUNER

Desig.	Description
L	miniature antenna ferrite loop coil (Miller 2001)
C	365 mmf. variable tuning capacitor (Lafayette MS214)
D	germanium crystal diode (Raytheon 1N66)
	solderless phono plug (Lafayette MS373)
	knob (Lafayette KN-36)
	plastic cake box
	shielded lead

Components may be obtained from
 Lafayette Radio
 100 Sixth Avenue
 New York 13, N. Y.



6

If you're in a location that is a considerable distance from the nearest radio station you can increase the sensitivity of the tuner by connecting the pick-up lead through a 100 mmf. capacitor to an outside antenna.

If the tuner is to be used with an amplifier which has a capacitor in series with the input lead, a path is required across the tuner output. Connect a resistor (any value between 10K and 50K) as shown in Fig. 6.

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Street

City, Zone, State



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- Push-pull output stages
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- Wide-range automatic volume control, using a double circuit
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- Tuning range: SW—3.8-10 mc; SW—10-18 mc; AM—535-1605 kc
- Illuminated dial, tuning meter and battery condition indicator
- Self-contained ferrite antenna, 8-stage telescopic external rod, plus long-range wire antenna
- 2 earphone jacks
- Dimensions 4 3/4" x 8 1/4" x 1 1/2"
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Complete with Two Leather Carrying Cases, Personal Earphone; Gift-Boxed. **\$79.95**



Higher sensitivity, lower background noise, electronic fine tuning and greater value!

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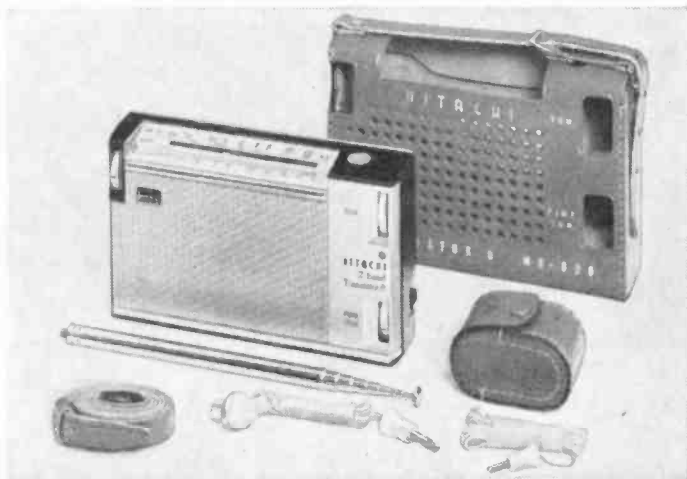
Tuned RF amplifiers, using *the advanced mesa transistor*, make these fine Hitachi receivers many times more sensitive than conventional transistor radios. Background noise is also reduced by as much as 50% by the combination of the RF mesa transistor with 2 quality drift transistors in the IF stages. You can pick up foreign and domestic short wave stations as well as the regular broadcast band stations. Signals come in clean and undistorted, even with distant foreign stations.

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- Double automatic volume control circuit
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- Dimensions 3 3/4" x 6 1/2" x 1 1/4"

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WHITE'S RADIO LOG

An up-to-date broadcasting directory
AM, FM, TV and Short-Wave Stations

Vol. 38 No. 2



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U. S. and Canadian AM Stations by Frequency

U.S. stations listed alphabetically by states within groups, Canadian stations precede U.S. Abbreviations: Kc., frequency in kilocycles; W.P., watt power; d—operates daytime only. Wave length is given in meters

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
540—555.5											
CBK Regina, Sask.		50000	KLZ Denver, Colo.		5000	WGAC Augusta, Ga.		5000	WICC Bridgeport, Conn.		1000
KVIP Redding, Calif.		10000d	WQAM Miami, Fla.		5000	KFXD Nampa, Idaho		5000	WPDQ Jacksonville, Fla.		5000
KFMB San Diego, Calif.		5000	WIND Chicago, Ill.		5000	WILL Urbana, Ill.		5000d	WMT Cedar Rapids, Iowa		5000
WGTO Cypress Gardens, Florida		50000d	WMIK Middleboro, Ky.		5000d	KSAC Manhattan, Kans.		5000	WWMO New Orleans, La.		10000d
WDAK Columbus, Ga.		5000	WGAN Portland, Maine		5000	WIBW Topeka, Kans.		5000	WFST Caribou, Maine		5000d
KBRV Soda Springs, Idaho		5000d	WHYN Springfield, Mass.		1000	KALB Alexandria, La.		5000	WCAD Baltimore, Md.		5000
KWMT Ft. Dodge, Iowa		10000d	WQTE Monroe, Mich.		5000d	WTAG Worcester, Mass.		5000	WLST Escanaba, Mich.		1000d
WDMV Pocomoke City, Md.		5000	WCEC Duluth, Minn.		5000	WELD Tupelo, Miss.		1000	WTAC Flint, Mich.		1000
WBCI Islip, N.Y.		250d	KWTO Springfield, Mo.		5000	WAGR Lumberton, N.C.		500d	KGZ KallsPELL, Mont.		2000
WETC Wendell-Zebulon, N.C.		250d	KNOM Great Falls, Mont.		5000	WHP Harrisburg, Pa.		5000	WCVP Murphy, N.C.		1000d
WCGN Canonsburg, Pa.		250d	WGAI Elizabeth City, N.C.		1000	WKAQ San Juan, P.R.		5000	WJSJ Winston-Salem, N.C.		5000
WYNN Florence, S.C.		250d	WFIL Philadelphia, Pa.		5000	KOBH Hot Springs, S.Dak.		500d	KSJB Jamestown, N.D.		5000
WDXN Clarksville, Tenn.		1000d	WIS Columbia, S.C.		5000	WRKH Rockwood, Tenn.		1000d	WFRM Coudersport, Pa.		1000d
WRIC Richlands, Va.		1000d	WHBQ Memphis, Tenn.		5000	KDAV Lubbock, Tex.		500d	WAEI Mayaguez, P.R.		1000
			KFDM Beaumont, Tex.		5000	WLES Lawrenceville, Va.		500d	WREC Memphis, Tenn.		5000
			KPTV Washington, Wash.		3000	WCHS Charleston, W.Va.		5000	KROD El Paso, Tex.		5000
			WJLS Beckley, W.Va.		5000	WKTY LaCrosse, Wis.		5000	KERB Kermit, Tex.		1000d
									KTB Tylor, Tex.		1000
550—545.1											
CFNB Fredericton, N.B.		50000	570—526.0			590—508.2			610—491.5		
CFBR Sudbury, Ont.		10000d	CCEK Cranbrook, B.C.		1000	CFAR FlinFlon, Man.		1000	CHNC New Carlisle, Que.		5000
CHLN Three Rivers, Que.		5000	CKCQ Quessel, B.C.		1000	CKAR Huntsville, Ont.		1000	CIAT Trail, B.C.		1000
CKPG Prince George, B.C.		250	CFCB Corner Brook, N.F.		1000	CKRS Jonquiere, Que.		1000	CKKL Thompson, Man.		1000
KOY Anchorage, Alaska		5000	CJEM Edmonton, N.B.		1000	VOCM St. Johns, N.F.		10000	WCGN Birmingham, Ala.		10000
KAFY Bakersfield, Calif.		5000	WAXX Gadsden, Ala.		5000	WRAG Carrollton, Ala.		1000d	CKTB St. Catharines, Ont.		1000
KRAI Craig, Colo.		1000	KCNO Alturas, Calif.		1000	KBHS Hot Springs, Ark.		5000	KAVL Lancaster, Calif.		1000
WACY Orange Park, Fla.		5000	KLAC Los Angeles, Calif.		5000	KFXN San Bernardino, Cal.		5000d	WDFI Kansas City, Mo.		5000
WGA Gainesville, Ga.		5000	WGMS Washington, D.C.		5000	KCSO Pueblo, Col.		1000	KFRS San Francisco, Calif.		5000
KMVI Wailuku, Hawaii		1000	WACL Waycross, Ga.		5000	WDLF Panama City, Fla.		1000	WCKR Miami, Fla.		5000
KFRM Concordia, Kansas		5000d	KPYV Yazoo, Ky.		1000	WPLD Atlanta, Ga.		5000	WDEB Pensacola, Fla.		500d
WCB Columbus, Miss.		1000	WYMI Biloxi, Miss.		1000d	KGMB Honolulu, Hawaii		3000	WCEH Hawkinsville, Ga.		500d
KSD St. Louis, Mo.		5000	KGRT Las Cruces, N.Mex.		5000d	KID Idaho Falls, Idaho		5000	WRUS Russellville, Ky.		500d
KOPR Butte, Mont.		1000	WMCA New York, N.Y.		5000	WVLC Lexington, Ky.		5000	KDAL Duluth, Minn.		5000
WGR Buffalo, N.Y.		5000	WSYR Syracuse, N.Y.		3000	WKEI Easton, Mass.		3000	KOJM Havre, Mont.		1000
WDBM Statesville, N.C.		5000	WVNC Asheville, N.C.		5000	WKZO Kalamazoo, Mich.		5000	WGIR Manchester, N.H.		5000
KFYR Bismarck, N.Dak.		5000	WSHE Raleigh, N.C.		5000	WOW Omaha, Nebr.		5000	KGGM Albuquerque, N.Mex.		5000
WKRC Cincinnati, Ohio		5000	WKBW Youngstown, Ohio		5000	WROW Albany, N.Y.		5000	WAYS Charlotte, N.C.		5000
KOAC Corvallis, Oreg.		5000	WNAK Yankton, S.Dak.		5000	WGTM Wilson, N.C.		5000	WTYN Columbus, Ohio		5000
WHLM Bloomsburg, Pa.		1000	WFAA Dallas, Tex.		5000	KUGN Eugene, Oreg.		5000	WVLP Philadelphia, Pa.		5000
WPAB Pense, P.R.		5000	WBAP Ft. Worth, Tex.		5000	WARM Scranton, Pa.		5000	WVU Logan, Utah		5000
WPAW Pawlucket, R.I.		1000	WLBK Salt Lake City, Utah		5000	WMBS Uniontown, Pa.		5000	WLSL Roanoke, Va.		5000
KCRS Midland, Tex.		5000	KVMI Seattle, Wash.		5000	WVTV Vinton, Va.		5000	WHL Winchester, Va.		500d
KTSA San Antonio, Tex.		5000	WAMI Marinette, Wis.		5000	KSUB Cedar City, Utah		1000	WSPR Kennewick, Wash.		5000
WDEV Waterbury, Vt.		5000	580—516.9			600—499.7			620—483.6		
WSVA Harrisonburg, Va.		5000	CJFX Antigonish, N.S.		5000	CFCF Montreal, Que.		5000	CFCL Timmins, Ont.		10000
KARI Blaine, Wash.		5000	CFRA Ottawa, Ont.		5000	CFCH North Bay, Ont.		5000	CKCK Regina, Sask.		5000
WSAU Wausau, Wis.		5000	CKEY Toronto, Ont.		5000	CFD Saskatoon, Sask.		5000	KTAR Phoenix, Ariz.		5000
			CKUA Edmonton, Ont.		10000	CJOR Vancouver, B.C.		10000	KWSD Mt. Shasta, Calif.		1000d
			CKY Winnipeg, Man.		50000	CKCL Truro, N.S.		1000	KSTR Grand Junction, Colo.		5000d
			WABT Tuskegee, Ala.		5000d	WIRB Enterprise, Ala.		1000	WSUN St. Petersburg, Fla.		5000
			KTAN Tucson, Ariz.		5000	KCLS Flagstaff, Ariz.		5000			
			KMJ Fresno, Calif.		5000	KVCY Redding, Calif.		1000			
			KUBC Montrose, Colo.		5000	KGO San Diego, Calif.		5000			
			WDBO Orlando, Fla.		5000	KZIX Ft. Collins, Colo.		1000d			

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WTRP	LaGrange, Ga.	1000d	KBLI	Blackfoot, Idaho	1000d	760—394.5		
KWAL	Wallace, Idaho	1000	KGGF	Coffeyville, Kans.	1000d	KGU	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000d
KMNS	Sioux City, Iowa	1000	WTIX	New Orleans, La.	5000	WJR	Detroit, Mich.	5000d
WTMT	Louisville, Ky.	5000d	KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	1000d	WCPS	Tarboro, N.C.	1000
WBZB	Bancor, Maine	5000	KRCD	Prineville, Oreg.	1000d	770—389.4		
WJCK	Jackson, Miss.	5000	KUSD	Vermillion, S.Dak.	1000d	KUOM	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000
WVWJ	Newark, N.J.	5000	KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	250	WCAL	Northfield, Minn.	5000
WHEN	Syracuse, N.Y.	5000	KPET	Lamesa, Tex.	250	WEW	St. Louis, Mo.	1000d
WDNC	Durham, N.C.	5000	KZEY	Trist, Tex.	250d	KQB	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5000d
KGW	Portland, Oreg.	5000	WCVB	Baylor, Va.	1000d	WABC	New York, N.Y.	5000d
WHJB	Greensburg, Pa.	1000	WNNT	Warsaw, Va.	250d	KXA	Seattle, Wash.	1000
WCAY	Cayce, S.C.	500d	WELD	Fisher, W.Va.	500d	780—384.4		
WATE	Knoxville, Tenn.	5000	700—428.3			WBBM	Chicago, Ill.	5000d
KWFT	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000	710—422.3			WJAG	Norfolk, Neb.	1000
WCAX	Burlington, Vt.	5000	CJSP	Leapington, Ont.	250d	WJKB	Dunn, N.C.	1000d
WVNR	Beckley, W.Va.	1000	CFRG	Gravelbourg, Sask.	5000d	WBBO	Forest City, N.C.	250d
WTM7	Milwaukee, Wis.	5000	KCYM	Ville Marie, Que.	1000	KSP1	Stillwater, Okla.	1000d
630—475.9			KWRC	Mobile, Ala.	1000	WAVA	Arlington, Va.	1000d
CFCO	Chatham, Ont.	1000	KMPC	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000d	790—379.5		
CHLT	Sherbrooke, Que.	5000	KICN	Denver, Colo.	5000	CFCW	Camrose, Alta.	1000d
CFEY	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	5000	WGBS	Bilami, Fla.	5000d	CKMR	Newcastle, N.B.	1000
CJET	Smith Falls, Ont.	1000	WRD	Roma, Ill.	1000d	CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	1000
CKCR	Winnipeg, Man.	5000	KEEL	Shreveport, La.	5000d	CKSO	Sudbury, Ont.	1000d
CKOY	Kelowna, B.C.	1000	WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	1000d	WTUG	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000
WVUJ	Pease River, Alta.	1000	WOR	New York, N.Y.	5000d	KCEE	Tucson, Ariz.	250d
WAVU	Alberta, Ala.	1000d	DZRH	Manila, P.I.	1000d	KOSY	Tarkenton, Ark.	5000
WJDB	Thomasville, Ala.	1000d	KWJB	Mayaguez, P.Rico	1000d	KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	1000d
KJNO	Juneau, Alaska	1000d	WTPR	Fairfax, Penn.	250d	KABC	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000
KVMA	Magnolia, Ark.	1000d	IGMC	Gilbert, Tex.	1000d	WLBE	Leesburg, Fla.	5000
KIDD	Monterey, Calif.	1000	KURV	Edinburg, Tex.	250	WFUN	Miami Beach, Fla.	5000
KHOW	Denver, Colo.	5000	KURT	Seattle, Wash.	5000d	WPFA	Pensacola, Fla.	1000d
KMAD	Washington, D.C.	5000	WDSM	Superior, Wis.	5000	WQXI	Atlanta, Ga.	5000
WVAV	Savannah, Ga.	5000	720—416.4			WGCA	Calro, Ga.	1000d
KIDO	Boise, Idaho	5000	WGN	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	KEST	Boise, Idaho	5000d
WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	5000	730—410.7			WRMS	Beardstown, Ill.	5000d
KTIB	Thibodaux, La.	500d	CJNR	Blind River, Ont.	1000	KXXV	Colby, Kans.	5000d
WJMS	Ironwood, Mich.	1000	CKAC	Montreal, Que.	5000d	WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	5000d
KDWB	So. St. Paul, Minn.	5000	CKD	Dauphin, Man.	1000	WRUM	Rumford, Me.	1000d
KXOK	St. Louis, Mo.	5000	CKLG	N. Vancouver, B.C.	1000	WSGW	Saginaw, Mich.	1000d
WVBO	Belgrade, Mont.	1000d	KFGD	Anchorage, Alaska	1000d	KSJC	Magie, Miss.	1000d
KOH	Reno, Nev.	5000	WJMW	Athens, Ala.	1000d	WVBC	Blair, Mont.	1000d
KLEA	Livingston, N. Mex.	500d	KWTE	Thomasville, Ga.	1000d	WLVY	Watertown, N.Y.	1000
WIRC	Hickory, N.C.	1000d	KLOE	Goodland, Kans.	1000d	WWSV	Wellsville, N.Y.	1000d
WMFD	Wilmington, N.C.	1000	WFMW	Madisonville, Ky.	250d	WTNC	Thomasville, N.C.	1000d
KWRO	Coquille, Oreg.	5000d	WTVG	Vn. Clev. Ky.	1000d	KXGO	Fargo, N.Dak.	5000
WEIL	Seranton, Pa.	500d	WTRV	Bastrop, La.	250d	KWIL	Albany, Oreg.	1000
KWYN	San Juan, P.R.	1000d	WARB	Bath, Maine	1000d	WABE	Allentown, Pa.	500
WPAP	Providence, R.I.	5000	WMSM	Bath, Maine	1000d	WPIC	Sharon, Pa.	5000
KGFX	Pierre, S.Dak.	250	WACE	Chicopee, Mass.	1000d	WEAN	Providence, R.I.	5000
KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KWRE	Warrenton, Mo.	500d	WBD	Bamburg, S.C.	1000d
KSXK	Salt Lake City, Utah	1000d	KWOA	Worthington, Minn.	1000d	WETB	Johnson City, Tenn.	1000d
KGDN	Edmunds, Wash.	5000d	KBURL	Billings, Mont.	500d	WMC	Memphis, Tenn.	5000
KZUN	Opportunity, Wash.	500d	KNGM	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1000d	KTHT	Houston, Tex.	5000
640—468.5			WDS	Oenota, N.Y.	1000d	KFYD	Lubbock, Tex.	5000
CBN	St. John's, N.F.	1000d	WFMC	Goldboro, N.C.	1000d	KUTA	Blair, Utah	1000d
KFI	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000d	WOSH	Shebby, N.C.	1000d	WIG	Mount Jackson, Va.	1000d
W01	Ames, Iowa	5000d	WHRW	Bowling Green, Ohio	1000d	WTAR	Norfolk, Va.	5000
WHLO	Akron, Ohio	1000	KBOY	Medford, Oreg.	1000d	KVOS	Bellingham, Wash.	5000
WNAD	Norman, Okla.	1000d	WNAK	Nanticoke, Pa.	1000d	KNEW	Spokane, Wash.	5000
650—461.3			WPIT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1000d	WEAQ	Eau Claire, Wis.	5000
KORL	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000d	WPAL	Charleston, S.C.	1000d	800—374.8		
WSM	Nashville, Tenn.	5000d	WLIL	Lenoir, Tenn.	1000d	CHAB	Moose Jaw, Sask.	1000d
KRCT	Baytown, Texas	250d	KBYZ	Grand Prairie, Tex.	1000d	CKOK	Pentleton, B.C.	1000d
660—454.3			KSVN	Ogden, Utah	1000d	CFOB	Ft. Frances, Ont.	1000
KFAR	Fairbanks, Alaska	1000d	WPJK	Alexandria, Va.	1000d	CJLK	Ft. William, Ont.	5000
KMEG	Omaha, Nebr.	500d	WVNA	Gretna, Va.	1000d	CJBO	Bellefille, Ont.	1000
WNBC	New York, N.Y.	5000d	KULE	Ephrata, Wash.	1000d	CKLW	Windsor, Ont.	1000
WBCS	Greenville, S.C.	1000d	WXMT	Merrill, Wis.	1000d	CHRC	Quebec, Que.	1000d
KSKY	Dallas, Tex.	1000	740—405.2			CJAD	Montreal, Que.	1000d
670—447.5			CBXA	Edmonton, Alta.	250	VOWR	St. Johns, N.F.	1000
WMAQ	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	CBL	Toronto, Ont.	5000d	WHCS	Deatur, Ala.	1000d
680—440.9			WBAM	Montgomery, Ala.	5000d	WMGY	Montgomery, Ala.	1000d
CHFA	Edmonton, Alta.	5000	KUEO	Phoenix, Ariz.	1000d	KJNY	Juneau, Alaska	5000
CHLO	St. Thomas, Ont.	1000	KBIG	Avalon, Calif.	1000d	KWAG	Crosslet, Ark.	250d
CJOB	Winnipeg, Man.	1000d	KCBS	San Francisco, Calif.	5000d	KVUM	Morrilton, Ark.	250d
CKGB	Timmins, Ont.	1000	KSSS	Colo. Springs, Colo.	1000d	KUZZ	Bakersfield, Calif.	250d
KNBC	San Fran., Calif.	5000d	KVFC	Cortez, Colo.	1000	KDAD	Weed, Calif.	1000d
WPIN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1000d	KWFS	Orlando, Fla.	5000	KBRN	Brighton, Colo.	500d
KFTT	Corbett, Ky.	1000	KYME	Boise, Idaho	500d	WSLD	Danbury, Conn.	250d
WCBM	Baltimore, Md.	1000	WVLN	Oney, Ill.	250d	WSUZ	Palatka, Fla.	1000d
WNAC	Boston, Mass.	5000d	KBQE	Oskaloosa, Iowa	250d	WJAT	Swainsboro, Ga.	1000d
WDBC	Escanaba, Mich.	1000	WNOP	Newport, Ky.	1000d	KXIC	Iowa City, Iowa	5000d
KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	5000	WRFB	Frostburg, Md.	250d	WBOK	New Orleans, La.	1000d
WVNR	Binghamton, N.Y.	1000	KPBA	Cambridge, Mass.	250d	WCCM	Lawrence, Mass.	1000d
WRVM	Rochester, N.Y.	250d	WRPM	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	1000d	KREI	Farmington, Mo.	1000d
WRFJ	Raleigh, N.C.	5000d	WGSN	Montreal, N.Y.	1000d	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	1000d
WISR	Butler, Pa.	250d	WMBL	Huntinghead City, N.C.	1000d	WKDN	Camden, N.J.	1000d
WAPA	San Juan, P.Rico.	1000d	WPAQ	Mount Airy, N.C.	1000d	KJEM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	250d
WMP5	Memphis, Tenn.	1000d	KRMG	Tulsa, Okla.	5000d	WJPD	Portland, Oreg.	1000d
KENS	San Antonio, Tex.	5000d	WVCH	Chester, Pa.	1000d	WCHA	Chambersburg, Pa.	1000d
KOMW	Omak, Wash.	1000d	WVAC	San Juan, P. Rico	1000d	WDSO	Dillon, S.C.	250d
WCAX	Charleston, W.Va.	250	WRBW	Garnwell, S.C.	1000d	WEAB	Greer, S.C.	1000d
690—434.5			WIRJ	Humbolt, Tenn.	250d	WDEH	Sweetwater, Tenn.	1000d
CBU	Vancouver, B.C.	1000d	WJIG	Tullahoma, Tenn.	250d	KDDD	Dumas, Tex.	250d
CBF	Montreal, Que.	5000d	KTRH	Houston, Tex.	5000d	KBUH	Brigham City, Utah	250d
WVOK	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d	KCMC	Texarkana, Tex.	1000	WVSU	Crews, Va.	5000d
KVNA	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	WBCI	Williamsburg, Va.	500d	WKEX	Huntington, W.Va.	1000d
KVTV	Tucson, Ariz.	250d	750—399.8			WDXE	Waupaca, Wis.	1000d
KBBA	Benton, Okla.	250d	WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	5000d	810—370.2		
KAPI	Pueblo, Colo.	250d	WMD	Baltimore, Md.	1000d	CFAX	Victoria, B.C.	1000d
WADS	Ansonia, Conn.	500d	KMMJ	Grand Island, Neb.	1000d	KGO	San Francisco, Calif.	5000d
WAFE	Jacksonville, Fla.	2500d	WHBE	Portsmouth, N.H.	1000	WABW	Annapolis, Md.	250d
KULA	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000d	KSED	Durant, Okla.	250d	CKMO	Kansas City, Mo.	5000d
			KXL	Portland, Oreg.	5000d	WGY	Schenectady, N.Y.	5000d
			WPDX	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1000d	WKBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	1000d
						WCEC	Rocky Mount, N.C.	1000d
						WEDO	McKeesport, Pa.	1000d
						WKVM	San Juan, P.R.	2500d
						820—365.6		
						WAIT	Chicago, Ill.	5000d
						WKY	Evansville, Ind.	250d
						WOSU	Columbus, Ohio	5000d
						WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	5000d
						WBAP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	5000d
						830—361.2		
						KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	250
						WCCO	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000d
						KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	1000d
						WNYC	New York, N.Y.	1000d
						840—356.9		
						WKAB	Mobile, Ala.	1000d
						WKNB	New Britain, Conn.	1000d
						WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	5000d
						WVPO	Stroudsburg, Pa.	250d
						850—352.7		
						CKVL	Verdun, Que.	5000d
						KCRD	Dead Deer, Alta.	1000d
						WKBY	Birmingham, Ala.	1000d
						KICY	Nome, Alaska	5000
						KOA	Denver, Colo.	5000d
						WRUF	Gainesville, Fla.	5000
						WEAT	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1000
						KIMO	Hilo, Hawaii	1000
						WHDH	Boston, Mass.	5000d
						WKBS	Muskogee, Mich.	5000d
						KFUO	St. Louis, Mo.	5000d
						WKIX	Raleigh, N.C.	1000d
						WJW	Cleveland, Ohio	1000d
						WEEU	Reading, Pa.	1000
						WABA	Aqueduct, P.R.	500
						WRAP	Norfolk, Va.	5000
						KTAC	Tacoma, Wash.	1000
						860—348.6		

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
890-336.9											
WSWN	Belle Glade, Fla.	1000d	KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	1000d	WRC	Washington, D.C.	5000
WNOP	Ocala, Fla.	1000d	KOLO	Reno, Nev.	1000	KDSX	Denison, Tex.	5000	WDVH	Dainesville, Fla.	5000d
WC6A	Calhoun, Ga.	1000d	WTTM	Trenton, N.J.	1000	WHEB	Houston, Tex.	5000	WTOT	Mt. Vernon, Fla.	5000d
WC9Y	Macon, Ga.	250d	WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	1000	KSEL	Lubbock, Tex.	5000	WBOP	Panacola, Fla.	1000d
WEAS	Savannah, Ga.	1000d	WGHQ	Burgerties, N.Y.	1000d	WXGI	Richmond, Va.	1000d	WL0D	Pompano Beach, Fla.	1000d
KTEE	Idaho Falls, Ida.	1000d	WBBB	Saurington, N.C.	5000d	KJR	Seattle, Wash.	5000	WKLY	Hartwell, Ga.	1000d
KSIR	Wichita, Kan.	250d	WNNI	Columbus, Ohio	500	WERL	Eagle River, Wis.	1000d	WPGA	Perry, Ga.	500d
WKYV	Louisville, Ky.	1000d	KDGL	Lebanon, Oreg.	1000	WKAZ	Charleston, W.Va.	5000	WRIP	Rossville, Ga.	500d
WLSI	Pikeville, Ky.	1000d	WKVA	Leidstown, Pa.	1000d	WKTS	Sheboygan, Wis.	5000	KUPI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1000d
KREH	Oakdale, Ky.	250d	KNET	Presidenc, R.I.	5000	960-312.3					
WCME	Brunswick, Maine	1000d	WAND	Orangeburg, S.C.	1000d	CFAC	Caigary, A.S.	10000	WTRY	Tro, N.Y.	5000
WATC	Gaylord, Mich.	1000d	KEZU	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1000d	CHNS	Halifax, N.S.	10000	WPBC	Minneapolis, Minn.	1000d
KTIS	Minneapolis, Minn.	1000d	WLIV	Livingston, Tenn.	1000d	CKWS	Kingston, Ont.	5000	WAPF	Minnecomb, Miss.	1000d
WDDT	Greenville, Miss.	1000d	KELP	El Paso, Tex.	1000	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	5000	KMBC	Kansas City, Mo.	5000
KFAL	Fulton, Mo.	1000d	KELC	Odesa, Tex.	1000	WMOZ	Mobile, Ala.	1000d	KSCB	Ste. Genevieve, Mo.	5000
KJSK	Columbus, Nebr.	1000d	KTLW	Texas City, Tex.	1000d	KOOL	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	KVER	Clovis, N.Mex.	1000
WOTW	Nashau, N.H.	1000d	KITN	Olympia, Wash.	1000d	KAYR	Apple Valley, Calif.	5000d	KMIN	Grants, N. Mex.	1000
WBRV	Boonville, N.Y.	1000d	KXLY	Spokane, Wash.	5000	KNEZ	Lompoc, Calif.	5000	WKLM	Wilmington, N.C.	5000d
WSPN	Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	1000d	WMMN	Fairmont, W.Va.	5000	KABL	Oakland, Calif.	1000	WAAA	Win.-Salem, N.C.	1000d
WAVN	Rockingham, N.C.	1000d	WOKY	Milwaukee, Wis.	1000	WELI	New Haven, Conn.	5000	WONE	Dayton, Ohio	5000
WIAM	Williamston, N.C.	1000d	930-322.4			WGRO	Lake City, Fla.	500d	WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5000
KFNW	Fargo, N.Dak.	1000d	CFBC	Saint John, N.B.	10000	WJCM	Sebring, Fla.	1000d	KDSJ	Deadwood, S.Dak.	1000d
WCNS	Canton, Ohio	500d	CJCA	Edmonton, Alta.	10000	WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	5000	WSIX	Nashville, Tenn.	5000
WFRD	Fremont, Ohio	500d	CJON	St. John's, N.F.	10000	WRFI	Althos, Ga.	5000	KFRD	Rosengren, Tex.	1000d
WCPA	Clearfield, Pa.	1000d	WETO	Gadsden, Ala.	1000d	KSRA	Salmon, Idaho	1000d	KSCV	Ridgely, Va.	5000
WFLN	Philadelphia, Pa.	1000d	KTKN	Keckikan, Alaska	1000	WDLM	E. Moline, Ill.	1000d	WHG	Bristol, Va.	5000
WKCV	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000d	KAPR	Douglas, Ariz.	1000d	WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	5000	WMEK	Chase City, Va.	5000
WGOR	Lebanon, Tenn.	500d	KHJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	5000	KUTI	Yakima, Wash.	5000d
KALT	Atlanta, Tex.	1000d	KIUP	Durango, Colo.	5000	WPRT	Prestonsburg, Ky.	5000d	WHAW	Weston, W.Va.	1000d
KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	500d	KLIU	Portland, Ore.	5000	KROF	Abbeville, La.	1000d	WCUB	Manitowoc, Wis.	1000d
KFLD	Floydada, Tex.	250d	WKSB	Milford, Del.	5000	WB0C	Salisbury, Md.	5000	WPRE	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	5000d
KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	250d	WHAN	Haines City, Fla.	5000	WHAH	Rogers City, Mich.	5000d	990-302.8		
W0DY	Bassett, Va.	250d	WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	1000	KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	500d	CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	50000
WAF3	Staunton, Va.	1000d	WKXY	Sarasota, Fla.	1000	WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	1000	CBT	Grand Falls, N.F.	1000
KUEN	Wenatchee, Wash.	500d	WNGR	Bainbridge, Ga.	5000	KFVS	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1000	WDFW	Fayette, Ala.	5000
WATK	Antigo, Wis.	250d	KSEI	Pocahontas, Va.	5000	KNEB	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1000	WTOF	Florence, S.C.	5000
910-329.5											
J1DV	Drumheller, Alta.	10000d	WTAD	Quincy, Ill.	5000	KWYK	Farmington, N.Mex.	1000d	TKT	Tucson, Ariz.	5000
CKLY	Lindsay, Ont.	1000	WFMF	Frederick, Md.	1000	WFTS	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1000d	KIS	Pittsburgh, Calif.	5000
CBO	Ottawa, Ont.	5000	WREB	Holyoke, Mass.	5000	WFTC	Kingston, N.C.	5000	KGUO	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000d
CFJC	Kamloops, B.C.	10000d	WBCK	Battle Creek, Mich.	1000	WSTT	Wooster, Ohio	1000d	KLIR	Denver, Colo.	1000d
CHRL	Reberval, Que.	1000	WLSJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000	KGWA	Enid, Okla.	1000	WBYZ	Torrington, Conn.	1000d
W0VC	Dadeville, Ala.	500d	KWOC	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1000	KLAD	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	5000d	WFB	Miami, Fla.	5000
KPHD	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	KOFI	Kalispell, Mont.	5000d	WHYL	Carlisle, Pa.	5000d	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	1000d
KLCN	Blytheville, Ark.	5000d	KOGA	Ocala, Fla.	500d	WADP	Kane, Pa.	1000d	W0WD	Watson, Ga.	5000
KAMD	Camden, Ark.	1000	W0NH	Rochester, N.H.	5000d	W0SB	Savoy, Ala.	5000	W0CB	Hinesville, Ga.	250d
KDEO	El Cajon, Calif.	1000	WPAJ	Parsippany, N.J.	5000	WBEU	Bearport, S.C.	1000d	K00D	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000
KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	5000	W0EN	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	W0BC	McMinnville, Tenn.	5000	WCAC	Carthage, Ill.	1000d
K0XR	Oxnard, Calif.	1000d	W0SC	Charlotte, N.C.	5000	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	1000d	WITZ	Jasper, Ind.	1000d
KP0F	nr. Denver, Colo.	5000	WRRF	Washington, N.C.	5000	KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	5000	KAYL	Storm Lake, Iowa	250d
WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	5000	W0ED	Elyria, Ohio	1000	K0VO	Provo, Utah	5000	KRSL	Russell, Kans.	250d
WPLA	Plant City, Fla.	10000	WKY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000	WDBJ	Roanoke, Va.	5000	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	250d
W0GF	Vadosta, Ga.	5000	KAGI	Grants Pass, Oreg.	1000d	KALE	Richland, Wash.	1000	KR1R	Rayville, La.	250d
K0BG	Caldwell, Ida.	1000d	KSDN	Aberdeen, S.D.	1000	W0CH	Shawano, Wis.	1000	W0AB	Waynesboro, Miss.	250d
WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	500d	W0SE	Sevierville, Tenn.	5000d	970-309.1					
WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	1000	K0ET	Center, Tex.	1000d	CKCH	Hull, Que.	5000	W0EB	Webster Pines, N.C.	5000d
W0CS	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	W0RH	Hamilton, Ala.	5000d	W0EH	Gallipolis, Ohio	1000d
WABI	Bangor, Maine	5000	K0ENY	Bellingham-Ferndale Wash.	1000d	W0FB	Flowing Rock, Mo.	5000d	W0TG	Massillon, Ohio	250d
W0FD	Flint, Mich.	5000	WSAZ	Huntington, W.Va.	5000	KNEA	Jonesboro, Ark.	1000d	KABY	Albany, Oreg.	250d
W0CO	Meridian, Miss.	5000	W0LB	Auburndale, Wis.	5000d	KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000d	W0CB	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000
K0YN	Billings, Mont.	1000d	940-319.0			KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	1000d	W0VC	Somerset, Pa.	250d
KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	1000d	CBM	Montreal, Que.	5000d	KBEE	Mojave, Calif.	1000d	W0PR	Mayaguez, P.R.	1000d
KBIM	Roswell, N.Mex.	5000d	CJGX	Yorkton, Sask.	10000	KFEL	Pueblo, Colo.	1000d	W0LK	Providence, R.I.	5000d
W0LJ	Jacksonville, N.C.	1000d	CJIB	Vernon, B.C.	1000	W0FL	Tampa, Fla.	5000	W0IK	Alken, S.C.	1000d
WCAS	Minot, N.Dak.	1000	K0BY	Tucson, Ariz.	250	W0IN	Atlanta, Ga.	5000d	W0NX	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000d
W0FB	Midland, Ohio	1000	KFRF	Fresno, Calif.	5000d	W0VP	Valdala, Ga.	5000d	K0AN	Memphis, Tenn.	1000d
K0GL	Miami, Okla.	1000	W0MZ	Miami, Fla.	5000d	KHCB	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	KTRN	Fort Worth, Tex.	1000d
K0RY	Brookings, Oreg.	1000d	W0AZ	Macon, Ga.	5000d	KAYT	Rupert, Idaho	1000d	K0ML	Kenedy, Tex.	250d
W0VU	Apollo, Pa.	1000	W0HX	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	1000d	W0MAY	Springfield, Ill.	1000	K0SD	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1000d
W0BI	Seranton, Pa.	1000d	W0LD	Des Moines, Iowa	1000	W0AVE	Louisville, Ky.	1000	K0DY	Tooele, Utah	1000d
W0SA	York, Pa.	1000	W0YL	New Orleans, La.	1000	K0SVL	Alexandria, La.	5000	W0NRV	Narrows, Va.	1000d
W0PR	Ponce, P.R.	1000	W0NC	Charlotte, N.C.	1000d	W0AM	Aberdeen, Md.	5000d	W0ANT	Richmond, Va.	1000d
W0NC	North Charleston, S.C.	5000	W0FA	Fayetteville, N.C.	1000d	W0WSD	Sporthridge, Mass.	1000d	W0KJ	Sparta, Wis.	250
W00D	Spanish Springs, S.C.	1000	K0GR	Bend, Oreg.	1000d	W0JAN	Ishpeming, Mich.	5000d	1000-299.8		
W0CW	Johnson City, Tenn.	5000	W0SA	Charleroi, Pa.	250d	W0KHM	Jackson, Mich.	1000	CKBW	Bridgewater, N.S.	1000
W0EP	S. Pittsborough, Tenn.	5000	W0GR	Greenville, Pa.	1000d	K0QA	Quinn, Minn.	5000d	W0CF	Clidgewater, Ill.	5000d
KNAF	Fredericksburg, Tex.	1000d	W0PR	San Juan, P.R.	1000d	K0OK	Bullins, Mont.	5000d	K0TK	Oka. City, Okla.	5000
KR10	McAllen, Tex.	1000	K0XZ	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	W0NTA	Newark, N.J.	5000	K0TA	Coleman, Tex.	250d
KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	1000	950-315.6			W0EBR	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	K0RI	Henderson, Tex.	250d
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	CKNB	Campbellton, N.B.	1000	W0CHN	Norwich, N.Y.	5000	W0HW	Rutland, Vt.	1000d
W0RRJ	White River Junction, Vermont	1000d	CKBB	Barrington, Ont.	1000d	W0RCS	Aoshkie, N.C.	5000	K0MO	Seattle, Wash.	5000d
WRNL	Richmond, Va.	5000	CKNA	Montgomery, Ala.	1000d	W0WIT	Canton, N.C.	1000d	1010-296.9		
W0HYE	Roanoke, Va.	1000d	CKXJ	Forrest City, Ark.	5000d	W0FAR	Fargo, N.Dak.	5000	CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	5000d
K0RD	Pasco, Wash.	1000d	K0FSA	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1000	W0WREO	Ashtabula, Ohio	5000	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	5000d
K0UDY	Renton, Wash.	1000d	K0AHI	Auburn, Calif.	1000d	W0KAK	Tulsa, Okla.	5000	K0NK	Phoenix, Ariz.	500d
K0ISN	Vancouver, Wash.	1000d	K0MIN	Denver, Colo.	5000	K0K0IN	Portland, Oreg.	5000	W0NV	Winslow, Ariz.	1000
W0HSM	Hayward, Wis.	1000d	W0NUE	Ft. Walton Sch., Fla.	1000d	W0WSW	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	K0LRA	Little Rock, Ark.	1000d
W0DOR	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	500d	W0LFO	Orlando, Fla.	5000	W0JMX	Florence, S.C.	1000d	CKHJ	Delana, Calif.	5000
920-325.9											
CJCH	Halifax, N.S.	10000	W0G0V	Vadosta, Ga.	5000	K0KASE	Austin, Tex.	1000d	K0SAY	San Fran., Calif.	1000d
CJ0J	Woodstock, N.B.	1000	K0BOI	Boise, Idaho	5000	K0NOK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1000d	W0CNU	Crestview, Fla.	1000d
CKNX	Winham, Ont.	2500	K0LER	Orofino, Idaho	5000	W0DTC	Dayton, Ohio	5000	W0ZRO	Jacksonville Beach, Florida	1000d
W0CTA	Adalusia, Ala.	1000d	W0AAF	Chicago, Ill.	1000d	K0KREM	Spokane, Wash.	5000	W0WNYO	Pineville, W.Va.	1000d
W0KWR	Russellville, Ala.	1000d	W0LXL	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000d	W0WHA	Madison, Wis.	5000d	W0WINQ	Tampa, Fla.	5000d
K0WKR	Little Rock, Ark.	5000	K0DEL	Oelwein, Iowa	1000	980-305.9					
K0DES	Palm Springs, Calif.	1000	K0JEW	Newton, Kans.	500d	CKNW	New Westminster, B.C.	10000	W0WUN	Deatur, Ga.	5000d
K0VES	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1000	K0W0V	Warrensburg, Ky.	5000	CFPL	London, Ont.	10000	W0W0A	Ontario, Ind.	5000
K0REX	Grd. Junction, Colo.	5000	W0WAG	Presque Isle, Maine	5000	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	10000	K0SMN	Mason City, Iowa	1000d
K0LMR	Lamar, Colo.	1000	W0W0R	Boston, Mass.	5000d	CKBV	Quebec, Que.	5000	K0IND	Independence, Kans.	250d
W0MEG	Eau Gallie, Fla.	1000d	W0W0J	Detroit, Mich.	5000	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	10000	K0DLA	DeRider, La.	1000d
W0GST	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	K0RSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	1000d	CKGM					

Ke.	Wave Length	W.P.	Ke.	Wave Length	W.P.	Ke.	Wave Length	W.P.	Ke.	Wave Length	W.P.	
KLWT	Lebanon, Mo.	250	WBGC	Chipley, Fla.	250	KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	250	KSPJ	Diboll, Tex.	250	
KMCM	Mobile, Ala.	250	WLOU	Eustis, Fla.	250	KRAL	Ballins, Wyo.	250	KOFL	Fallurus, Tex.	500	
KANA	Anasonda, Mont.	250	WINK	Fort Myers, Fla.	250	KTHE	Thermopolis, Wyo.	250	KWFR	San Angelo, Tex.	1000	
KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	250	WMMB	Melbourne, Fla.	250				KTUE	Tulia, Tex.	1000	
KXLO	Lewiston, Mont.	250	WFOY	St. Augustine, Fla.	250	1250—239.9			KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1000	
KLCB	Libby, Mont.	250	WBHB	Fitzgerald, Ga.	250	CHWO	Oakville, Ont.	1000	WCHV	Charlottesville, Va.	5000	
KTCB	Falls City, Nebr.	100	WDUN	Gainesville, Ga.	1000	KCBL	Matane, Que.	5000	WBCR	Christiansburg, Va.	1000	
KHAS	Hastings, Neb.	250	WLAG	LaGrange, Ga.	250	WZOB	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1000	KWIQ	Moses Lake, Wash.	1000	
KELY	Ely, Nev.	250	WBML	Macon, Ga.	250	WETU	Wetumpka, Ala.	5000	WVVW	Grafton, W.Va.	500	
KLAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	250	WWSK	Statesboro, Ga.	250	KAKA	Wickenburg, Ariz.	5000				
KDOT	Reno, Nev.	250	WPAZ	Thomasville, Ga.	250	KWDX	Wilcox, Ariz.	1000				
WMOU	Berlin, N.H.	250	WTWA	Thomas, Ga.	250	KWYF	Wittville, Ark.	5000	WEKZ	Monroe, Wis.	1000	
WTSV	Claremont, N.H.	250	KLEI	Kailua, Hawaii	250	KAJI	Little Rock, Ark.	1000	KPOW	Powell, Wyo.	5000	
WCWC	Wildwood, N.J.	100	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	250	KHOT	Madera, Calif.	500				
KALG	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	250	KWIK	Pocatello, Idaho	250	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000	1270—236.1			
KOTS	Deming, N.Mex.	250	WKCW	Chicago, Ill.	100	KTWL	Golden, Colo.	1000	CHAT	Medicine Hat, Alta.	1000	
KYVA	Gallup, N.Mex.	250	WEDC	Chicago, Ill.	250	WRMR	Live Oak, Fla.	1000	CHWK	Chiliwack, B.C.	1000	
KFUN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	250	WSBC	Chicago, Ill.	250	WDAE	Tampa, Fla.	5000	CJCB	Sydney, N.S.	5000	
KWSV	Roswell, N.Mex.	250	WBEO	Harrisburg, Ill.	250	WYTH	Madison, Ga.	1000	CFGT	St. Joseph d'Alma,	Quebec 1000	
WNIA	Cheektowaga, N.Y.	500	WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	250	WIZZ	Streator, Ill.	5000	WGVS	Guntersville, Ala.	1000	
WENY	Elmira, N.Y.	1000	WSDR	Sterling, Ill.	250	WGL	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1000	WAIP	Prichard, Ala.	1000	
WHUC	Hudson, N.Y.	250	KDEU	Anderson, Ind.	250	WRAY	Princeton, Ind.	1000	KBYR	Anchorage, Alaska	1000	
WLHF	Little Falls, N.Y.	250	KDBC	Decorah, Iowa	250	KCFI	Cedar Falls, Iowa	5000	KDAB	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1000	
WFAS	White Plains, N.Y.	250	KWIZ	Decorah, Iowa	250	KFKU	Lawrence, Kans.	5000	KCKJ	Tulare, Calif.	1000	
WFSB	Asheville, N.C.	250	KBZL	Sturma, Iowa	250	WREN	Topeka, Kans.	5000	WNOG	Naples, Fla.	5000	
WFAY	Fayetteville, N.C.	250	KICD	Spencer, Iowa	250	WGUY	Bangor, Maine	5000	WHYI	Orlando, Fla.	5000	
WMFR	High Point, N.C.	250	KIUL	Garden City, Kans.	250	WARE	Ware, Mass.	1000	WTAL	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000	
WISP	Kinston, N.C.	250	KAKE	Wichita, Kans.	250	WABC	Bay City, Mich.	1000	WGBA	Columbus, Ga.	5000	
WNNC	Newton, N.C.	250	WINN	Louisville, Ky.	250	KOTE	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1000	WJJC	Commerce, Ga.	1000	
WCBT	Roanoke Rap., N.C.	250	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	250	KCUE	Red Wing, Minn.	1000	KNDI	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	
KDIX	Dickinson, N.Dak.	250	WPKE	Pikeville, Ky.	250	WHNY	McComb, Miss.	5000	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1000	
WCPO	Columbus, Ohio	250	WSFC	Somersett, Ky.	250	KVLY	Fallon, Nev.	1000	WHBF	Rock Island, Ill.	5000	
WCOL	Columbus, Ohio	250	KASO	Nindon, La.	250	WKBR	Manchester, N.H.	1000	WCMR	Elkhart, Ind.	5000	
WTRD	Ironton, Ohio	250	KANE	New Iberia, La.	250	WNTT	Manchester, N.H.	1000	WCWA	Gary, Ind.	1000	
WTO	Toledo, Ohio	250	WCOU	Lewiston, Maine	250	WBRM	Marion, N.C.	1000	WORX	Madison, Ind.	1000	
KADA	N. of Ada, Okla.	250	WCEN	Cambridge, Md.	250	WCHO	Washington Court	House, Ohio	5000	KSCB	Liberal, Kans.	500
WBZZ	Ponca City, Okla.	250	WJEG	Hagerstown, Md.	250	KRXL	Roseburg, Oreg.	5000	WAIN	Columbia, Ky.	1000	
KVAS	Astoria, Oreg.	250	WHAJ	Greenfield, Mass.	250	WLEL	Emporium, Pa.	1000	KVCL	Winfield, La.	1000	
KRNS	Burns, Oreg.	250	WOCB	W. Yarmouth, Mass.	250	WGAI	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1000	WYZZ	Detroit, Mich.	5000	
KODS	Coos Bay, Oreg.	250	WATT	Cadillac, Mich.	250	WNOW	York, Pa.	1000	KWEB	Rochester, Minn.	5000	
KGRO	Gresham, Oreg.	250	WATY	Cheboygan, Mich.	1000	WGRM	Greenwood, Miss.	250	WVOM	Ioka, Miss.	1000	
KYIC	Medford, Oreg.	1000	WDFD	Flint, Mich.	1000	WGM	Gulfport, Miss.	250	WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1000	
KQIK	Lakeview, Oreg.	250	WJIM	Lansing, Mich.	250	WMS	Watches, Miss.	250	KUSN	St. Joseph, Mo.	5000	
KTDO	Toledo, Oreg.	250	WJFG	Hibbing, Minn.	250	KFMF	Flat River, Mo.	250	KSUB	Sparks, Nev.	1000	
WBVP	Beaver Falls, Pa.	250	WJON	St. Cloud, Minn.	250	WJEF	Jefferson City, Mo.	250	WTR	Over N.H.	5000	
WEAK	Easton, Pa.	250	WMPA	Aberdeen, Miss.	250	KNEV	Nevada, Mo.	250	WDVL	Vineland, N.J.	5000	
WKBO	Harrisburg, Pa.	250	WGRN	Greenwood, Miss.	250	KBYM	Billings, Mont.	250	KRAC	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	1000	
WCRO	Johnstown, Pa.	250	WGM	Gulfport, Miss.	250	KLTZ	Glasgow, Mont.	250	WHLA	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	5000	
WBZP	Lock Haven, Pa.	250	WMS	Watches, Miss.	250	KBLH	Helena, Mont.	250	WDLA	Walton, N.C.	1000	
WNJK	Arcelor, P.R.	250	KFMF	Flat River, Mo.	250	KFOR	Lincoln, Nebr.	250	WCGC	Belmont, N.C.	1000	
WERI	Westerly, R.I.	250	WJSS	Jefferson City, Mo.	250	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1000	WMPM	Smithfield, N.C.	5000	
WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	250	WNSJ	Bridgeton, N.J.	250	WNSJ	Bridgeton, N.J.	250	KBOM	Mandan, N.Dak.	1000	
WNOK	Columbia, S.C.	250	KAVE	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	250	KCLV	Clovis, N.Mex.	250	WHD	Cadillac, Ohio	1000	
WOF	Florence, S.C.	250	KCLV	Clovis, N.Mex.	250	WGBB	Freeport, N.Y.	250	KWPR	Warren, Okla.	500	
KISD	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	250	WFTA	Altoona, N.Y.	250	WJES	Jameson, N.Y.	250	KAJD	Grants Pass, Oreg.	5000	
WMNT	McMinville, Tenn.	250	WJOS	Liberty, N.Y.	250	WNZ	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	250	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1000	
KXIS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	250	WNBZ	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	250	WSNY	Schenectady, N.Y.	1000	WBHC	Hampton, S.C.	1000	
KDLK	Del Rio, Tex.	250	WATN	Watertown, N.Y.	250	WPNF	Breward, N.C.	250	KIHO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1000	
KNUZ	Houston, Tex.	250	WPNF	Breward, N.C.	250	WST	Winston, N.C.	250	WLJK	Newport, Tenn.	5000	
KERY	Kerrville, Tex.	250	WNCN	Elizabeth City, N.C.	250	WJTB	Jacksonville, N.C.	250	KIDJ	Bay City, Tex.	500	
KLVT	Levelland, Tex.	250	WRAL	Raleigh, N.C.	250	WJTB	Jacksonville, N.C.	250	KEPS	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1000	
KSEA	Nacogdoches, Tex.	250	KDLR	Devils Lake, N.Dak.	250	KYSA	San Francisco, Calif.	5000	KJFZ	Fort Worth, Tex.	5000	
KOSA	Odesa, Tex.	250	WBBW	Youngstown, Ohio	250	WMMW	Westport, Conn.	1000	WTID	Newport News, Va.	1000	
KHHH	Pampa, Tex.	250	WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	250	WDDC	Washington, D.C.	5000	WHEU	Stuart, Va.	1000	
KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	250	KVSD	Ardenmore, Okla.	250	WFTW	Fort Walton Beach, Florida	1000	KCVL	Colville, Wash.	1000	
KSTT	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	250	KBEL	Idabel, Okla.	250	WVMA	Miami, Fla.	5000	KBAM	Lonsview, Wash.	5000	
KWTS	Waco, Tex.	250	KOFL	Okmulgee, Okla.	250	WWPF	Palatka, Fla.	1000	WKYR	Keyser, W.Va.	5000	
KMUR	Murray, Utah	250	KFKY	Corvallis, Oreg.	1000	WHAB	Baxley, Ga.	5000				
KOAL	Price, Utah	250	KIDP	Pendleton, Oreg.	250	WBBK	Blakely, Ga.	1000	CHIQ	Hamilton, Ont.	5000	
WJOY	Burlington, Vt.	250	KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	250	WTJH	East Point, Ga.	5000	CJMS	Montreal, Que.	1000	
WBBI	Abingdon, Va.	250	KRTA	Altoona, Pa.	250	KIDP	Idaho Falls, Idaho	5000	CKYQ	Quebec, Que.	500	
WCFV	Clifton Forge, Va.	250	WHUN	Reading, Pa.	250	KWEI	Weiser, Ida.	1000	WYFC	Alma, Mich.	1000	
WFWA	Fredericksburg, Va.	250	WKOK	Sunbury, Pa.	250	WIBV	Belleville, Ill.	1000	WNPT	Puenteoosa, Ala.	5000	
WNOR	Norfolk, Va.	250	WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	250	WFBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	KHEP	Houston, Ariz.	1000	
WQV	Everett, Wash.	250	WALO	Humacao, P.R.	250	KFGQ	Boone, Iowa	250	KNBY	Newport, Ark.	1000	
KLYK	Spokane, Wash.	250	WONW	Woonscoekt, R.I.	250	KWHK	Hutchinson, Kans.	1000	KFOX	Long Beach, Calif.	1000	
KREW	Sunnyside, Wash.	250	WDXK	Newberry, S.C.	250	WXOK	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	KCJH	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	5000	
WLOG	Logan, W.Va.	250	WDBY	Durham, S.C.	250	WEZE	Boston, Mass.	1000	KJOY	Stockton, Calif.	1000	
WTAP	Parkersburg, W.Va.	250	WELI	Elizabeth, Tenn.	250	WALM	Walmart, Mich.	1000	KTLN	Denver, Colo.	5000	
WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	250	WEKR	Fayetteville, Tenn.	250	WJBL	Holland, Mich.	5000	WSPX	Springfield, Mo.	1000	
WCLO	Janesville, Wis.	250	WBKR	Brownsville, Tenn.	250	KROZ	Crookston, Minn.	1000	WSDJ	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	5000	
WHYF	Wausau, Wis.	250	WKDA	Nashville, Tenn.	250	KDOX	Hutchinson, Minn.	1000	WQIK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	
KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	250	WENK	Union City, Tenn.	250	WGVN	Greenville, Miss.	1000	WIPK	Lake Wales, Fla.	1000	
			KVLF	Alpine, Tex.	1000	WNSL	Laurel, Miss.	1000	WNET	Foxcroft, Ga.	5000	
			KEAN	Brownwood, Tex.	1000	KGBX	Springfield, Mo.	5000	WNPJ	Newport, N.J.	1000	
			WJON	Reading, Pa.	250	KIMB	Kimball, Nebr.	250	WYND	Sarasota, Fla.	5000	
			WKOK	Sunbury, Pa.	250	WSUD	Sudbury, N.J.	1000	WBB	Macon, Ga.	1000	
			WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	250	KVSP	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	1000	WGBF	Evansville, Ind.	5000	
			WALO	Humacao, P.R.	250	WBNR	Beacon, N.Y.	1000	KCOB	Newton, Iowa	1000	
			WONW	Woonscoekt, R.I.	250	WDRS	Syracuse, N.Y.	5000	WSU	New Orleans, La.	5000	
			WDXK	Newberry, S.C.	250	WGR	Asheboro, N.C.	1000	KWCL	Dak Grove, La.	5000	
			WDBY	Durham, S.C.	250	WCDJ	Edenton, N.C.	1000	WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	5000	
			WELI	Elizabeth, Tenn.	250	WDDK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	WYCN	Alma, Mich.	1000	
			WEKR	Fayetteville, Tenn.	250	WNTX	Patmos, Ohio	5000	WTCN	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	
			WBKR	Brownsville, Tenn.	250	KWSH	Wewoka-Seminole, Okla.	1000	KVOX	Keosauqua, Minn.	1000	
			WKDA	Nashville, Tenn.	250				KDKD	Clyton, Mo.	1000	
			WENK	Union City, Tenn.	250				WERC	Eric, Pa.	5000	
			KVLF	Alpine, Tex.	1000				WPHB	Phillipsburg, Pa.	1000	
			KEAN	Brownwood, Tex.	1000				WISD	Ponce, P.R.	1000	
			WJON	Reading, Pa.	250				WVNU	Greenville, S.C.	1000	
			WKOK	Sunbury, Pa.	250				WJOT	Los Angeles, S.C.	1000	
			WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	250				KWYR	Winner, S.Dak.	5000	
			WALO	Humacao, P.R.	250				WNOD	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1000	
			WONW	Woonscoekt, R.I.	250				WMCH	Church Hill, Tenn.	1000	
			WDXK	Newberry, S.C.	250				WDKN	Dickson, Tenn.	1000	
			WDBY	Durham, S.C.	250				WCLC	Jamestown, Tenn.	1000	
			WELI	Elizabeth, Tenn.	250							

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WRS	Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	1000	WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	5000	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	5000d	WNHC	New Haven, Conn.	250
WYAT	Salisbury, N.C.	1000	KMMO	Marshall, Mo.	1000d	WRJW	Picayune, Miss.	5000d	W00K	Washington, D.C.	250
WSAL	Scotts Neck, N.C.	5000d	KBRL	McCook, Nebr.	1000d	KXLV	Clayton, Mo.	1000d	WTAN	Clearwater, Fla.	250
W0N	Defiance, Ohio	1000d	KPTI	Carson City, Nev.	5000	W0HG	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	5000	WR0D	Daytona Bch., Fla.	250
WLNJ	Jackson, Ohio	1000d	WAAT	Trenton, N.J.	1000d	W0GY	Hornell, N.Y.	5000d	W0SR	Lake City, Fla.	250
KLCO	Poteau, Okla.	1000d	W0SC	Fulton, N.Y.	1000d	W0AG	Forest City, N.C.	5000	W0FT	Fort Worth, Fla.	1000
KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	5000	W0GD	Goldsboro, N.C.	1000d	W0CG	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	W0XT	Palm Beach, Fla.	250
WBXX	Berwick, Pa.	5000d	W0YL	Med. Alry, N.C.	5000	W0EW	Washington, N.C.	5000	W0SB	Sebring, Fla.	250
WVHR	Hanover, Pa.	5000	W0RE	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	1000d	W0NS	Valparaiso-Niceville, Fla.	250
WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1000d	W0MV	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	500	W0HK	Lancaster, Ohio	1000d	W0AU	Athens, Ga.	250
W0CM	Aerebo, P.R.	1000	K0ME	Tulsa, Okla.	5000	W0KE	Clinton, Okla.	1000d	W0AKE	Atlanta, Ga.	250
W0NS	Anderson, S.C.	1000	K0DV	Medford, Oreg.	5000d	W0ET	Allentown, Pa.	1000	W0BC	Baltimore, Ga.	250
W0AY	Mullins, S.C.	1000	K0FY	Brownfield, Tex.	1000d	W0ES	Gettysburg, Pa.	1000	W0GA	Gedarts, Ga.	250
W0MP	Columbia, Tenn.	1000d	W0CH	Clarion, Pa.	500d	W0SR	Scranton, Pa.	1000	W0KS	Columbus, Ga.	250
W0NT	Dayton, Tenn.	1000d	W0TL	Mayaguez, P.R.	1000	W0RI	Rio Piedras, P.R.	5000	W0BT	Lyons, Ga.	250
KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	500d	W0KI	Greer, S.C.	1000d	W0SC	Columbia, S.C.	1000	W0TF	Tifton, Ga.	250
WKHI	Brenham, Tex.	1000d	W0KJ	Moblidge, S.Dak.	1000d	K0LO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000	K0ST	Preston, Idaho	1000
KLUE	Longview, Tex.	1000d	W0MT	Morristown, Tenn.	5000d	W0KN	Kingsport, Tenn.	5000d	K0SI	Sun Valley, Idaho	1000
KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	W0MA	Nashville, Tenn.	5000	W0MS	Manchester, Tenn.	1000d	W0SD	Decatur, Ill.	250
W0YE	Wytville, Va.	1000d	K0VET	Austin, Tex.	1000	K0CM	Colo. City, Tex.	1000d	W0JP	Harrisburg, Ill.	250
K0YT	Yakima, Wash.	5000	K0FY	Brownfield, Tex.	1000d	K0XY	Houston, Tex.	5000	W0JL	Joliet, Ill.	250
W0AR	Richland, W.Va.	1000d	K0AS	Silsbee, Tex.	500d	K0PT	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	W0BI	Bedford, Ind.	250
W0AM	Neanah, Wis.	1000	K0L	Seattle, Wash.	5000	W0EC	Richmond, Va.	1000d	W0TR	Elkhart, Ind.	250
K0WB	Laramie, Wyo.	5000	W0LG	Morgantown, W.Va.	1000d	K0RO	Aberdeen, Wash.	1000	W0BC	Muncie, Ind.	250
			W0LC	St. Albans, W.Va.	1000d	K0IT	Wallia Wallia, Wash.	1000d	K0RS	Clinton, Iowa	250
						W0MS	Superior, Wis.	1000d	K0IL	Estherville, Iowa	100
						W0FR	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	5000	K0KN	Kansas City, Kans.	250

1290—232.4

CFAM	Altona, Man.	1000d	CK0Y	Ottawa, Ont.	5000
CKSL	London, Ont.	5000	CJRH	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1000d
WTHG	Jackson, Ala.	1000d	WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1000d
WMLS	Sylacauga, Ala.	1000d	WJAM	Marion, Ala.	5000d
K0ES	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	K0BZ	Mesa, Ariz.	5000
K0CB	Tucson, Ariz.	1000	K0BK	Malvern, Ark.	1000d
K0MS	El Dorado, Ark.	5000d	K0BY	Brownfield, Ark.	5000d
K0DA	Siloam Sprgs., Ark.	5000d	K0PD	Crescent City, Calif.	1000d
K0SL	Chicago, Ill.	1000d	K0IA	Oakland, Calif.	1000d
K0PR	Gilroy, Calif.	1000d	K0TK	Taft, Calif.	5000
K0TO	San Bernardino, Calif.	5000	K0KA	Greely, Colo.	1000
K0AC	Santa Barbara, Calif.	5000d	W0CH	Norwich, Conn.	1000d
W0CC	Hartford, Conn.	5000	W0DD	Deland, Fla.	5000d
W0UX	Wilmington, Del.	1000d	W0UC	Wauchula, Fla.	5000d
W0MC	Deala, Fla.	5000	W0WU	Waynesville, Fla.	1000d
W0SM	Panama City Beach, Fla.	5000	W0BK	W. Point, Ga.	1000d
			K0IX	Twin Falls, Idaho	5000
W0RK	W. Palm Bch., Fla.	5000	W0SH	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000
W0EC	Americus, Ga.	1000d	K0KX	Keokuk, Iowa	5000
W0CK	Canon, Ga.	1000d	W0TL	Madisonville, Ky.	5000d
W0TC	Savannah, Ga.	5000	W0DC	Prestonsburg, Ky.	5000d
K0YE	Pocatohto, Idaho	1000d	K0KS	Suppur, La.	5000d
W0RL	Peoria, Ill.	5000	K0UZ	W. Monroe, La.	1000d
W0BL	Benton, Okla.	1000d	W0LB	Portland, Maine	5000
K0FF	Jenning, La.	5000	W0RC	Worcester, Mass.	5000
W0HR	Houghton Lake, Mich.	5000	W0MH	Dearborn, Mich.	5000
W0NL	Niles, Mich.	5000	W0CC	Traverse City, Mich.	1000d
W0IA	Saline, Mich.	5000	K0BI	St. Peter, Minn.	1000d
K0BN	Benson, Minn.	5000	W0XX	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1000d
W0LE	Batesville, Miss.	1000d	K0FS	Joplin, Mo.	5000d
K0AL	Thayer, Mo.	1000d	K0FB	Great Falls, Mont.	5000
K0VD	Missoula, Mont.	5000	W0LI	Ashburn, N.J.	250
K0OP	Omaha, Nebr.	5000	W0AM	Camden, N.J.	5000
W0NE	Keen, N.H.	5000	K0RA	Albuquerque, N.M.	1000d
K0SR	Socorro, N.M.	1000d	W0VP	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	5000d
W0GL	Babylon, N.Y.	1000d	W0TL	Utica, N.Y.	1000
W0NB	Binghamton, N.Y.	5000	W0SE	Asheville, N.C.	5000
W0KY	Hickory, N.C.	5000	W0TC	Charlotte, N.C.	1000d
W0YE	Sanford, N.C.	1000d	W0TK	Durham, N.C.	1000d
K0IP	Belair, Ohio	1000d	W0KH	Kirkwood, N.C.	5000
W0HO	Dayton, Ohio	5000	K0OX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	5000
K0MA	Pendleton, Oreg.	5000	W0FA	Alliance, Ohio	1000d
K0LI	Portland, Oreg.	5000d	KNPT	Newport, Oreg.	5000
W0FB	Altoupa, Pa.	5000	W0FD	Bedford, Pa.	1000d
W0TV	Titusville, Pa.	5000	W0SA	Ephrata, Pa.	1000d
W0ICE	Providence, R.I.	5000	W0NA	Warren, Pa.	5000d
K0FG	Sumter, S.C.	1000	W0DK	Kingsree, S.C.	5000d
K0IO	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1000	W0DD	Chattanooga, Tenn.	5000
K0LT	Big Lake, Tex.	1000d	W0DX	Jackson, Tenn.	1000d
K0IV	Crockett, Tex.	500d	W0BT	Oneida, Tenn.	1000d
K0RV	Weslaco, Tex.	5000	K0ZI	Amario, Tex.	1000d
K0TR	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000	W0RR	Dallas, Tex.	5000
W0PA	Colonial Hpts., Va.	5000d	K0YL	Odesa, Tex.	1000d
W0GE	Leesburg, Va.	1000d	K0UB	San Antonio, Tex.	5000d
W0WS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1000d	W0EL	Fairfax, Va.	1000
W0WD	Logan, W.Va.	5000	W0GH	Newport News, Va.	5000
W0ML	Milwaukee, Wis.	1000d	K0RY	Prosser, Wash.	1000d
W0CW	Sparta, Wis.	5000d	W0BA	Madison, Wis.	5000

1300—230.6

CBAF	Moncton, N.B.	5000
CJME	Regina, Sask.	1000
W0VC	Boaz, Ala.	500d
W0LS	Tallahassee, Ala.	1000d
K0CB	Searcy, Ark.	1000d
K0RP	Brawley, Calif.	5000
K0ND	Fresno, Calif.	5000
K0WC	Palmdale, Calif.	5000
K0VR	Colo. Sprgs., Colo.	1000
W0VZ	New Haven, Conn.	1000
W0RT	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	5000
W0FF	Marathon, Fla.	5000
W0ST	Tampa, Fla.	5000d
W0TM	Moultrie, Ga.	5000d
K0ND	Winter, Ga.	1000d
K0ZE	Lewiston, Idaho	5000
W0AQ	LaGrange, Ill.	500
W0RX	W. Frankfort, Ill.	1000d
W0HT	Huntington, Ind.	5000
W0FT	Terre Haute, Ind.	5000
K0LO	Mason City, Iowa	5000
W0LG	Lexington, Ky.	1000
W0BR	Batavia, Ky.	1000
K0AN	Shreveport, La.	1000d
W0BR	Baltimore, Md.	5000
W0DA	Quincy, Mass.	1000d
W0OD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5000

1310—228.9

CK0Y	Ottawa, Ont.	5000
CJRH	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1000d
WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1000d
WJAM	Marion, Ala.	5000d
K0BZ	Mesa, Ariz.	5000
K0BK	Malvern, Ark.	1000d
K0BY	Brownfield, Ark.	5000d
K0PD	Crescent City, Calif.	1000d
K0IA	Oakland, Calif.	1000d
K0TK	Taft, Calif.	5000
K0KA	Greely, Colo.	1000
W0CH	Norwich, Conn.	1000d
W0DD	Deland, Fla.	5000d
W0UC	Wauchula, Fla.	5000d
W0WU	Waynesville, Fla.	1000d
W0BK	W. Point, Ga.	1000d
K0IX	Twin Falls, Idaho	5000
W0SH	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000
K0KX	Keokuk, Iowa	5000
W0TL	Madisonville, Ky.	5000d
W0DC	Prestonsburg, Ky.	5000d
K0KS	Suppur, La.	5000d
K0UZ	W. Monroe, La.	1000d
W0LB	Portland, Maine	5000
W0RC	Worcester, Mass.	5000
W0MH	Dearborn, Mich.	5000
W0CC	Traverse City, Mich.	1000d
K0BI	St. Peter, Minn.	1000d
W0XX	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1000d
K0FS	Joplin, Mo.	5000d
K0FB	Great Falls, Mont.	5000
W0LI	Ashburn, N.J.	250
W0AM	Camden, N.J.	5000
K0RA	Albuquerque, N.M.	1000d
W0VP	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	5000d
W0TL	Utica, N.Y.	1000
W0SE	Asheville, N.C.	5000
W0TC	Charlotte, N.C.	1000d
W0TK	Durham, N.C.	1000d
W0KH	Kirkwood, N.C.	5000
K0OX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	5000
W0FA	Alliance, Ohio	1000d
KNPT	Newport, Oreg.	5000
W0FD	Bedford, Pa.	1000d
W0SA	Ephrata, Pa.	1000d
W0NA	Warren, Pa.	5000d
W0DK	Kingsree, S.C.	5000d
W0DD	Chattanooga, Tenn.	5000
W0DX	Jackson, Tenn.	1000d
W0BT	Oneida, Tenn.	1000d
K0ZI	Amario, Tex.	1000d
W0RR	Dallas, Tex.	5000
K0YL	Odesa, Tex.	1000d
K0UB	San Antonio, Tex.	5000d
W0EL	Fairfax, Va.	1000
W0GH	Newport News, Va.	5000
K0RY	Prosser, Wash.	1000d
W0BA	Madison, Wis.	5000

1320—227.1

CHQM	Vancouver, B.C.	1000d
CKEC	New Glasgow, N.S.	250
CJSO	Sorel, P.Q.	1000
CKKW	Kitchener, Ont.	1000
W0AG	Dothan, Ala.	1000
W0NN	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d
K0LU	Yuma, Ariz.	5000
W0HN	Hanford, Ariz.	5000
K0LV	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	5000d
K0HS	Hemet, Calif.	1000d
K0AN	Lemoore, Calif.	1000d
K0DE	Oceanside, Calif.	500
K0RA	Sacramento, Calif.	5000d
K0VI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1000d
W0AT	Wheat Ridge, Conn.	5000
W0GA	Hoffswold, Fla.	1000d
W0ZK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000
W0MR	Venice, Fla.	5000
W0HE	Griffin, Ga.	5000d
W0NE	Tooeva, Ga.	1000d
K0NA	Knoxville, Iowa	5000d
K0AQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	5000d
K0LN	Lewisville, Iowa	5000
W0BT	Madison, Ky.	1000d
W0NG	Mayfield, Ky.	1000d
K0HL	Hemer, La.	1000d
W0CO	Salisbury, Md.	1000d
W0AR	Attleboro, Mass.	1000
W0LS	Lansing, Mich.	5000
W0DM	Marquette, Mich.	1000

1330—225.4

CBH	Halifax, N.S.	100
CFGB	Goose Bay, Nfld.	250
CJAF	Cabano, Que.	1000
W0SL	Wayburn, Sask.	1000
CFYK	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	250
CHAD	Amos, Que.	250
CJLS	Yarmouth, N.S.	250
CHRD	Drummondville, Que.	250
CJQC	Quebec, Que.	250
CKAR	Parry Sound, Ont.	250
CKAR	Woodock, Ont.	250
W0JL	Cullman, Ala.	250
W0FI	Joreau, Ala.	250

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WINA	Charlottesville, Va.	1000	WACK	Newark, N.Y.	500	KILO	Grand Forks, N.D.	1000	WWSC	Glen Falls, N.Y.	250
WJAW	Portsmouth, Va.	1000	WAKH	Peekskill, N.Y.	1000	WJHH	Warren, Ohio	5000	WHDL	Olean, N.Y.	1000
WHLF	So. Boston, Va.	1000	WNYN	Madison, N.C.	500	WJLB	Madison, N.C.	500	WKIP	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	250
WINC	Winchester, Va.	500	WGAS	S. Gastonia, N.C.	500	KODL	The Dalles, Oreg.	1000	WKAL	Rome, N.Y.	250
KWLK	Longview, Wash.	250	WVOT	Wilson, N.C.	1000	WCOL	Carbondale, Pa.	5000	WATA	Boone, N.C.	250
KRSC	Othello, Wash.	250	WHK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	WNVP	Lansdale, Pa.	5000	WGNC	Gastonia, N.C.	250
KTNT	Tacoma, Wash.	250	KTJS	Hobart, Okla.	1000	WGBB	Red Lion, Pa.	1000	WHVV	Henderson, N.C.	250
WBOY	Clarksburg, W.Va.	250	KYNG	Cosay Bay, Oreg.	1000	WQOK	Greenville, S.C.	5000	WHPK	Hendersonville, N.C.	250
WRON	Ronceverte, W.Va.	250	WCOJ	Coatesville, Pa.	5000	WZYX	Cowan, Tenn.	1000	WHIT	New Bern, N.C.	250
WKVH	Wheeling, W.Va.	250	WCED	DuBois, Pa.	5000	WHDM	McKenzie, Tenn.	5000	KGCA	Rugby, N.Dak.	250
WVGH	Williamson, W.Va.	250	WCPE	Ponce, P.R.	1000	KFDA	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	WJER	Dover, Ohio	250
WATW	Ashland, Wis.	250	WCRC	Cheraw, S.C.	1000	KEYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000	WJHT	Johnston, Ohio	250
WBIZ	Eau Claire, Wis.	250	KABR	Aberdeen, S.D.	1000	KDNT	Denton, Tex.	5000	WLEC	Sandusky, Ohio	250
WDUZ	Green Bay, Wis.	250	WEMB	Erwin, Tenn.	5000	KETX	Livingston, Tex.	1000	KWHW	Altus, Okla.	250
WRJN	Racine, Wis.	250	WKSR	Pulaski, Tenn.	1000	WKLV	Blackstone, Va.	5000	KGFF	Shawnee, Okla.	250
WRDB	Reedsburg, Wis.	250	KFYN	Bonham, Tex.	250	WHIS	Bluefield, W.Va.	5000	KSIW	Woodward, Okla.	250
WRIG	Wausau, Wis.	250	KTRF	Lufkin, Tex.	1000	WAJR	Morgantown, W.Va.	5000	KORE	Eugene, Oreg.	250
KATI	Casper, Wyo.	250	KGNB	New Braunfels, Tex.	1000	WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	5000	KFLW	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	250
KODI	Cody, Wyo.	250	KPEP	San Angelo, Tex.	1000				KLMB	La Grande, Oreg.	250

1410—212.6

CFUN	Vancouver, B.C.	10000	WWSR	St. Albans, Vt.	1000
WALA	Montreal, Que.	10000	WDDY	Gloucester, Va.	1000
WALA	Montreal, Que.	5000	WCKW	Warrenton, Va.	5000
WGCP	Tusculum, Ala.	5000	KITI	Chehalis, Wash.	1000
KTCB	Fort Smith, Ark.	5000	KUJ	Walla Walla, Wash.	5000
KERN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	WPLY	Plymouth, Wis.	5000
KRML	Carmel, Calif.	5000			
KMYC	Marysville, Calif.	5000			
KCAL	Redlands, Calif.	10000			
WJLA	Fort Collins, Colo.	1000			
WPOP	Hartford, Conn.	5000			
WDOV	Dover, Del.	1000			
WBYR	Fort Myers, Fla.	5000			
WMLR	Leesburg, Fla.	1000			
WRXG	Griffin, Ga.	1000			
WAGB	McRae, Ga.	1000			
WAAQ	Rome, Ga.	1000			
WRMN	Elgin, Ill.	5000			
WTIM	Taylorville, Ill.	1000			
WAZY	Lafayette, Ind.	1000			
KGRN	Grinnell, Iowa	5000			
KLEM	LeMars, Iowa	1000			
KCLD	Leavenworth, Kans.	5000			
WJCH	Wichita, Kans.	5000			
WLBJ	Bowling Green, Ky.	5000			
WHLN	Harlan, Ky.	5000			
KDBS	Alexandria, La.	1000			
WGRD	Grand Rap., Mich.	1000			
KLFD	Litchfield, Minn.	5000			
WDSK	Cleveland, Miss.	1000			
WBKN	Newtown, Miss.	5000			
WJEF	Easton, N.J.	5000			
WDEE	Dunkirk, N.Y.	5000			
WELM	Elmira, N.Y.	1000			
WSET	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1000			
WOTT	Watertown, N.Y.	5000			
WEGO	Concord, N.C.	1000			
WSRC	Durham, N.C.	1000			
WJNG	Dayton, Ohio	5000			
KPTB	Portland, Oreg.	1000			
WLSH	Lansford, Pa.	1000			
KQV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000			
WPCB	Cinton, S.C.	5000			
WYMB	Manning, S.C.	1000			
WCMT	Martin, Tenn.	1000			
KBUD	Athens, Tenn.	1000			
KBAN	Bowie, Tex.	5000			
KVLS	Cleveland, Tex.	5000			
KXIT	Dalhousie, Tex.	5000			
KADD	Marshall, Tex.	500			
KRIG	Odessa, Tex.	1000			
KBAL	San Saba, Tex.	5000			
KNAL	Victoria, Tex.	5000			
WRIS	Roanoke, Va.	5000			
WKBH	LaCrosse, Wis.	5000			
KWYD	Sheridan, Wyo.	1000			

1420—211.1

CKPT	Peterborough, Dnt.	1000
CJMT	Chicoutimi, Que.	1000
KDWM	Saskatoon, Sask.	5000
WACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000
KHFS	Peace Vista, Ark.	1000
KPOC	Peachontas, Ariz.	1000
KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	5000
WLIS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	500
WBRD	Bradenton, Fla.	1000
WJBF	Delray Beach, Fla.	5000
WJTB	St. Augustine, Fla.	1000
WAVO	Avondale Estates, Ga.	1000
WRBL	Columbus, Ga.	5000
WPEH	Louisville, Ga.	1000
WLET	Toccoa, Ga.	5000
WINI	Murphysboro, Ill.	5000
WIMS	Michigan City, Ind.	5000
WJCV	Davenport, Iowa	5000
KJCR	Junction City, Kans.	5000
WTCR	Ashland, Ky.	5000
WHBN	Harrodsburg, Ky.	1000
WVJ3	Owensboro, Ky.	1000
KPEL	Lafayette, La.	1000
WBSM	New Bedford, Mass.	5000
WBEC	Pittsfield, Mass.	1000
WAMM	Flint, Mich.	1000
WKPR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1000
KTOE	Mankato, Minn.	5000
WSUH	Oxford, Miss.	1000
WQBC	Vicksburg, Miss.	5000
KBTN	Neosho, Mo.	1000
KODD	Dmah, Nebr.	1000
KSXY	Santa Rosa, N.Mex.	1000
WALY	Herkimer, N.Y.	1000

WACK	Newark, N.Y.	500
WAKH	Peekskill, N.Y.	1000
WNYN	Madison, N.C.	500
WGAS	S. Gastonia, N.C.	500
WVOT	Wilson, N.C.	1000
WHK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000
KTJS	Hobart, Okla.	1000
KYNG	Cosay Bay, Oreg.	1000
WCOJ	Coatesville, Pa.	5000
WCED	DuBois, Pa.	5000
WCPE	Ponce, P.R.	1000
WCRC	Cheraw, S.C.	1000
KABR	Aberdeen, S.D.	1000
WEMB	Erwin, Tenn.	5000
WKSR	Pulaski, Tenn.	1000
KFYN	Bonham, Tex.	250
KTRF	Lufkin, Tex.	1000
KGNB	New Braunfels, Tex.	1000
KPEP	San Angelo, Tex.	1000
WWSR	St. Albans, Vt.	1000
WDDY	Gloucester, Va.	1000
WCKW	Warrenton, Va.	5000
KITI	Chehalis, Wash.	1000
KUJ	Walla Walla, Wash.	5000
WPLY	Plymouth, Wis.	5000

1430—209.7

CKFH	Toronto, Ont.	10000
WFHK	Pell City, Ala.	1000
KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1000
KAMP	El Centro, Calif.	1000
KARM	Fresno, Calif.	5000
KALI	Pasadena, Calif.	5000
KBSA	Asotora, Colo.	5000
WSDB	Homestead, Fla.	5000
WLAK	Lakeland, Fla.	5000
WPCF	Panama City, Fla.	5000
WGFS	Covington, Ga.	1000
WRCD	Dalton, Ga.	1000
WWSG	Tifton, Ga.	5000
WCMY	Ottawa, Ill.	5000
WIRE	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000
KASI	Ames, Iowa	1000
KMRC	Morgan City, La.	500
WNAV	Annapolis, Md.	5000
WHIL	Medford, Mass.	5000
WION	Ionia, Mich.	500
WBRB	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	5000
WLAU	Laurel, Miss.	5000
KADL	Carrollton, Mo.	500
WIL	St. Louis, Mo.	500
KRGI	Grand Island, Nebr.	1000
WNJR	Newark, N.J.	5000
KGFL	Roswell, N.M.	5000
WENE	Endicott, N.Y.	5000
WMNC	Morgantown, N.C.	5000
WRKO	Roanoke, N.C.	1000
FODB	Fostoria, Ohio	5000
WCLT	Newark, Ohio	5000
KALV	Alva, Okla.	500
KTUL	Tulsa, Okla.	5000
KGAY	Salem, Oreg.	5000
WVAM	Altoona, Pa.	5000
WFRF	Franklin, Pa.	5000
WBLC	Casport, P.R.	500
WJLB	Baltimore, S.C.	5000
WATP	Marion, S.C.	1000
KBRK	Brookings, S. Dak.	1000
WFCT	Fountain City, Tenn.	1000
WENO	Madison, Tenn.	5000
WHER	Memphis, Tenn.	1000
KSTB	Breckenridge, Tex.	1000
KSHJ	Gladewater, Tex.	1000
KSHH	Houston, Tex.	1000
KLOD	Dodge, Utah	1000
WDYL	Ashland, Va.	1000
KBRM	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	5000
WEIR	Weirton, W.Va.	1000
WBEV	Beaver Dam, Wis.	1000

1440—208.2

CFCP	Courtenay, B.C.	1000
WHYH	Montgomery, Ala.	5000
KWBV	Scottsdale, Ariz.	5000
KHOG	Fayetteville, Ark.	1000
KOKY	Little Rock, Ark.	5000
KVON	Napa, Calif.	1000
KPRD	Riverside, Calif.	5000
KCOA	Costa Mesa, Calif.	1000
WBIS	Bristol, Conn.	5000
WABR	Winter Park, Fla.	5000
WCCC	Bremen, Ga.	1000
WGTG	Brunswick, Ga.	5000
WRAJ	Anna, Ill.	5000
WPRS	Paris, Ill.	1000
WJAB	Quincy, Ill.	1000
WRDK	Rockford, Ill.	1000
WPGW	Portland, Ind.	5000
KCHE	Cherokee, Iowa	5000
KJAY	Topeka, Kans.	5000
WKLX	Paris, Ky.	1000
WEZJ	Williamsburg, Ky.	5000
KNLB	Monroe, La.	5000
WJAB	Westbrook, Me.	5000
WABW	Worcester, Mass.	5000
WBCB	Bay City, Mich.	1000
WDDW	Dowagiac, Mich.	5000
WCHB	Inkster, Mich.	1000
KEVE	Golden Valley, Minn.	5000
WHHT	Lucedale, Miss.	1000
WMBV	Millville, N.J.	1000
WJAB	Babylon, N.Y.	5000
WJLN	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1000
WBLA	Elizabethtown, N.C.	1000
WBUY	Lexington, N.C.	5000

KILO	Grand Forks, N.D.	1000
WJHH	Warren, Ohio	5000
KODL	The Dalles, Oreg.	1000
WCOL	Carbondale, Pa.	5000
WNVP	Lansdale, Pa.	5000
WGBB	Red Lion, Pa.	1000
WQOK	Greenville, S.C.	5000
WZYX	Cowan, Tenn.	1000
WHDM	McKenzie, Tenn.	5000
KFDA	Amarillo, Tex.	5000
KEYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000
KDNT	Denton, Tex.	5000
KETX	Livingston, Tex.	1000
WKLV	Blackstone, Va.	5000
WHIS	Bluefield, W.Va.	5000
WAJR	Morgantown, W.Va.	5000
WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	5000

1450—206.8

CBFG	Gander, Nfld.	250
CFAB	Windsor, N.S.	250
WJLB	Brockville, Ont.	1000
CHEF	Granby, P.Q.	1000
WDNG	Annisston, Ala.	1000
WYAM	Bessemer, Ala.	250
WDIG	Dothan, Ala.	250
WFIX	Huntsville, Ala.	250
WLAY	Muscle Shoals City, Ala.	250
KLAM	Cordova, Alaska	250
KAWT	Portage, Ariz.	250
KROT	Prescott, Ariz.	250
KOLD	Tucson, Ariz.	250
KENA	Mena, Ark.	250
KYOR	Blythe, Calif.	250
KOWN	Escondido, Calif.	250
KPAL	Palm Springs, Calif.	250
KTPB	Porterville, Calif.	250
KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	250
KROG</		

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WMLP	Milton, Pa.	1000	WGLC	Centerville, Miss.	2500	KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	10000	WHEW	Riviera Beach, Fla.	1000
WFGN	Gaffney, S.C.	2500	WESY	Leland, Miss.	1000	WOKJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000	WOKB	Winter Garden, Fla.	10000
WLSC	Loris, S.C.	10000	WPMP	Pasadena-Meigs Point, Mississippi	10000	KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	10000	WGA	Atlanta, Ga.	10000
WHLP	Centerville, Tenn.	10000	KBIA	Columbia, Mo.	2500	KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	10000	WNGA	Nashville, Ga.	10000
WCLE	Cleveland, Tenn.	10000	KNIM	Maryville, Mo.	2500	KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	10000	WCGO	Chicago Hgts., Ill.	10000
WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	10000	WCRV	Washington, N.J.	5000	WSMN	Nashua, N.H.	5000	WMCW	Harvard, Ill.	5000
KZOL	Farwell, Tex.	2500	KHAM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	10000	WERA	Plainfield, N.J.	5000	WOTO	Linton, Ind.	5000
KLGG	La Grange, Tex.	2500	WPAC	Pateogue, N.Y.	10000	WAWA	Auburn, N.Y.	5000	WARU	Peru, Ind.	5000
KTER	Terrill, Tex.	2500	KZYX	Albany, N.Y.	2500	WEHH	Elmira Heights-Horseheads, N.Y.	5000	WAGA	Albany, Iowa	5000
KWIC	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WPKO	Columbus, Ohio	1000	WGGO	Salamanca, N.Y.	5000	KCRG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5000
WSWV	Pennington Gap, Va.	10000	KLTR	Blackwell, Okla.	2500	WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	5000	KMDO	Ft. Scott, Kans.	5000
WYTI	Rocky Mount, Va.	10000	WCOY	Columbia, Pa.	5000	WNOS	High Point, N.C.	10000	WSTL	Eminees, Ky.	5000
WEER	Warrenton, W.Va.	5000	WANB	Waynesburg, Pa.	2500	WAKR	Akron, Ohio	5000	KFNW	Ferriday, La.	5000
WAPL	Apollon, Wis.	10000	WBPO	Orangeburg, S.C.	10000	WSRW	Hillsboro, Ohio	5000	KLFT	Golden Meadow, La.	10000
			WYCL	York, S.C.	2500	KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	5000	KLVI	Viivan, La.	5000
			WLJY	Shelbyville, Tenn.	10000	KTIL	Tillamook, Oreg.	250	WBOX	Rockville, Md.	1000
			WSKT	South Knoxville, Tenn.	250	WZUM	Carnegie, Pa.	10000	WINB	Brookline, Mass.	5000
			KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	2500	WCBG	Chambersburg, Pa.	5000	WTYM	East Longmeadow, Mass.	5000
			KIRT	Mission, Tex.	10000	WEZZ	Chester, Pa.	1000	WHRV	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1000
			KTUL	Rusk, Tex.	5000	WERC	Guayama, P.R.	1000	WTRU	Muskegon, Mich.	5000
			KWED	Seguin, Tex.	10000	WYNG	Warwick, R.I.	10000	WKDL	Clarksdale, Miss.	10000
			WBLP	Shamrock, Tex.	2500	WABV	Abbeville, S.C.	10000	KATZ	St. Louis, Mo.	5000
			KILA	Omerville, Va.	10000	WACA	Camden, S.C.	10000	KTTN	Trenton, Mo.	5000
			WPUV	Pulaski, Va.	5000	KCCR	Pierre, S.Dak.	5000	KNCY	Nebraska City, Nebr.	5000
			WTTN	Watertown, Wis.	10000	WJSO	Jonesboro, Tenn.	5000	KRFS	Superior, Nebr.	5000
						WDBL	Springfield, Tenn.	10000	WONG	Onida, N.Y.	10000
						KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	10000	WVRL	Woodside, N.Y.	5000
						KERC	Eustand, Tex.	1000	WGRV	Charlotte, N.C.	1000
						KINT	El Paso, Tex.	10000	WIDU	Fayetteville, N.C.	10000
						KYOK	Houston, Tex.	5000	WFRG	Ridgeway, N.C.	1000
						KCBD	Lubbock, Tex.	1000	WBSK	W. Jefferson, N.C.	10000
						KBUS	Mexia, Tex.	5000	WWSY	Springfield, Ohio	10000
						KTOD	Sinton, Tex.	1000	KUTF	Timn, Ohio	5000
						WZEL	Richmond, Va.	5000	KWSH	Cushing, Okla.	10000
						KTIX	Seattle, Wash.	5000	KASH	Eugene, Oreg.	1000
						WLXK	New Richmond, Wis.	5000	KOHJ	St. Helens, Oreg.	10000
						WSWV	Platteville, Wis.	10000	WHOL	Allentown, Pa.	5000
						WTRW	Two Rivers, Wis.	10000	WEZN	Elizabethtown, Pa.	5000
						KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	10000	WFIZ	Fountain Inn, S.C.	10000
									WHBT	Harriman, Tenn.	5000
									WKBJ	Millan, Tenn.	10000
									KBBB	Berger, Tex.	5000
									KBOR	Brownsville, Tex.	1000
									KWFL	Midland, Tex.	1000
									KFEL	Cuero, Tex.	5000
									KMAE	McKinney, Tex.	10000
									KOGE	Orange, Tex.	1000
									KBCC	Centerville, Utah	10000
									WHLL	Wheeling, W.Va.	5000
									WCWC	Ripon, Wis.	5000

1580-189.2

CBJ	Chiloutimi, Que.	10000
WJHB	Tallahada, Ala.	10000
WJO	Tempe, Ariz.	10000
KPCA	Marked Tree, Ark.	2500
KFOF	Van Buren, Ark.	10000
KPON	Anderson, Calif.	10000
KWIP	Merced, Calif.	5000
WLS	Santa Monica, Cal.	5000
KPIK	Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	5000
WWL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	10000
WGRC	Green Cove Springs, Fla.	5000
WMDF	Mount Dora, Fla.	10000
WCCF	Punta Gorda, Fla.	10000
WRFB	Tallahasse, Fla.	5000
WLS	Columbus, Ga.	10000
WBLA	Gainesville, Ga.	5000
WKAO	Aurora, Ill.	2500
WQON	OuQuoin, Ill.	2500
WBBA	Pittsfield, Ill.	2500
WKIO	Urbana, Ill.	2500
WCNB	Connersville, Ind.	2500
WJVA	South Bend, Ind.	10000
WAMW	Washington, Ind.	2500
KCHA	Charles City, Iowa	5000
KWNT	Ovenport, Iowa	5000
KDSN	Danson, Iowa	5000
WAXU	Georgetown, Ky.	10000
WMTL	Litchfield, Ky.	2500
WPKY	Princeton, Ky.	2500
KLUV	Haynesville, La.	2500
KLOU	Lake Charles, La.	1000
WPGC	Bradbury Hgts., Md.	15000
WOWE	Allegan, Mich.	2500
WJOO	St. Johns, Mich.	10000
KOOM	Windom, Minn.	2500
WAMY	Amory, Miss.	5000

1590-188.7

WATM	Atmore, Ala.	5000
WVNA	Tuscumbia, Ala.	5000
KPBA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	10000
KLIV	San Jose, Calif.	1000
KUOU	Ventura, Calif.	1000
WBYR	Waterbury, Conn.	5000
WOWY	Clewiston, Fla.	5000
WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	10000
WELE	S. Daytona Beh., Fla.	10000
WALG	Albany, Ga.	1000
WLFA	Lafayette, Ga.	5000
WNMP	Evanston, Ill.	10000
WAIK	Galesburg, Ill.	5000
WGEE	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000
WPCC	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	5000
KWBG	Boone, Iowa	1000
KVGB	Great Bend, Kans.	5000
WLBK	Lebanon, Ky.	10000
KEVL	White Castle, La.	10000
WETT	Ocean City, Md.	1000
WTVB	Coldwater, Mich.	5000
WDOG	Marine City, Mich.	10000
WMIC	St. Helen, Mich.	5000
KLOS	1450	
KHAM	1580 A	
WEAG	1470	
WRRS	1050	
KALB	580 A	
KOBS	1410	
KSYL	970 N	
KXRA	1490 A	
WKX	750 M	
KLGA	1680 M	
KOPY	1070	
WOWE	1580	
WHOL	1600	
WKAEP	790	
WSAN	1470 C	
WFAH	1310	
WCQS	1400	
WFYC	1280	
WATZ	1450	
KVLF	1240 M	
WZCZ	1570	
CFAN	1290	
WFBG	1290 N	
WRTA	1240 A	
WVAM	1430 C	
KCNO	570	
KWHW	1450	
KBYU	1010 M	
KFOA	1440 A	
KGNC	710 N	
KIXZ	940 C	
KRAY	1360	
KZIP	1310	
WBSA	1460	
KDOW	1290	
KSAI	1430	
WOI	640	
CKDH	1400	
WABL	1570	
WAMY	1580	
WOCB	1340	
WOCB	1290	
KANA	1230	
KAGT	1340	
KEZY	1190	
KBRY	1270	
KFQQ	730 C-A	

WOKJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000
KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	10000
KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	10000
KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	10000
WSMN	Nashua, N.H.	5000
WERA	Plainfield, N.J.	5000
WAWA	Auburn, N.Y.	5000
WEHH	Elmira Heights-Horseheads, N.Y.	5000
WGGO	Salamanca, N.Y.	5000
WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	5000
WNOS	High Point, N.C.	10000
WAKR	Akron, Ohio	5000
WSRW	Hillsboro, Ohio	5000
KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	5000
KTIL	Tillamook, Oreg.	250
WZUM	Carnegie, Pa.	10000
WCBG	Chambersburg, Pa.	5000
WEZZ	Chester, Pa.	1000
KERC	Guayama, P.R.	1000
WYNG	Warwick, R.I.	10000
WABV	Abbeville, S.C.	10000
WACA	Camden, S.C.	10000
KCCR	Pierre, S.Dak.	5000
WJSO	Jonesboro, Tenn.	5000
WDBL	Springfield, Tenn.	10000
KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	10000
KERC	Eustand, Tex.	1000
KINT	El Paso, Tex.	10000
KYOK	Houston, Tex.	5000
KCBD	Lubbock, Tex.	1000
KBUS	Mexia, Tex.	5000
KTOD	Sinton, Tex.	1000
WZEL	Richmond, Va.	5000
KTIX	Seattle, Wash.	5000
WLXK	New Richmond, Wis.	5000
WSWV	Platteville, Wis.	10000
WTRW	Two Rivers, Wis.	10000
KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	10000

1600-187.5

CHVC	Niagara Falls, Dnt.	10000
WEUP	Huntsville, Ala.	5000
WAPX	Montgomery, Ala.	1000
KGST	Fresno, Calif.	10000
KQOW	Pomona, Calif.	1000
KUBA	Yuba City, Calif.	1000
KLAK	Lakewood, Colo.	5000
WKEN	Oover, Oel.	5000
WKTX	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	10000
WKWF	Key West, Fla.	500
KENI	550 A-M-N	
WGTA	920 M	
WHUT	1470 M	
WHBU	1240 C	
WAIM	1230 C	
WANS	1280 M	
KACT	1360	
WANN	1190	
WHRV	1430	
WHRV	1600 A	
WPAG	1050	
WRAJ	1440	
WANA	1490	
WONG	1450 A	
WHMA	1390	
KANO	1470	
WATA	690	
WATK	900	
CJFX	580	
WAVL	910	
KAVR	960	
WAPL	1570	
WABW	1230 M	
WHPG	1480	
KENS	1340	
KY50	1240 A	
WCMN	1280	
WMIA	1070	
WNK13	1230 M	
KRVC	1230 M	
KSD	1280	
WQTY	1220	
WAVA	780	
WEAM	1390	
KSPV	990 M	
KBRB	1550	
WMES	1570	
WGWR	1280	
WISE	1310	
WLOS	1380 N-M-A	
WSKY	1230	
WNWC	570 C	
WCMI	1340 C	
WNCI	1420	
WNCN	1340	
WVIN	1400 M	
KRVC	1350	
WOYL	1430	
WATW	1400	

WHEW	Riviera Beach, Fla.	1000
WOKB	Winter Garden, Fla.	10000
WGA	Atlanta, Ga.	10000
WNGA	Nashville, Ga.	10000
WCGO	Chicago Hgts., Ill.	10000
WMCW	Harvard, Ill.	5000
WOTO	Linton, Ind.	5000
WARU	Peru, Ind.	5000
WAGA	Albany, Iowa	5000
KCRG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5000
KMDO	Ft. Scott, Kans.	5000
W		

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Charmont, N.H.	WTSV 1230	Copper Hill, Tenn.	WLSB 1400	De Funiak Springs, Fla.	WDSP 1280	Edmonds, Wash.	KGDN 630
Charmers, Okla.	KWPR 1270	Coquille, Oreg.	KWRO 630	De Kalb, Ill.	WZEP 1460	Edmonton, Alta.	CBX 1010
Charlton, Pa.	WCH 1300	Coral Gables, Fla.	WCG 1070	De Land, Fla.	WLBK 1360		CBXA 740
Charlottesville, W.Va.	WBOY 1400	Corbin, Ky.	WCTT 680	Delano, Calif.	WLBK 1360		CFRN 1260
	WHRI 1310	Cordia, Ga.	WJMA 1490	Delaware, Ohio	WDLE 1550		CHFE 1400
	WPD 750	Cordova, Alaska	WKLAM 450	Delray, Beh., Fla.	WDBF 1420		CHFA 680
Clarksdale, Miss.	WROX 1450	Corinth, Miss.	WCMA 1280	Del Rio, Tex.	KDLK 1230		CJCA 930
	WKDL 1600	Cornelia, Ga.	WCQN 1450	Delta, Colo.	KDTA 1490	Edmundston, N.C.	CJEM 570
Clarksville, Ark.	KLYR 1360	Corner Brook, Nfld.	CBY 790	Deming, N.Mex.	KOTS 1230	Emingham, Ill.	WCRA 1090
	WJZM 1400	Cornwall, Ont.	CJSS 1220	Denham Sprngs., La.	WLB1 1220	Elba, Ala.	WELB 1350
Clarksville, Tex.	KCAR 1350	Corona, Calif.	KBUC 1370	Denison, Iowa	KDSN 1580	Elberton, Ga.	WSSC 1400
Claxton, Ga.	WGHC 1570	Corpus Christi, Tex.	KCTA 1030	Denison, Tex.	KDSX 950	El Cajon, Calif.	KQEO 910
Clayton, Ga.	KXLW 1320		KCTC 1150	Denton, Tex.	KDNT 1440	El Campo, Tex.	KULP 1390
Clayton, Mo.	KFUO 850		KCTY 1440	Denver, Colo.	KDEN 1340	El Centro, Calif.	KXO 1230
Clayton, N.Mex.	KLMX 1450		KCY 1450		KFML 1390	KAMP 1430	
Clearfield, Pa.	WCPA 900		KKYS 1360		KHGW 530	KDMS 1290	
Clearwater, Fla.	WTAN 1340		KKYS 1360		KIMN 950	KELD 400	
	WKLE 1120		KLNO 1400		KLR 950	KBTO 1360	
Cleburne, Tex.	WRWH 1350		KLUN 1400		KLN 950	WRMN 1410	
Cleveland, Ga.	WCLE 1490		KLW 560		KLN 950		
Cleveland, Miss.	WDSK 1410		KLW 560		KLN 950		
Cleveland, Ohio	KYW 1100		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WDO 1260		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WERE 1300		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WAR 1220		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WHK 1420		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WABQ 1540		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WJW 850		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WBAC 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCLE 1570		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KVLB 1410		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WMO 1050		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WSUG 1050		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WOWY 1590		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCLF 1400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCFV 1230		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WHOW 1520		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCLN 1390		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KPS 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KDKD 1280		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WRRZ 880		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KWOE 1320		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WPCC 1410		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WKLK 1230		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCHV 1240		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KFLR 1240		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCHV 970		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KBMX 1470		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCOJ 1420		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WKKO 880		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WEZY 1350		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WRKT 1300		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WYD 400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KVNI 1240		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KZIN 1050		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KGGF 690		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KXXX 790		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WTVB 1590		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KBTA 1000		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WDAK 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WEAD 1570		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WPVA 1290		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KVMC 1320		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KRDO 1240		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KPK 1580		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KGR 900		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KSSS 740		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KYSN 1490		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WAIN 1270		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCJU 1450		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KFRU 1400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KBIA 1580		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KWLY 1580		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCOS 1400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WIS 560		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WNMS 1320		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WNOK 1230		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WOIC 1470		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WMCP 1280		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCRM 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WDAK 540		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WRBL 1420		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WGBA 1270		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCLS 1580		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WOKS 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCST 1010		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WAPR 1050		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCB 550		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KJSK 900		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WBNS 1460		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCOL 1230		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WNNI 920		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WDSU 820		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WFTN 810		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WVKO 1580		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCVL 1270		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WJJC 1270		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WKXL 1450		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WEGO 1410		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KNKC 1390		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WFR 550		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WNOW 1360		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCVI 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCNB 1580		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KMCO 900		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCON 1230		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WBNC 1050		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WLAT 1330		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WHUB 1400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCKY 1150		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KOOS 1230		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KYNG 1420		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WLSB 1400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KWRO 630		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCG 1070		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCTT 680		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WJMA 1490		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WKLAM 450		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCMA 1280		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCQN 1450		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	CBY 790		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	CFBC 570		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCCB 1260		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KWCA 1350		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WJMA 1490		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	CJSS 1220		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	FML 1110		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KBUC 1370		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCTA 1030		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCCT 1150		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCY 1440		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KKYS 1360		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KSIX 1230		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KUNO 1400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WOTR 1370		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KAND 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KVFC 740		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WKRT 920		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KWKA 1400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KFLY 1240		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KLOO 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WTNS 1560		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KNNN 1400		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WFRM 600		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KSWI 1560		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	CFCP 1440		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WGFS 1490		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WARB 730		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WKBL 1250		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WKEY 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WZYX 1440		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KRFA 1540		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	CKEK 570		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KCRN 1380		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KPLY 1240		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KPOD 1310		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KSIB 1520		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCNU 1010		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WISB 1050		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WISB 800		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KIVY 1290		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KROX 1260		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KAGH 800		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WAEH 1330		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KSIG 1450		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KFR 1460		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WFMH 1460		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WKUL 1340		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCV 1490		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCPM 1280		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WCUM 1230		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	WTBO 1460		KLW 560		KLN 950		
	KUSH 1600		KLW 560		KLN 950		

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Independence, Kans.		WDAF 810 M		Laramie, Wyo.	KQWB 1280 M	Long Beach, Calif.	KFOZ 1280
Independence, Mo.	KIND 1010 M	WHB 710		Laredo, Tex.	KVOZ 1490 M	KGER 1390	
Indiana, Pa.	KANS 1510	KGFW 1340 M		LaSalle, Ill.	WLPO 1220	Longmont, Colo.	KLMO 1050
Indianapolis, Ind.	WDAD 1450 C	KRNY 1460		LaSarre, Que.	CKLS 1240	Long Prairie, Minn.	KEYL 1400
		WKNE 1280		LasCruces, N.Mex.	KOBE 1450	Longview, Tex.	KFR0 1370 A
		WKEL 1220		Las Vegas, Nev.	KGR7 570		KLUE 1280
		WKLO 1490			KREN 1460 A		KEDO 1490 A
		WAWK 1570			KORR 1340 C		KRAM 1270
		WKAM 990			KRAM 920		WFW1 1070
		WYSL 1086			KRBO 1050		WWIZ 1380 A
		KB0A 830			KFUN 1280 A		WLS0 1570
					KFSH 1570 A		KRSN 1490 A
					KTRA 1460		KABC 790 A
					CFR1 240		KFI 640 N
					WAML 1340 N		KHJ 930 M
					WLAU 1600 A		KFWB 980
					WNBL 1260 A		KGF1 1230
					WLBG 960		KFCF 1330
					WEWO 1080		KLAC 570
					KFKU 1250		KMPC 710
					KLWN 1250		KNX 1070 C
					WWSM 900 M		KPOL 1540
					WDXE 1370		KGBS 1020
					WLAW 1360		KRKO 1150
					WAKO 910		KWRN 1480
					WLES 580		WPEH 1490
					KSWO 1380 A		WAVE 970 N
					KCGO 1050		WAKY 790 M
					KBRH 1290		WHAS 840 C
					WLOE 1490 M		WKLO 1080 A
					CHSP 410		WINN 1240
					KCLO 1410		WKYW 900
					WLSN 1590		WYU 1350
					KLWT 1230		WTM 620
					KCAL 920		WLSM 1270
					WLBW 1270		KLOV 1570
					WCOR 900		KLEA 680
					WAGE 790 M		WCAP 980
					WLBG 1290		WLLH 1400
					WLSH 1290		KCB2 1590 M-N
					WLLA 1150		KDAY 580
					WYNS 1150		KDUB 1340
					WMTL 1580		KFY0 790 C
					WESY 580		KLLL 1460 A
					KLEW 1410		KSEL 950 M
					WJRI 1320 M		WHHT 1450 A
					WJRI 1340 M		WKLA 1450 A
					WLJN 710		KRBA 1340 A
					WLJN 710		WJLW 1420 M
					WKIK 1370		WAGR 580
					WCOC 1220		WTSB 1340 M
					CHEC 1090		WVLA 590 A
					KLVY 1230		WWOD 1390 M-N
					WBCB 490		WBRG 1050
					WTTT 910		WBT1 1360
					WJMJ 1490 M		WBY 1340
					KRLC 1350 M		WMA1 1110
					KOZE 1300		WBML 1240
					WCOU 1240 M		WCRY 900
					WLAM 1470 A		WBB2 1400
					KXLO 1250 M		WMAZ 940 C
					WKVA 920 A		WNEX 1400 A-M
					WMRF 1490 N		WMBC 1400
					WLAP 630		WDRF 1370
					WBLG 1300 A		WMAF 1230
					WVLC 590 M		WYTH 1250
					WXTN 1150		WORX 1270
					KLEX 1570		KJAM 1390
					KRYN 1010		WENO 1430
					KLW 1440		WHA 970
					WDXL 490		WIS1 1310
					WREL 1450 N		WIS2 1470 C
					WPXT 920		WKOW 1070 M
					KLCB 1230 M		WFMW 730
					KLIB 1470		WTTL 1510
					KSCB 1270		WBJC 790
					WVOS 1240		KVMA 630 M
					KLBY 1050		KTCB 1470
					KTHO 1490		WICY 1490 M
					WIMA 1150 A		KBOK 1310
					WPRC 1370		WVMA 1460
					KFR0 1240 A		WMNT 1500
					KLIN 1400		WVNF 1280 C
					KLMS 1480		WVFR 1370
					WLOH 1050		WVWL 1450
					WTO 1600		WFEA 1370
					WSMI 1540		WGR1 810
					KLFD 1410		WKB1 1250
					KLTF 960		WMSR 1320
					WLFH 1290		KSAC 580
					KZZN 1490		KMAN 1350
					KAJ1 920 N		WMT2 1340
					KLRA 1010 A		KCMS 1490
					KOKY 1410		WCB1 980
					KTHS 1090 C		WOB1 1240 M
					KVLC 1050		KYSM 1230 N
					KMOR 1510		KTOE 1420 A
					WNER 1250 M		WYMB 1410
					KPRK 1340		KDBC 1360
					KETX 1440		WMAN 1400
					KVLL 1220		WCLQ 1570
					CKSA 1150		WQDQ 1320
					WBP2 1230 M		WFEF 1300
					WUSJ 1340		WYTS 1340 M
					KQVR 1370		WTOT 980
					KVNU 810 M		WFOH 1230
					WLOG 1230 M		WBE1 1050
					WVOW 1290		WMOA 1480
					WSAL 1230 M		WRO 980
					KNEZ 960		WMA1 970 N
					WFTO 1400		WJAM 1310
					CFPL 980		WGGH 1150
					DKSL 1290		WBAT 1400 A
							WMRI 860
							WBRM 1250
							WWRN 1490 A

Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.
Oliney, Ill.	WVLN 740	Peace River, Alta.	CKYL 630	Portage, Pa.	WMLM 1470		KRSD 1340
Olympia, Wash.	KGY 1240 M	Peas, Tex.	KLUN 1400 M	Portage, Wis.	WPRD 1350		KZEU 920
Omaha, Nebr.	KITN 920	Peekskill, N.Y.	WMLN 1420	Portage la Prairie, Man.	CFRY 1570	Raton, N. Mex.	KRBF 1420 A
	KBON 1490	Pekin, Ill.	WSIV 1140	Portageville, Mo.	KMIS 1050	Ravenswood, W. Va.	WMOV 1360
	KFAB 1110 N	Pell City, Ala.	WFHK 1430	Port Alberni, B.C.	CJAV 1240	Rawlins, Wyo.	KRAL 1240 M
	KOIL 1290	Pembroke, Ont.	CHOV 1350	Portales, N. Mex.	KENM 1450	Raymond, Wash.	KAPA 1340
	KOOD 1420	Pendleton, Oreg.	KKID 1240 A	Port Angeles, Wash.	KONP 1450	Raymondville, Tex.	KSOX 1240
	KMED 650		KUBE 1050	Port Arthur, Ont.	CFPA 1230	Rayville, La.	KRIH 990
	WOW 590	Pennington Gap, Va.	KUMA 1290 A	Port Arthur, Tex.	KPAC 1250 M	Reading, Pa.	WEEU 850 A
Omak, Wash.	KOMW 680			Porterville, Calif.	KTIP 1450 A	Redding, Calif.	KRDF 1230 M
Oneida, N.Y.	WONG 1600			Port Hope, Ont.	CHUC 1500		KAHR 1330
Oneida, Tenn.	WBNT 1310			Port Huemene, Calif.	KACV 1520		KSDA 1400
O'Neill, Nebr.	KBRX 1350			Port Huron, Mich.	WHL5 1450		KYCV 600 C
Oneonta, Ala.	WCRL 1570			Port Jervis, N.Y.	WTL 1380 A	Red Bluff, Calif.	KVIP 540
Oneonta, N.Y.	WDSO 730			Portland, Ind.	WDL 1490	Red Deer, Alta.	KRF 1490
Ontario, Calif.	KASK 1510			Portland, Maine	WPGW 1440	Redlands, Calif.	KCAL 1410
Ontario, Oreg.	KSRV 1380				WCSH 970 N	Red Lion, Pa.	WGCB 1440
Opelika, Ala.	WPHO 1400 M				WGAN 560 C	Redmond, Oreg.	KPRB 1240
Opeleous, La.	KSLO 1230 A				WLB0 1310	Red Wing, Minn.	KCUE 1250
Opp, Ala.	WAMI 860				WPRD 1490 A-M	Redwood Falls, Minn.	KLGR 1490
Opportunity, Wash.	KZUN 630					Reedsburg, Wis.	WRDB 1400
Orange, Mass.	WCAT 1390					Reedsport, Oreg.	KRF 1470
Orange, Tex.	KOGT 1600					Regina, Sask.	CBK 540
Orange, Va.	WJMA 1340						CJME 1300
Orangeburg, S.C.	WDFK 1580 A						CKCK 620
	WBPD 1500						CKRM 980
	WTD 920						CKRR 900
Orange Park, Fla.	WAYR 550						CKRK 900
Oregon City, Oreg.	KGON 1520 M						CKRW 980
Orillia, Ont.	CFOR 1570						CKRQ 980
Orlando, Fla.	WBOB 580						CKRZ 980
	WBOZ 990 M						CKS 980
	WHY 1270						CKT 980
	WLOF 950						CKU 980
	WKIS 740 N						CKV 980
Ormond Bch., Fla.	WQXQ 1380						CKW 980
Orofino, Idaho	KLER 950						CKX 980
Ortonville, Minn.	KDIO 1350						CKY 980
Osgo Bch., Mo.	KRMS 1150						CKZ 980
Oseola, Ark.	KOSE 860						CKA 980
Oshawa, Ont.	CKLB 1350						CKB 980
Oshkosh, Wis.	WOSH 1490 A						CKC 980
Oskaloosa, Iowa	KBOE 740						CKD 980
Othello, Wash.	KRSC 1400						CKE 980
Ottawa, Ill.	WOMY 1430						CKF 980
Ottawa, Kans.	KDZK 1220						CKG 980
Ottawa, Ont.	CB0 910						CKH 980
	CFRA 580						CKI 980
	CKOY 1310						CKJ 980
Ottumwa, Iowa	KBIZ 1240 A						CKK 980
	KLEE 1480						CKL 980
Owatonna, Minn.	KRFO 1390						CKM 980
Owego, N.Y.	WEOB 1330						CKN 980
Owensboro, Ky.	WMT 1490 M						CKO 980
	WVJS 1420 A						CKP 980
Owen Sound, Ont.	CFOS 560						CKQ 980
Owosso, Mich.	WOAP 1080						CKR 980
Oxford, Miss.	WSUH 1420						CKS 980
Oxford, N.C.	WOFX 1340						CKT 980
Oxnard, Calif.	KOXR 910						CKU 980
Ozark, Ark.	KOZF 900						CKV 980
Paducah, Ky.	WKYB 570 N-M						CKW 980
	WDXR 1560						CKX 980
	WPAD 1450 C						CKY 980
	KPGE 1340						CKZ 980
Page, Ariz.	WRIM 1250						CKA 980
Pahokee, Fla.	WPVL 1460						CKB 980
Painesville, Ohio	WSL 1490 M						CKC 980
Paintsville, Ky.	WFT 1450						CKD 980
Palatka, Fla.	WSU 800						CKE 980
	WSU 800						CKF 980
Palmetto, Tex.	KNET 1450						CKG 980
Palm Bch., Fla.	WQXT 1340 A						CKH 980
Palm Sprgs., Calif.	KCMJ 910 C						CKI 980
	KDES 920						CKJ 980
	KPAL 1450						CKK 980
Palmdale, Calif.	KUTY 1470						CKL 980
Palo Alto, Calif.	KIBE 1220						CKM 980
Pampa, Tex.	KPON 1340 M						CKN 980
	KHHH 1230						CKO 980
Panama City, Fla.	WOLF 590						CKP 980
	WPCF 1430 M						CKQ 980
Panama City Beach, Fla.	WTHR 1480						CKR 980
	WSCM 1280						CKS 980
Paradise, Calif.	KMET 930						CKT 980
Paragould, Ark.	KDRS 1490						CKU 980
Paris, Ark.	KCLL 1460						CKV 980
Paris, Ill.	WPRS 1440						CKW 980
Paris, Ky.	WKXL 1440						CKX 980
Paris, Tenn.	WTPR 710						CKY 980
Paris, Tex.	WFT 1490						CKZ 980
	KFTV 1250						CKA 980
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WCEF 1050						CKB 980
	WPAP 1450 C						CKC 980
	WTAP 1230 A						CKD 980
Park Falls, Wis.	WPFP 1450						CKE 980
Park Sound, Ont.	CKAR-1 1340						CKF 980
Parsons, Kans.	KLKC 1540						CKG 980
Pasadena, Calif.	KAL 1430						CKH 980
	KPCP 1240						CKI 980
	KRLA 1110						CKJ 980
	KWKW 1300						CKK 980
Pasadena, Tex.	KLVL 1480						CKL 980
Pasagoula-Moss Point, Miss.	WPMP 1580 A						CKM 980
Pasco, Wash.	KORD 910						CKN 980
	KPAL 1340						CKO 980
Paso Robles, Calif.	KPRL 1230 M						CKP 980
Patchogue, L.I., N.Y.	WALK 1370						CKQ 980
	WPAC 1580						CKR 980
Paterson, N.J.	WPAT 930						CKS 980
Pauls Valley, Okla.	KVLH 1470						CKT 980
Pawtucket, R.I.	WPWA 550 A						CKU 980
Payette, Idaho	KEOK 1450						CKV 980
							CKW 980
							CKX 980
							CKY 980
							CKZ 980
							CKA 980
							CKB 980
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Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.
Ronceverte, W. Va.	WRNY 1350					Spartanburg, S.C.	WTHE 1400 M
Roseburg, Oreg.	WRON 1400			Scottsdale, Ariz.	WROS 1330		WORO 910 N
	KRNR 1490 C	San Angelo, Tex.	KTXL 1340	Scottsville, Ky.	WLCK 1230		WSPA 850 C
	KRCP 1250 A		KGKE 950	Seranton, Pa.	WARM 590 A	Spencer, Iowa	WTOY 1240 C
	KQEN 1240 A		KFPF 1420		WGBI 910 C	Spokane, Wash.	KGA 1510 A
	KYES 950	San Antonio, Tex.	KWFR 1260		WICK 1400		KLYK 1230
Rosenberg, Tex.	KFRD 980		KAPE 1480		WSCR 1320 N		KPEG 1380
Rossville, Ga.	WRIP 980		KCOR 1350		WSUX 1280		KHQ 590 N
Roswell, N. Mex.	KSW5 1230		KENS 650 C	Seaford, Del.	WQCB 1300		KNEW 790 M
	KGFL 1430 M		KIKK 1150	Seary, Ark.	KSRG 1300		KREM 970
	KWUS 1490		KITE 930	Seaside, Oreg.	KWYD 1150		KWYD 910 C
Rouyn, Que.	KCRN 1409		KUKA 1250	Seattle, Wash.	KING 1090 A		KCFB 1330
Roxboro, N.C.	WRXO 1430		KUBD 1310		KIRO 710 C	Springdale, Ark.	KBR3 1340 A
Royal Oak, Mich.	WEXL 1430		KMAC 690 A		KJR 950	Springfield, Ill.	WCVS 1450 A-M
Rugby, N. Dak.	KGCA 1450		KONO 860		KOL 1300		WMAY 970 N
Ruidoso, N. Mex.	KYAP 1340		KTSA 550		KOMO 1000 N	Springfield, Mass.	WBZA 1030
Rumford, Me.	WRUM 790	San Bernardino, Calif.	WOAI 1200		KTXI 1590		WHRV 560 C
Rupert, Idaho	KAYT 970		KCKC 1350		KVI 570		WMAS 1450 M
Rushton, La.	KRUS 1490		KFXM 590		KXA 770	Springfield, Mo.	KGBX 1260 N
Rusk, Texas	KTLU 580		KRNO 1240		WJCM 960		KICK 1340
Russell, Kans.	KRSL 990		KITO 1290 M	Sebring, Fla.	WSEB 1340		KTTS 1400 C
Russellville, Ala.	WVWR 920		KFBM 1170	Sedalia, Mo.	KDRD 1490		KWTO 560 A
Russellville, Ark.	KXRJ 1490	Sandersville, Ga.	KQBG 540 C		KSJS 1050		KWY 560 C
Russellville, Ky.	WRUS 610	San Diego, Calif.	KGB 1360 A		KGW 1580	Springfield, Ohio	WBLY 600
	WHWB 1000		KSDO 1130		WHBB 1490		WBY 1600
	WSY 1490		KSPD 1400		WRWJ 1570	Springfield, Oreg.	KEED 1050
	CBA 1070		KSTP 1400		KSMJ 1250	Springfield, Tenn.	WDBL 1590
Sackville, N.B.	KCRA 1320 N		WLEC 1450 M	Seminole, Tex.		Springfield, Va.	WCFR 1480
Sacramento, Calif.	KFBK 1530 A		WTRR 1400	Seneca Township, S.C.	WSNW 1150	Springhill, La.	KBSF 1460
	KGMS 1380 M		KRNO 1240		WSNV 1150	Spruce Pine, N.C.	WTDE 1470
	KRAK 1140		KTO 1290 M		WVW 930	Stamford, Conn.	WTC 700 A
	KROY 1240		KWNT 1490		WY 930	Stamford, Conn.	KDWB 1400
	KXDA 1470		KFMB 540 C	Seward, Alaska	KIBH 1340 C-A	Starks, Fla.	WRG 1490
Safford, Ariz.	KLGL 1480 A		KOBG 600 N	Seymour, Ind.	WJCD 1990	Starkville, Miss.	WSSO 1230
Saginaw, Mich.	WKXN 1210		KGB 1360 A	Seymour, Tex.	KWSE 1230	State College, Pa.	WMAJ 1540 M
	WSAM 1400 N		KSDO 1130	Shamokin, Pa.	WISL 1480	Statesboro, Ga.	WVNS 1240
	WSGW 790 M		KSPD 1400	Shamrock, Tex.	WBSP 1580	Statesville, N.C.	WSIC 1400
St. Albans, Vt.	WWSR 1420		WLEC 1450 M	Sharon, Pa.	WPIC 790		WDBM 550
St. Albans, W. Va.	WKLC 1300		WTRR 1400	Shawano, Wis.	KWY 250	Staunton, Va.	WVFC 900
St. Augustine, Fla.	WFQY 1240		KRNO 1240	Shawnee, Okla.	KCKM 1220		WAF 900
	CFBC 1490		KTO 1290 M	Shawnee, Okla.	KGFF 1450	Stephenville, Tex.	KSTV 1510
St. Bonifacio, Man.	CKSB 1050		KWNT 1490	Sheboygan, Wis.	WHBL 1330 A	Sterling, Colo.	KGEC 1230
St. Catharines, Ont.	CKTB 610		KWNT 1490		WHTS 950		KOLR 1490
St. Charles, Mo.	KADY 1460		KSAY 1010	Shelby, Mont.	KSEN 1150 M	Sterling, Ill.	WSDR 1240
St. Cloud, Minn.	KFAM 1450 N		KSAN 1450	Shelby, N.C.	WDHS 730 M	Steuersville, Ohio	WVST 1340
	WJDN 1240		KSFO 560	Shelbyville, Ind.	WVA 1390	Stewart, Pa.	WV 1240
St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	CHBG 1350		KKA 1260	Shelbyville, Tenn.	WVA 1390	Stillwater, Minn.	WAVN 1220
St. George, Utah	KDXU 1450		KLIV 1590	Shelbyville, Tenn.	WVA 1390	Stillwater, Okla.	KSPI 780
St. Genevieve, Mo.	KSGM 980		KEEN 1370	Shenandoah, Iowa	WLIJ 1580	Stockton, Calif.	KJOY 1280
St. Helen, Mich.	WMIC 1590		KXRX 1500		KMA 960 A		KSTN 1420
St. Helens, Oreg.	KOHI 1600		WHA 680 M	Sherbrooke, Que.	CHLT 630	Storm Lake, Iowa	KAYL 990
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	CKBS 1240		WHA 680 M		CKTS 900	Stratford, Ont.	CHOP 1240
St. Jean, Que.	CHRS 1090		WHA 680 M	Sheridan, Wyo.	KWY 590	Streator, Ill.	WIZZ 1250
St. Jerome, Que.	CKJL 900		WHA 680 M	Sherman, Tex.	KRRV 910 M	Stroudsburg, Pa.	WVPO 840
Saint John, N.B.	CHSJ 1150		WIPR 940	Show Low, Ariz.	KTXO 1500	Stuart, Fla.	WSTU 1450 M
	WJUD 1580		WKAQ 580 C	Shreveport, La.	KVWM 1059	Stuart, Va.	WHEO 1270
St. John's, Nfld.	CJN 640		WKVM 1230		KANB 1300	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	WDRR 910
	CJON 930		WKYN 650		KBCJ 1220	Sturgis, Mich.	WDR 1230
	VOAR 1230		WITA 1140		KGJ 1050	Stuttgart, Ark.	KW 1240 M
	YDWR 590	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	KATY 1340		KREB 1550 M	Sudbury, Ont.	CKSO 790
	WTVN 1340		KCJH 1290		KJOE 1480		CFBR 950
St. Joseph, Mich.	WSJM 1400		KSLY 1400		KKOA 980		CHNO 900
St. Joseph, Mo.	KFEQ 680		KVCE 920 M		KKRA 1340 A	Suffolk, Va.	WLPM 1460 A
	KRES 1550 M	San Marcos, Tex.	KCNV 1470		KWKH 1130 C	Sulphur, La.	KIKS 1310
	KUSN 1270	San Mateo, Calif.	KOFY 1050		KGCC 1480 M	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	KSST 1230
St. Joseph d'Alma, Fla.	CFGT 1270	San Rafael, Calif.	KTIM 1510	Sidney, Mont.	WVA 1390	Summerside, P.E.I.	CHRX 1240
	KATZ 1600	San Saba, Tex.	KBA 1410	Sierra Vista, Ariz.	KHFH 1420 A	Summerville, Ga.	WFTA 950 M
St. Louis, Mo.	KFUO 850	Santa Ana, Calif.	KWIZ 1480	Sikeston, Mo.	KSIM 1400	Sumter, S.C.	WDXJ 1240
	KMOX 1120 C	Santa Barbara, Calif.	KDB 1490	Siler City, N.C.	WNCA 1570		WSSC 1340 A
	KSD 550 N		KGUD 990	Siloam Springs, Ark.	KUOA 1290 M	Sunbury, Pa.	WKOK 1240
	KSTL 690		KIST 1340 N	Silsbee, Tex.	KKAS 1309	Sunnyside, Wash.	KRW 1230
	KWK 1540		KTMS 1250 A-M	Silver City, N. Mex.	KSIL 1340 C	Sun Valley, Ida.	KSXI 1500
	KXOK 630	Santa Cruz, Calif.	KSCO 1080	Silver Springs, Md.	CFRS 1560	Superior, Neb.	KRFS 1600
	WEW 770 M	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	KTRC 1400 A	Simco, Ont.	CFRS 1560	Superior, Wis.	WDSM 710 N
	WIL 1430 A		KVSF 1260 C	Sinton, Tex.	KTOD 1590		WQMN 1320
St. Louis Park, Minn.		Santa Maria, Cal.	KCOY 1400	Sioux City, Iowa	KSCJ 1360 A	Susanville, Calif.	KSUE 1240
St. Mary's, Pa.	KRSI 950		KSM 1240		KMNS 620	Swainsboro, Ga.	WJAT 800
St. Paul, Minn.	WKBI 1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	KDAY 1580	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	KISD 1230	Sweetwater, Tenn.	WDCH 800
	KSP 1500 N	San Rafael, Calif.	KSPA 1400		KW 1320	Sweetwater, Tex.	KX 1240
	KDWB 630 M	Santa Rosa, Calif.	KSRO 1350		KIHO 1270	Swift Current, Sask.	CKSW 1400
St. Peter, Minn.	KRBI 1310	Santa Rosa, N. Mex.	KJAX 1150	Sitka, Alaska	KSOO 1140 A	Sydney, N.S.	CBI 1140
St. Petersburg, Fla.	WPIN 690	Sarasota Lake, N.Y.	WNBZ 1420 A		KIFW 1230 C-A	Sylacauga, Ala.	WFBZ 1270 M
	WVSN 620 A	Sarasota, Fla.	WKXY 930	Skowhegan, Maine	KSEW 1400		WMLS 1290
	WLCY 1380 M		WSAF 1220	Smithfield, N.C.	WGHM 1150	Sylva, N.C.	WMSJ 1480
St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	WILZ 1590		WSPB 1450	Smithfield, N.C.	WPMF 1270	Sylvania, Ga.	WWS 1490
St. Thomas, Ont.	CHLD 680		WYND 1280	Snyder, Tex.	WFL 630	Syracuse, N.Y.	WHEN 620 C
Balmaine, N.Y.	WGGO 1590	Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	WSPN 900	Socorro, N. Mex.	KSRC 1290		WFB1 390
Salem, Ill.	WJBD 1350		WWSA 1280	Soda Springs, Idaho	KBRV 540		WDR 1260
Salem, Ind.	WLSM 1220		CHOK 1070	Somerset, Ky.	WFSF 1240 M		WOLF 1490 A
Salem, Mass.	WESX 1230 M	Sarnia, Ont.	CHOK 1070		WTLO 1480	Tabor City, N.C.	WYSR 570 N
Salem, Mo.	KSMO 1340	Saskatoon, Sask.	CFQC 600	Somerset, Pa.	WVSG 990	Tacoma, Wash.	KND 1380
Salem, Oreg.	KWV 1590 A		CFN 1170	Sorel, P.Q.	WFL 630		KTAC 850
	KBYZ 490 N		CKOM 120	So. Bend, Ind.	CJSO 1320		KTNT 1400
	KGAY 1430	Saugerties, N.Y.	WGHQ 920		WVND 1490 A	Taft, Calif.	KVI 570 M
	WBLU 1480	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan	WSO 1230		WJVA 1580 M	Tahlequah, Okla.	KTQL 1350
	KVRH 1340 M	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	CJIC 1050	Southbridge, Mass.	WESD 970	Tallahadega, Ala.	WNLZ 1230 M
	KVAL 1150 M		CKCY 1400 M	So. Boston, Va.	WHLF 1400 A	Tallahassee, Fla.	WMEN 1330
	KDON 1480		WBYG 1450 M	So. Dayton, N.C.	WELB 990		WRFB 1580
	KWOL 1360 M		WEAS 900	Florida	WEL 590		WTAL 1270
Saline, Mich.	WOIA 1290		WSAY 630 N	So. Gastonia, N.C.	WGAS 1420	Tallassee, Ala.	WTNT 1450 A-M-C
Salisbury, Md.	WBOC 960		WWSA 1400	So. Knoxville, Tenn.	WSKT 1580	Tallulah, La.	KTLS 1360
	WICO 1320 A		WTOC 1290 C	So. Paris, Mo.	WKTO 1450	Tampa, Fla.	WALT 1110
	WJYD 1470		WSOK 1230 A	So. Pittsburg, Tenn.	WEPG 910		WDAE 1250 C
Salisbury, N.C.	WSTP 1490 M		WORS 1010	So. St. Paul, Minn.	WISK 630 M		WEDA 1550
	WSAT 1280 A		WATS 960	So. Williamsport, Pa.	WPMT 1450		WZST 1550
Salmon, Idaho	KSL 1160		WAT 960		WVSC 990		WFLA 970 N
Salt Lake City, Utah	KSPF 1870		WAT 960		WVSC 990		WFLB 1050
	KALL 910 M		WAT 960		WVSC 990		WING 1150
	KCPX 1320 N		WAT 960		WVSC 990		WISK 1300
	KLUB 570 A		WAT 960		WVSC 990		WSOL 1300
	KNAK 1280		WAT 960		WVSC 990		
	KSL 1160		WAT 960		WVSC 990		
	KSPF 1870		WAT 960		WVSC 990		
	KSSX 630		WAT 960		WVSC 990		

U. S. AM Stations by Call Letters

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KAAA	Kingman, Ariz.	1230	KBGN	Caldwell, Idaho	910	KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	1590	KENA	Mena, Ark.	1450
KAAB	Hot Springs, Ark.	1350	KBHC	Nashville, Ark.	1260	KCLV	Columbia, N. Mex.	1240	KENE	Toppensish, Wash.	1490
KABC	Los Angeles, Calif.	790	KBHM	Branson, Mo.	1220	KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	900	KENI	Anchorage, Alaska	550
KABL	Oakland, Calif.	960	KBHS	Hot Springs, Ark.	590	KCLX	Colfax, Wash.	1450	KENL	Arcata, Calif.	1340
KABQ	Albuquerque, N. M.	1350	KBIA	Columbia, Mo.	1580	KCMC	Texarkana, Ark.	1230	KENN	Portales, N. Mex.	1450
KABR	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1420	KBIF	Fresno, Calif.	900	KCMJ	Pain Sprngs., Calif.	1010	KENN	Farmington, N. M.	1390
KABY	Albany, Oreg.	1460	KBIG	Avon, Calif.	740	KCMO	Kansas City, Mo.	810	KERO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1600
KACE	Riverside, Calif.	1570	KBIH	Roswell, N. Mex.	690	KCMS	Marlton Sprngs., Colo.	1490	KENS	San Antonio, Tex.	680
KACI	The Dalles, Oreg.	1300	KBIS	Sausalito, Calif.	970	KCNI	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1280	KENY	Bellingham-Fordale, Wash.	930
KACT	Andrews, Tex.	1360	KBIX	Muskogee, Okla.	1490	KCNO	Alturas, Calif.	570	KEOK	Payette, Idaho	1430
KACY	Port Huemeau, Calif.	1520	KBJT	Ottumwa, Iowa	1240	KCNY	San Marcos, Tex.	1470	KEOS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1290
KADA	Ada, Okla.	1230	KBJR	Fordey, Ark.	1570	KCOB	Newton, Iowa	1280	KEPR	Kennick, Wash.	670
KADL	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1270	KBKX	Baker, Oreg.	1490	KCOG	Centerville, Iowa	1430	KEPS	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1210
KADD	Marshall, Tex.	1410	KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1450	KCOH	Houston, Tex.	1470	KERC	Kerrit, Tex.	800
KADY	St. Charles, Mo.	1460	KBLA	Burbank, Calif.	1490	KCOK	Tulare, Calif.	1430	KERB	Eastland, Tex.	1590
KAFP	Petaluma, Calif.	1490	KBLF	Red Bluff, Calif.	1480	KCON	Ft. Collins, Colo.	1410	KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	1280
KAFY	Bakersfield, Calif.	350	KBLI	Blackfoot, Idaho	690	KCOR	Conway, Ark.	1230	KERN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1410
KAGE	Winona, Minn.	1380	KBLO	Hot Springs, Ark.	1470	KCOW	San Antonio, Tex.	1400	KERV	Kerrville, Tex.	1230
KAGH	Crossett, Ark.	800	KBLT	Big Lake, Tex.	1290	KCOY	Alliance, Nebr.	1400	KEST	Boise, Idaho	790
KAGI	Grants Pass, Oreg.	930	KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	1320	KCSA	Salt Lake City, Utah	1320	KETX	Livingston, Tex.	1440
KAGO	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	1150	KBMB	Henderson, Nev.	1400	KCPA	Sax Lake, Calif.	1320	KEUN	Emine, La.	1460
KAGR	Yuba City, Calif.	1450	KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	1230	KCRB	Sacramento, Calif.	1460	KEVL	Minneapolis, Minn.	1440
KAGU	Anacortes, Wash.	1340	KBMO	Benson, Minn.	1290	KCRB	Chanute, Kans.	1390	KEVL	White Castle, La.	1590
KAH1	Auburn, Calif.	950	KBMM	Breckinridge, Minn.	1450	KCRB	Enid, Okla.	1390	KEVT	Tucson, Ariz.	690
KAHU	Walpaha, Hawaii	920	KBMX	Coalinga, Calif.	1470	KCRX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1500	KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	910
KAIM	Kaimuki, Hawaii	870	KBMD	Billings, Mont.	1240	KCRN	Crane, Tex.	1380	KEYD	Portland, Oreg.	1190
KAIR	Tucson, Ariz.	1490	KBND	Bend, Oreg.	1110	KCRS	Mission, Tex.	550	KEYO	Grand June, Colo.	1230
KAJI	Little Rock, Ark.	1250	KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	830	KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	1370	KEYD	Oakes, N. Dak.	1220
KAJD	Grants Pass, Oreg.	1270	KBOE	Oskaloosa, Iowa	740	KCRV	Carthersville, Mo.	900	KEYE	Perryton, Tex.	1400
KAKA	Wickenburg, Ariz.	1250	KBOI	Boise, Idaho	950	KCSJ	Pueblo, Colo.	1450	KEYL	Long Prairie, Minn.	1400
KAKC	Tulsa, Okla.	970	KBOK	Malvern, Ark.	1310	KCSR	Chadron, Nebr.	1450	KEYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1440
KAKE	Wichita, Kan.	1240	KBOL	Boulder, Colo.	1490	KCTI	Goniatite, Tex.	1450	KEYV	Provo, Utah	1450
KALB	Alexandria, La.	580	KBOM	Bismark-Mandan, N. Dak.	1270	KCTX	Childress, Tex.	1290	KEYZ	Williston, N. Dak.	1360
KALE	Richland, Wash.	960	KBON	Omaha, Nebr.	1490	KCUB	Tucson, Ariz.	1250	KEYZ	Rapid City, S. Dak.	920
KALG	Alamogordo, N. Mex.	1230	KBPB	Pleasanton, Tex.	1380	KCUE	Red Wing, Minn.	1570	KEYZ	Anaheim, Calif.	1110
KALI	Pasadena, Calif.	1430	KBOR	Brownville, Tex.	1600	KCUL	Fort Worth, Tex.	1540	KFAB	Omaha, Nebr.	1190
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	910	KBOW	Butte, Mont.	1490	KCVL	Colville, Wash.	1570	KFAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	1330
KALM	Thayer, Mo.	1290	KBOX	Dallas, Tex.	1480	KCVR	Lodi, Calif.	1450	KFAM	Fulton, Mo.	900
KALT	Atlanta, Tex.	900	KBOY	Medford, Oreg.	730	KCVL	Lampasas, Tex.	1230	KFAM	St. Cloud, Minn.	1450
KALY	Alva, Okla.	1430	KBPS	Portland, Oreg.	1450	KCBW	Arwaco, Colo.	1450	KFAR	Fairbanks, Alaska	660
KAMD	Camden, Ark.	910	KBRB	Brown, Ark.	1550	KDAD	Weed, Calif.	610	KFAJ	San Francisco, Calif.	1100
KAME	Kenedy, Tex.	990	KBRM	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1430	KDAL	Duluth, Minn.	790	KFAY	Fayetteville, Ark.	1250
KAMD	Rogers, Ark.	1390	KBRK	Brinkley, Ark.	1570	KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	800	KFBB	Great Falls, Mont.	1310
KAMP	Ed Centro, Calif.	1430	KBRK	Brookings, S. Dak.	1430	KDAY	Luibuck, Tex.	1580	KFCY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1490
KAMY	McCamey, Tex.	1450	KBRN	McCook, Nebr.	1300	KDAY	Santa Monica, Calif.	1490	KFCB	Helena, Ark.	1350
KANA	Anaconda, Mont.	1230	KBRN	Brighton, Colo.	800	KDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1360	KFDB	Amarillo, Tex.	1440
KANB	Shreveport, La.	1340	KBRD	Bremerton, Wash.	1490	KDB	Winsted, La.	800	KFDF	Van Buren, Ark.	1580
KANC	Corstena, Tex.	1340	KBRB	Leadville, Colo.	1280	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	1410	KFDM	Beaumont, Tex.	560
KANE	New Iberia, La.	1240	KBRP	Springdale, Ark.	1340	KDBS	Alexandria, La.	800	KFDR	Grand Coulee, Wash.	1360
KAND	Anoka, Minn.	1470	KBRV	Soda Sprgs., Ida.	540	KDD	Dumas, Tex.	1240	KFEL	Pueblo, Colo.	970
KANS	Independence, Mo.	1510	KBRX	O'Neill, Nebr.	1350	KDEC	Decorah, Iowa	1150	KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	680
KAOK	Lake Charles, La.	1400	KBSF	Freeport, Texas	1460	KDEF	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1140	KFFA	Boone, Iowa	1260
KADL	Carrollton, Mo.	1430	KBSF	Springhill, La.	1460	KDEN	Denver, Colo.	910	KFFH	Wichita, Kans.	1330
KADP	Raymond, Wash.	1340	KBST	Big Spring, Tex.	1490	KDEE	El Cajon, Calif.	930	KFFH	Los Angeles, Calif.	640
KAPB	Marksville, La.	1430	KBTA	Batesville, Ark.	1340	KDEP	Palmdale, Calif.	1590	KFFV	Tucson, Ariz.	1550
KAPE	San Antonio, Tex.	1480	KBTM	Marion, Mo.	1230	KDET	Center, Tex.	1240	KFFW	Modesto, Calif.	1360
KAPI	Pueblo, Colo.	690	KBTN	Neosho, Mo.	1420	KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	1240	KFFZ	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1450
KAPR	Douglas, Ariz.	930	KBTO	El Dorado, Kans.	1360	KDGO	Durango, Colo.	1310	KFFZ	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1370
KARA	Albuquerque, N. M.	1310	KBUC	Corona, Calif.	1370	KDHL	Fairbault, Minn.	1270	KFFZ	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1270
KARE	Atchison, Kan.	1470	KBUD	Athens, Tex.	1410	KDIA	Oakland, Calif.	1020	KFFZ	Greeley, Colo.	1310
KARI	Blaine, Wash.	1470	KBUH	Brigham City, Utah	800	KDIO	Ontarioville, Minn.	1230	KFFZ	Bellevue, Wash.	1330
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	920	KBUR	Bemidji, Minn.	1450	KDIB	Dickinson, N. Dak.	1230	KFFZ	Lawrence, Kans.	1250
KARM	Fresno, Calif.	1430	KBUS	Burlington, Iowa	1490	KDIB	Holbrook, Ariz.	1270	KFFZ	Floydada, Tex.	900
KARR	Great Falls, Mont.	1400	KBUS	Mexia, Tex.	1590	KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1020	KFFZ	Waisenburg, Colo.	1450
KART	Jerome, Idaho	1400	KBUY	Amarillo, Tex.	1010	KDKD	Clinton, Mo.	1280	KFFZ	Corvallis, Oreg.	1240
KARY	Prosser, Wash.	1310	KBUZ	Mesa, Ariz.	1310	KDLA	Del Rio, La.	1010	KFFZ	San Diego, Calif.	540
KASE	Austin, Tex.	970	KBVM	Lancaster, Calif.	1380	KDLK	Del Rio, La.	1230	KFFZ	Tulsa, Okla.	1050
KASH	Eugene, Oreg.	1600	KBWD	Brownwood, Tex.	1380	KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1540	KFFZ	Denver, Colo.	1390
KASJ	Ames, Iowa	1240	KBYG	Big Spring, Tex.	1400	KDLS	Palmdale, N. Dak.	1240	KFFZ	Flat River, Mo.	1240
KASK	Ontario, Calif.	1510	KBYR	Anchorage, Alaska	1270	KDMS	El Dorado, Ark.	1290	KFFZ	Shenandoah, Iowa	920
KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	1370	KBZZ	Salem, Oreg.	1490	KDNT	Denton, Tex.	1330	KFFZ	Fargo, N. Dak.	900
KASM	Albany, Minn.	1150	KCAL	Redlands, Calif.	1410	KDOK	Tyler, Tex.	1340	KFFZ	Lincoln, Nebr.	1240
KASO	Minden, La.	1240	KCAL	Helena, Mont.	1350	KDOL	London, Calif.	1460	KFFZ	Long Beach, Calif.	1280
KAST	Astoria, Ore.	1370	KCAD	Clarksville, Tex.	1340	KDOM	Windom, Minn.	1230	KFFZ	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1230
KASY	Auburn, Wash.	1220	KCBP	Dos Moines, Iowa	1390	KDON	Sanlitas, Calif.	1230	KFFZ	Anchorage, Alaska	730
KATE	Albert Lea, Minn.	1340	KCBF	Luibuck, Tex.	1590	KDQV	Madford, Oreg.	1390	KFFZ	Franklin, La.	1390
KATI	Casper, Wyo.	1400	KQBQ	San Diego, Calif.	1170	KDQV	DeQueen, Ark.	1490	KFFZ	Fairbanks, Alaska	930
KATL	Miles City, Mont.	1340	KCBS	San Fran., Calif.	740	KDRO	Sedalia, Mo.	980	KFFZ	San Jacinto, Calif.	610
KATN	Boise, Idaho	1010	KCCF	Paris, Ark.	1460	KDRO	Deadwood, S. Dak.	980	KFFZ	Rosenberg, Tex.	990
KATY	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1340	KCCR	Pierre, S. Dak.	1590	KDSN	Denison, Iowa	1580	KFFZ	Fresno, Calif.	940
KATZ	St. Louis, Mo.	1600	KCEE	Tucson, Ariz.	790	KDSN	Denison, Tex.	950	KFFZ	Kansas City, Mo.	550
KAU	Austin, Minn.	1480	KCFH	Spokane, Wash.	1330	KDTA	Delta, Colo.	1400	KFFZ	Longview, Tex.	1370
KAVE	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	1240	KCFH	Cuero, Tex.	1600	KOTH	Dubuque, Iowa	1470	KFFZ	Columbia, Mo.	1430
KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1320	KCFI	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1250	KDUB	Hubbard, Tex.	1340	KFFZ	Ft. Smith, Ark.	950
KAVL	Lancaster, Calif.	610	KCHA	Charles City, Iowa	1580	KDUB	Hutchinson, Minn.	1260	KFFZ	Denver, Colo.	1220
KAVR	Apple Valley, Calif.	960	KCHE	Cherokee, Iowa	1440	KDWB	St. Paul, Minn.	630	KFFZ	San Diego, Calif.	600
KAWL	York, Neb.	1370	KCHI	Chillicothe, Mo.	1010	KDWT	Stamford, Tex.	1200	KFFZ	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150
KAWT	Douglas, Ariz.	1450	KCMI	Chicago, Calif.	1010	KDXE	No. Little Rock, Ark.	1380	KFFZ	St. Stockton, Tex.	860
KAYE	Puyallup, Wash.	1450	KCMR	Charleston, Mo.	1350	KDYL	Tooele, Utah	950	KFFZ	Ft. Morgan, Colo.	1240
KAYG	Lakewood, Wash.	1490	KCMS	Truth or Consequences, N. Mex.	1400	KDZA	Pueblo, Colo.	1240	KFFZ	Paris, Tex.	1290
KAYL	Storm Lake, Iowa	990	KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	970	KEAN	Brownwood, Tex.	1280	KFFZ	Las Vegas, N. Mex.	850
KAYO	Seattle, Wash.	1150	KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1590	KEBE	Fresno, Calif.	1490	KFFZ	St. Louis, Mo.	820
KAYS	Hays, Kans.	1400	KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1490	KECK	Odesa, Tex.	920	KFFZ	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	960
KAYT	Rupert, Idaho	970	KCII	Shreveport, La.	1030	KECK	Odesa, Tex.	920	KFFZ	Wamba, Idaho	580
KBAL	San Saba, Tex.	1410	KCII	Houma, La.	1490	KEED	Springfield, Oreg.	1050	KFFZ	San Bernardino, Calif.	590
KBAJ	Longview, Wash.	1270	KCIS	Carroll, Iowa	1380	KEEE	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1210	KFFZ	Bonham, Tex.	1420
KBAN	Bowie, Tex.	1410	KCJH	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	910	KEEL	Shreveport, La.	780	KFFZ	Luibuck, Tex.	790
KBAR	Burlington, Idaho	1230	KCKC	San Bernardino, Cal.	1350	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	1370	KFFZ	Bismark, N. Dak.	550
KBBA	Benton, Ark.	690	KCKN	Kansas City, Kans.	1340	KEEW	Twin Falls, Idaho	1450	KFFZ	Spokane, Wash.	1510
KBBB	Borger, Tex.	1600	KCKY	Coalinga, Ariz.	1150	KEKA	Kailua, Hawaii	1470	KFFZ	Gainesville, Tex.	1580
KBBE	Centerville, Utah	1600	KCLA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1400	KELA	Centraria, Wash.	1470	KFFZ	Gallup, N. Mex.	1330
KBBN	North Bend, Oreg.	1340	KCLE	Cleburne, Tex.	1120	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1240	KFFZ	Lebanon, Oreg.	926
KBBS	Buffalo, Wyo.	1450	KCLF	Clifton, Ariz.	1400	KELO	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1320	KFFZ	Carthage, Tex.	1590
KBCB	Oceanlake, Oreg.	1380	KCLG	Clinton, Iowa	1390	KELP	El Paso, Tex.	920			
KBCA	Mission, Kans.	1480	KCLH	Leavenworth, Kans.	1410	KELY	Ely, Nev.	1230			
KBCB	Wazahahe, Tex.	930	KCLS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	600						
KBCE	Modesto, Calif.	1240									
KBEK	Elk City, Okla.	1240									
KBEL	Idabel, Okla.	1240									
KBEN	Carrizo Sprgs., Tex.	1450									
KBET	Reno, Nev.	1340									
KBEV	Portland, Oreg.	1010									
KBFS	Belle Fourche, S. Dak.	1450									

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KGAY	Salem, Oreg.	1430	KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	830	KLOQ	Yakima, Wash.	1390	KOBE	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	1450
KGBC	San Diego, Calif.	1360	KIKO	Miami, Ariz.	1340	KLOS	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1450	KOBH	Kort Springs, S.Dak.	580
KGBC	Galveston, Tex.	1540	KIKS	Sulphur, La.	1310	KLOU	Lake Charles, La.	1580	KOKA	Kilgore, Tex.	1240
KGBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	1020	KILE	Galveston, Tex.	1400	KLOW	Loveand, Colo.	1570	KOCY	Dkiahoma City, Okla.	1330
KGBT	Harlingen, Tex.	1460	KILP	Grand Forks, S.Dak.	610	KLPB	Lake Providence, La.	1050	KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1230
KGXB	Springfield, Mo.	1260	KILT	Houston, Tex.	1400	KLPM	Minot, N.Dak.	1390	KODY	Godby, Wyo.	1400
KGCA	Rugby, N.D.	1450	KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	1460	KLPR	Okla. City, Okla.	1140	KODL	The Dalles, Oreg.	1440
KGCC	Sidney, Mont.	1480	KIMB	Kimbball, Neb.	1260	KLPW	Union, Mo.	1220	KODY	North Platte, Neb.	1240
KGDN	Edmonds, Wash.	630	KIML	Gillette, Wyo.	1490	KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	1010	KOEJ	Oelwein, Iowa	950
KGEE	Bakersfield, Calif.	1230	KIMN	Denver, Colo.	950	KLRS	Mountain Grove, Mo.	1360	KOFA	Yuma, Ariz.	1240
KGEK	Sterling, Colo.	1230	KIMO	Hilo, Hawaii	850	KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	960	KOFE	Pullman, Wash.	1150
KGEB	Boise, Idaho	1400	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	960	KLTR	Blackwell, Okla.	1580	KOFI	Kalispell, Mont.	930
KGEM	Tulsa, Okla.	1370	KIND	Independence, Kans.	1010	KLVB	Gasport, Mont.	1240	KOGA	Ottawa, Kans.	1020
KGER	Long Beach, Calif.	1390	KINE	Kingsville, Tex.	1330	KLUC	Salt Lake City, Utah	570	KOGL	Portland, Oreg.	1230
KGEZ	Kalispell, Mont.	600	KING	Seattle, Wash.	1090	KLUE	Longview, Tex.	1280	KOKA	Gallatin, Neb.	930
KGFF	Shawnee, Okla.	1450	KINK	Phoenix, Ariz.	1010	KLUV	Evansville, Wyo.	1240	KOGT	Orange, Tex.	1600
KGFJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	1230	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	980	KLUV	Haynesville, La.	1580	KOHK	Reno, Nev.	630
KGFL	Roswell, N.Mex.	1400	KINT	EI Paso, Tex.	1590	KLVL	Pasadena, Tex.	1480	KOHI	St. Helens, Oreg.	1600
KGFV	Kearney, Neb.	1340	KINU	Juneau, Alaska	800	KLVJ	Levelland, Tex.	1230	KOHU	Honolulu, Hawaii	1170
KGGD	Pierre, S.Dak.	630	KIOE	Des Moines, Iowa	940	KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	1320	KOHU	Hermiston, Oreg.	1570
KGGG	Conroyville, Kans.	690	KIOB	Barstow, Calif.	1460	KLWJ	Lakewood, Mo.	1230	KOIL	Omaha, Neb.	1290
KGGG	Forest Grove, Oreg.	1570	KIOX	Bay City, Tex.	1270	KLYD	Bakersfield, Calif.	1350	KOIN	Portland, Oreg.	1230
KGGM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	610	KIPA	Hilo, Hawaii	1110	KLYK	Spokane, Wash.	1230	KOJM	Havre, Mont.	610
KGHF	Pueblo, Colo.	1350	KIRH	Wichita, Kans.	1070	KLYR	Clarksville, Ark.	1360	KOKA	Shreveport, La.	980
KGHL	Billings, Mont.	790	KIRO	Seattle, Wash.	710	KLZ	Denver, Colo.	560	KOKA	Austin, Tex.	1370
KGHM	Brookfield, Mo.	1470	KIRT	Mission, Tex.	1580	KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	960	KOKL	Okmulgee, Okla.	1240
KGHS	International Falls, Minn.	1470	KIRS	Kirkville, Mo.	1450	KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	630	KOKO	Warrensburg, Mo.	1450
KGIL	San Fernando, Calif.	1230	KISL	Stout, Ills., S.Dak.	1230	KMAE	McKinney, Tex.	1600	KOKX	Keokuk, Iowa	1310
KGIV	Alamosa, Colo.	1450	KISN	St. Louis, Mo.	910	KMAK	Fresno, Calif.	1340	KOKY	Little Rock, Ark.	1310
KGKB	Tyler, Tex.	1490	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1340	KMB	Manhattan, Kans.	1350	KOL	Salem, Oreg.	1300
KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	960	KIT	Yakima, Wash.	1280	KMAP	Bakersfield, Calif.	1490	KOLD	Tucson, Ariz.	1440
KGLC	Miami, Okla.	910	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	930	KMAQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	1320	KOLE	Port Arthur, Tex.	1340
KGLN	Glenwood Spres., Colo.	980	KITI	Chehalis, Wash.	1420	KMAR	Winnsboro, La.	1570	KOLP	Quanah, Tex.	1150
KGLP	Massena, Iowa	1480	KITN	Olympia, Wash.	920	KMBC	Kansas City, Mo.	980	KOLR	Reno, Nev.	920
KGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1480	KITD	San Bernardino, Calif.	1240	KMBL	Juncton, Tex.	1450	KOLR	Sterling, Colo.	1490
KGMB	Honolulu, Hawaii	590	KIUP	Pecos, Tex.	1400	KMDO	Tucson, Ariz.	940	KOLY	Scottsbluff, Neb.	1320
KGMC	Englewood, Colo.	1150	KIUN	Durango, Colo.	930	KMDF	Montevideo, Iowa	1240	KOLY	Mobridge, S.Dak.	1300
KGMO	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1220	KIUV	Crockett, Tex.	1290	KMCM	McMinnville, Oreg.	1260	KOMA	Okla. City, Okla.	1520
KGMS	Sacramento, Calif.	1380	KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	1040	KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	900	KOME	Tulsa, Okla.	1300
KGMT	Fairbury, Neb.	1310	KIXX	Provo, Utah	1400	KMDO	Ft. Scott, Kans.	1600	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	1000
KGNB	New Braunfels, Tex.	1480	KIXZ	Amarillo, Tex.	940	KMED	Medford, Oreg.	1440	KOMW	Omak, Wash.	680
KGNC	Amarillo, Tex.	710	KIYZ	El Paso, Tex.	1400	KMED	Omaha, Neb.	660	KONV	Watsonville, Calif.	1340
KGNO	Dodge City, Kans.	1370	KJAN	Madison, S.Dak.	1390	KMEF	Fresno, Calif.	1350	KONG	Visalia, Calif.	1400
KGND	San Francisco, Calif.	810	KJAT	Atlantic, Iowa	1220	KMG	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	730	KONI	Spanish Fork, Utah	1440
KGON	Oregon City, Oreg.	1520	KJAX	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1150	KMH	Marshall, Tex.	1450	KONP	San Antonio, Tex.	860
KGOS	Torrington, Wyo.	1490	KJAY	Topeka, Kans.	1480	KML	Cameron, Tex.	1480	KONP	Port Angeles, Wash.	1450
KGRP	Grafton, N.Dak.	1340	KJBC	Midland, Tex.	1150	KMLN	Portage, N.M.	980	KONP	Honolulu, Hawaii	990
KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	1000	KJCK	Junction City, Kans.	1420	KMIS	Grangeville, Mo.	1050	KOOD	Billings, Mont.	970
KGRD	Le Bend, Oreg.	940	KJCN	Jennings, Mo.	1290	KMIS	Marion, La.	1440	KOOD	Marion, Ariz.	850
KGRN	Grinnell, Iowa	1410	KJEM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	800	KMIS	Marion, La.	1440	KOOD	Omaha, Neb.	1420
KGRD	Gresham, Oreg.	1230	KJEB	Beaumont, Tex.	1380	KMIS	Grand Island, Neb.	750	KOOS	Coos Bay, Oreg.	1230
KGRT	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	570	KJFJ	Webster City, Iowa	1570	KMIS	Sioux City, Iowa	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	550
KGST	Fresno, Calif.	1600	KJFM	Ft. Worth, Tex.	870	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	1360	KOQY	Alice, Tex.	1070
KGU	Honolulu, Hawaii	760	KJLT	North Platte, Neb.	970	KMON	Great Falls, Mont.	560	KOQY	Bellingham, Wash.	1550
KGUC	Gunnison, Colo.	1490	KJOU	Juneau, Alaska	630	KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	1330	KORA	Bryan, Tex.	1240
KGUD	San Barbara, Calif.	990	KJOS	Shreveport, La.	1480	KMOR	Littleton, Colo.	1150	KORC	Mineral Wells, Tex.	1110
KGVL	Greenville, Tex.	1400	KJOY	Stockton, Calif.	1280	KMOS	St. Louis, Mo.	1120	KORC	Eugene, Oreg.	1450
KGVO	Missoula, Mont.	1290	KJRT	Seattle, Wash.	950	KMPC	Los Angeles, Calif.	710	KORK	Las Vegas, Nev.	1340
KGVV	Belgrade, Mont.	630	KJRW	Newtown, Kans.	950	KMRC	Morgan City, La.	1430	KORL	Honolulu, Hawaii	650
KGW	Portland, Oreg.	620	KJST	Columbus, Neb.	900	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KORL	Dorn Mitchell, S.Dak.	1490
KGWA	Enid, Okla.	960	KKAN	Phillipsburg, Kans.	1490	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KORL	Grangeville, Idaho	1230
KGWY	Olympia, Wash.	1240	KKAR	Pomona, Calif.	1220	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KORL	Odessa, Tex.	1230
KGWY	Guyton, Okla.	1240	KKAS	Saltshe, Tex.	1300	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KORL	Odessa, Tex.	1230
KHAM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1360	KKAD	Vanhook, Wash.	1150	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KORL	Aurora, Colo.	850
KHAR	Anchorage, Alaska	590	KKID	Pandleton, Oreg.	1240	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KORL	Tuxcarona, Ark.	790
KHAS	Hastings, Neb.	1230	KKIT	Pittsburg, Calif.	990	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOTA	Rapid City, S.Dak.	570
KHAT	Phoenix, Ariz.	1420	KKIS	Taos, N.Mex.	1340	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOTE	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1250
KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KKLC	Los Angeles, Calif.	570	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOTN	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1490
KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1430	KKLD	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	960	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOTN	Deming, N.M.	1230
KHBR	Hillsboro, Idaho	1580	KKLE	Lakewood, Colo.	1600	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOUR	Independence, Iowa	1220
KHBM	Big Springs, Oreg.	1270	KKLM	Morden, La.	1450	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOUV	Valley City, N.Dak.	1490
KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	1590	KKLN	LeMora, Calif.	1320	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOV	Kan, Utah	1330
KHEP	Phoenix, Ariz.	1280	KKLS	Las Vegas, Nev.	1230	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOV	Provo, Utah	960
KHEY	EI Paso, Tex.	690	KKLM	La Grande, Oreg.	1450	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOVB	Laramie, Wyo.	1290
KHFH	Fry, Ariz.	1420	KKLN	Los Banos, Calif.	1330	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOWL	Blju, Calif.	1490
KHHH	Pampa, Tex.	1230	KKLB	Libby, Mont.	1230	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOWL	Escondido, Calif.	1450
KHIT	Wichita Falls, Wash.	1320	KKLC	Blytheville, Ark.	910	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOXR	Oxnard, Calif.	910
KHJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	930	KKLD	Poteau, Okla.	1280	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOY	Phoenix, Ariz.	550
KHMO	Hannibal, Mo.	1070	KKLE	Lexington, N.Mex.	630	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOYL	Odessa, Tex.	1310
KHOB	Hobbs, N.Mex.	1390	KKLE	Ottumwa, Iowa	1480	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOYL	Billings, Mont.	910
KHOE	Truckee, Calif.	1400	KKLI	Kailua, Hawaii	1240	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	1050
KHOG	Fayetteville, Ark.	1440	KKLE	Le Mars, Iowa	1410	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOZI	Chelan, Wash.	1220
KHOQ	Hoquiam, Wash.	1560	KKLE	Killeen, Tex.	1050	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KOZJ	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1490
KHOT	Madera, Calif.	1320	KKLE	Wichita, Kans.	1480	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPAC	Port Arthur, Tex.	1250
KHOW	Denver, Colo.	630	KKLE	Orofino, Idaho	950	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPAK	Minden, La.	1240
KHOZ	Harrison, Ark.	900	KKLE	Lexington, N.Mex.	630	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPAL	Palm Springs, Calif.	1450
KHOZ	Spokane, Wash.	990	KKLF	Litchfield, Minn.	1410	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPAM	Portland, Oreg.	1410
KHSJ	Hemet, Calif.	1320	KKLF	Golden Meadow, La.	1600	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPAR	Hersford, Tex.	860
KHSL	Chico, Calif.	1290	KKLG	Alгона, Iowa	1600	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPAP	Redford, Calif.	1270
KHUB	Fremont, Neb.	1340	KKLN	Logan, Utah	1390	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPAS	San Bernardino, Calif.	1290
KHUC	Borger, Tex.	1490	KKLR	Redwood Falls, Minn.	1490	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPAY	Chico, Calif.	1060
KHUI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1640	KKLB	Liberal, Kans.	1470	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPBA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1590
KHUP	Calico Hills, Calif.	1220	KKLC	Liberal, Kans.	1470	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPCB	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	740
KIBH	Seward, Alaska	1340	KKLC	Liberal, Kans.	1470	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPCM	Marked Tree, Ark.	1380
KIBL	Beeville, Tex.	1490	KKLD	Lincoln, Neb.	1400	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPDN	Pampa, Tex.	1340
KIBS	Bishop, Calif.	1230	KKLE	Portland, Oreg.	1290	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPDD	Portland, Oreg.	860
KICD	Spencer, Iowa	1240	KKLI	Denver, Colo.	990	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPDS	Georgetown, Wash.	1380
KICK	Springfield, Mo.	1340	KKLI	Twin Falls, Idaho	1310	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPEL	Lafayette, La.	1420
KICN	Denver, Colo.	710	KKLZ	Brainerd, Minn.	1380	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPEP	San Angelo, Tex.	1420
KICW	Calico Hills, Calif.	1490	KKLC	Parsons, Kans.	1590	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPET	Gilroy, Calif.	1290
KICY	Nome, Alaska	850	KKLL	Leesville, La.	1570	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPER	Lamesa, Tex.	690
KID	Idaho Falls, Idaho	590	KKLL	Lubbock, Tex.	1480	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPGE	Page, Ariz.	1450
KID	Monterey, Calif.	630	KKLM	Lubbock, Tex.	1480	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPHX	Phoenix, Ariz.	910
KIDD	Boise, Idaho	630	KKLM	Lubbock, Tex.	1480	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPHG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	800
KIEM	Eureka, Calif.	1480	KKLN	Lincoln, Neb.	1400	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPKV	Colorado Spres., Colo.	1580
KIEY	Glendale, Calif.	870	KKLO	Odgan, Utah	1430	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPKV	Casa Grande, Ariz.	1260
KIEI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1260	KKLP	Goodland, Kans.	740	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPKW	Pasco, Wash.	1340
KIFN	Phoenix, Ariz.	860	KKLG	Kelso, Wash.	1490	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPLA	Plainview, Tex.	1050
KIFW	Sitka, Alaska	1230	KKLO	Pinestone, Minn.	1050	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	1470
KIHN	Hugo, Okla.	1340	KKLN	San Jose, Calif.	1170	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPLK	Dallas, Oreg.	1460
KIHO	Stout Falls, S.Dak.	1270	KKLO	Corvallis, Oreg.	1340	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPLT	Paris, Tex.	1490
KIHR	Hood River, Oreg.	1340	KKLO	Corvallis, Oreg.	1340	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPLU	Union, Mo.	1220
KIJV	Huron, S.Dak.	1340	KKLO	Corvallis, Oreg.	1340	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPLY	Crescent City, Calif.	1240
KIJV	Huron, S.Dak.	1340	KKLO	Corvallis, Oreg.	1340	KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1570	KPMC	Madison, Calif.	1580

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KPNG	Port Neches, Tex.	1150	KRZE	Farmington, N.H.	1280	KTIP	Porterville, Calif.	1450
KPOC	Pocahontas, Ark.	1420	KRZY	Grand Prairie, Tex.	730	KTIS	Minneapolis, Minn.	900
KPOD	Precident City, Calif.	1310	KSAC	Manhattan, Kans.	580	KTIX	Seattle, Wash.	1590
KPOF	Denver, Colo.	910	KSAL	Salina, Kans.	1150	KTJH	Hobart, Tex.	1420
KPOI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1560	KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	1310	KTKN	Ketchikan, Alaska	930
KPOJ	Portland, Oreg.	1380	KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1450	KTKR	Taft, Calif.	1310
KPOK	Scottsdale, Ariz.	1440	KSAY	San Francisco, Calif.	1010	KTKT	Tucson, Ariz.	990
KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1580	KSBB	Salinas, Calif.	1380	KTLD	Tullulah, La.	1360
KPON	Anderson, Calif.	1580	KSBC	Liberal, Kans.	600	KTLE	Denver, Colo.	1280
KPOR	Quincy, Wash.	1370	KSBJ	Sioux City, Iowa	1360	KTLO	Mtn. Home, Ark.	1490
KPOW	Powell, Wyo.	1260	KSBO	Santa Cruz, Calif.	1080	KTLL	Tahlequah, Okla.	1350
KPPC	Pasadena, Calif.	1240	KSST	St. Louis, Mo.	550	KTLM	Rusk, Tex.	1580
KPWC	Wenatche, Wash.	1340	KSQA	Huntsville, Tex.	1400	KTLS	St. Louis, Mo.	920
KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1240	KSDN	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	930	KTMK	McAlester, Okla.	1400
KPRC	Houston, Tex.	950	KSDO	San Diego, Calif.	1130	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1250
KPRK	Livingston, Mont.	1340	KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	930	KTNC	Falls City, Nebr.	1280
KPRL	Paso Robles, Calif.	1230	KSEK	Pittsburg, Kans.	1340	KTNN	Tucuman, N. Mex.	1400
KPRO	Riverside, Calif.	1440	KSEL	Lubbock, Tex.	950	KTNT	Tacoma, Wash.	1400
KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	1590	KSEM	Moses Lake, Wash.	1470	KTOJ	Jobesboro, La.	920
KPSO	Fallfurris, Tex.	1260	KSEN	Shelby, Mont.	1150	KTOE	Sinton, Tex.	1280
KPST	Preston, Idaho	1340	KSEO	Durant, Okla.	750	KTOH	Mankato, Minn.	1420
KPTL	Carson City, Nev.	1300	KSET	EI Paso, Tex.	1340	KTOI	Lihue, Hawaii	1490
KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	1170	KSEW	Sitka, Alaska	1400	KTKO	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1000
KQAG	Austin, Minn.	970	KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1230	KTOD	Henderson, Nev.	1280
KQBY	San Francisco, Calif.	1550	KSFA	Naeogdoches, Tex.	860	KTOP	Topeka, Kans.	1490
KQDI	Bismarck, N.D.	1350	KSFE	Needles, Calif.	1340	KTPA	Prescott, Ark.	1870
KQDY	Minot, N. Dak.	1320	KSFO	San Francisco, Calif.	560	KTRB	Modesto, Calif.	860
KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	1250	KSGN	St. Genevieve, Mo.	900	KTRC	San Antonio, Tex.	990
KQEB	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	920	KSIB	Canton, N. Mex.	1520	KTRF	Lufkin, Tex.	1420
KQEK	Lakewood, Oreg.	1230	KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1340	KTRF	Thief River Falls, Minn.	1230
KQTE	Missoula, Mont.	1340	KSIG	Crowley, La.	1450	KTRH	Houston, Tex.	740
KQTY	Everett, Wash.	1230	KSII	Gladewater, Tex.	1430	KTRI	Sioux City, Iowa	1470
KQV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1410	KSIL	Silver City, N. Mex.	1340	KTRM	Beaumont, Tex.	990
KRAC	Alamogordo, N. Mex.	1270	KSIM	Sikeston, Mo.	1400	KTRN	San Antonio, Tex.	1280
KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	1590	KSIR	Wichita, Kans.	800	KTRY	Baistro, La.	730
KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1480	KSIS	Ocala, Fla.	1050	KTSA	San Antonio, Tex.	550
KRAI	Craig, Colo.	1310	KSJW	Woodward, Okla.	1450	KTSM	EI Paso, Tex.	1380
KRAK	Stockton, Calif.	1140	KSIX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1230	KTTN	Trenton, Mo.	1600
KRAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1240	KSJB	Jameson, N. Dak.	600	KTRR	Rolla, Mo.	1490
KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	920	KSJI	Sun Valley, Idaho	1340	KTRS	Springfield, Mo.	1400
KRAY	Amarillo, Tex.	1360	KSJK	Dallas, Tex.	660	KTUC	Tucson, Ariz.	1400
KRBA	Lufkin, Tex.	1340	KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	1160	KTUD	Texaco Falls, Tex.	1280
KRBC	Abilene, Tex.	1470	KSLM	Salmon, Oreg.	1230	KTUL	Tulsa, Okla.	1430
KRBI	St. Peter, Minn.	1310	KSLN	Olney, Mo.	1240	KTUR	Turlock, Calif.	1390
KRBO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1050	KSLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	1240	KTUX	Pueblo, Colo.	1480
KRCK	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1360	KSM	Santa Maria, Calif.	1240	KTW	Seattle, Wash.	1250
KRCD	Prineville, Oreg.	690	KSMN	Seminole, Tex.	1250	KTWL	Golden, Colo.	1010
KRCT	Baytown, Tex.	650	KSMO	Mason City, Iowa	1010	KTWO	Gasper, Wyo.	1270
KRDG	Redding, Calif.	1230	KSMN	Salmon, Mo.	1840	KTXJ	Jasper, Tex.	1400
KRDO	Cole Springs, Colo.	1240	KSNA	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1460	KTXS	San Antonio, Tex.	1300
KRDP	Reedsport, Oreg.	1470	KSNB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1290	KTY	Sherman, Tex.	1540
KRDY	Lincoln, Calif.	1240	KSN	Des Moines, Iowa	1460	KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	1460
KRE	Berkeley, Wash.	400	KSO	Arkansas City, Kans.	1280	KUAM	Agana, Guam	610
KREB	Shreveport, La.	1550	KSON	San Diego, Calif.	1240	KUBA	Yuba City, Calif.	1600
KREH	Dakdale, La.	900	KSOX	Sloux Falls, S. Dak.	1140	KUCB	Montrose, Colo.	580
KREI	Farmingdale, Mo.	800	KSP	Salt Lake City, Utah	1370	KUDE	Pendleton, Oreg.	1050
KREM	Spokane, Wash.	970	KSOX	Raymondville, Tex.	1400	KUDE	Oceanside, Calif.	1350
KREO	Indio, Calif.	1400	KSPA	Santa Paula, Calif.	1400	KUD	Greenville, Mont.	1450
KRES	St. Joseph, Mo.	1550	KSPB	Springer, Okla.	780	KUDL	Kansas City, Mo.	1380
KREW	Summit, Wash.	1230	KSPD	Diboll, Tex.	1260	KUDU	Ventura, Calif.	1590
KREX	Grand, Colo.	920	KSP	Sandpoint, Idaho	1400	KUDY	Renton, Wash.	910
KRF	Superior, Minn.	1390	KSR	Salmon, Idaho	960	KUEN	Wenatche, Wash.	900
KRFQ	Waukegan, Nebr.	1600	KSRK	Socorro, N. Mex.	1290	KUEQ	Phoenix, Ariz.	740
KRGI	Grand Island, Neb.	1290	KSRD	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1350	KUGN	Eugene, Oreg.	1380
KRGV	Weslaco, Tex.	1430	KSRV	Ontario, Oreg.	1380	KUIK	Hillsdale, Oreg.	1360
KRHD	Duncan, Okla.	1350	KSS	Granger, Okla.	740	KUJ	Walla Walla, Wash.	1420
KRIB	Mason City, Iowa	1400	KSSP	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	1230	KUJ	San Antonio, Tex.	1250
KRIC	Beaumont, Tex.	1450	KST	Coleman, Tex.	1000	KUKI	Ukiah, Calif.	1400
KRIG	Odessa, Tex.	1410	KSTB	Breckenridge, Tex.	1430	KUKO	Post, Tex.	1370
KRIH	Rayville, La.	990	KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	690	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	1390
KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	910	KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	1420	KUL	Honolulu, Hawaii	650
KRIZ	Phoenix, Ariz.	1230	KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	1570	KUL	Grand Forks, Wash.	1380
KRKC	King City, Calif.	1570	KSTQ	Fort Collins, Colo.	1500	KULP	EI Campo, Tex.	1390
KRKO	Los Angeles, Calif.	1380	KSTT	Davenport, Iowa	1170	KUNO	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1200
KRKS	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1240	KSTV	Stephenville, Tex.	1510	KUOA	Silam Springs, Ark.	1200
KRLA	Pasadena, Calif.	1110	KSTW	Cedar City, Utah	590	KUOM	Minneapolis, Minn.	1240
KRLC	Lewiston, Idaho	1350	KSTX	Cedar City, Utah	590	KUPD	Tempe, Ariz.	790
KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	1080	KSU	Fairmont, Minn.	1370	KUR	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1060
KRLN	Canon City, Colo.	1400	KSVN	Bisbee, Ariz.	1230	KURB	Albany, Oreg.	1430
KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1320	KSVN	Chickel, Ariz.	1230	KURL	Billings, Mont.	750
KRMD	Shreveport, La.	1380	KSW	Garden, Utah	730	KURY	Edinburg, Tex.	910
KRNG	Tulsa, Okla.	740	KSWA	Artesia, N. Mex.	990	KURY	Brookings, Oreg.	710
KRNL	Carmel, Calif.	1410	KSWB	Graham, Tex.	1330	KUSD	Vermillion, S. Dak.	690
KRNO	Monett, Mo.	990	KSWC	Tucson, Ariz.	1550	KUSG	Cushing, Okla.	1600
KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	1150	KSWD	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1560	KUSN	St. Joseph, Mo.	790
KRND	San Bernardino, Calif.	1240	KSWO	Lawton, Okla.	1380	KUT	St. Joseph, Mo.	790
KRNR	Roseburg, Oreg.	1490	KSWR	Roswell, N. Mex.	1230	KUY	Yakima, Wash.	980
KRNS	Burns, Oreg.	1250	KSV	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1490	KUTT	Fargo, N. Dak.	1550
KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	1460	KSVY	Yreka, Calif.	1490	KUTY	Palmdale, Calif.	1470
KRNY	Kearney, Nebr.	1460	KSWC	Wichita Falls, Tex.	990	KUVR	Holdrege, Nebr.	1380
KROC	Rochester, Minn.	1340	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	970	KUZN	W. Monroe, La.	1310
KROD	EI Paso, Tex.	600	KSYX	Santa Rosa, N. Mex.	1420	KUZZ	Bakersfield, Calif.	1310
KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	930	KTAC	Tacoma, Wash.	850	KVAN	Camas, Wash.	860
KROF	Abbeville, La.	960	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1260	KVAS	Astoria, Oreg.	1230
KROG	Sonora, Calif.	1450	KTAN	Tucson, Ariz.	580	KVKC	Wolf Point, Nebr.	1450
KROP	Brawley, Calif.	1340	KTAR	Fort Worth, Tex.	820	KVKL	Winnfield, La.	1270
KROS	Clinton, Iowa	1340	KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	1570	KVCL	Redding, Calif.	600
KROX	Crookston, Minn.	1260	KTBB	Tyler, Tex.	600	KVEC	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	920
KROY	Sacramento, Calif.	1240	KTCB	Austin, Tex.	590	KVEL	Vernal, Utah	1250
KRPL	Moscow, Idaho	1400	KTCB	Malden, Mo.	1470	KVEN	Ventura, Calif.	1480
KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	910	KTCI	Terrytown, Nebr.	590	KVER	Glovis, N. Mex.	1410
KRSC	Othello, Wash.	1400	KTCN	Berryville, Ark.	1480	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1300
KRSD	Rapid City, S. Dak.	1340	KTCG	Coanoke, Ark.	1410	KVFC	Cortez, Colo.	740
KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	950	KTD	Pledo, Oreg.	1230	KVFD	Ft. Dodge, Iowa	1500
KRSL	Russell, Kans.	990	KTE	Idaho Falls, Idaho	900	KVGB	Great Bend, Kans.	1490
KRSN	Los Alamos, N. Mex.	1490	KTEA	Walla Walla, Wash.	1490	KVHL	Home, La.	1400
KRTN	Raton, N. Mex.	1490	KTEM	Tempe, Tex.	1400	KVIL	Seattle, Wash.	570
KRTR	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1490	KTER	Terrill, Tex.	1570	KVIC	Victoria, Tex.	1310
KRUS	Ballinger, Tex.	1400	KTF	Twin Falls, Idaho	1270	KVIL	Highland Park, Tex.	1150
KRUX	Ruston, La.	1490	KTFB	Brownfield, Tex.	1300	KVIN	New Iberia, La.	1360
KRVC	Glendale, Ariz.	1360	KTH	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1240	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	1470
KRVX	Ashland, Oreg.	1350	KTHS	Little Rock, Ark.	1090	KVIP	Redding, Calif.	540
KRVY	Lexington, Nebr.	1010	KTHB	Tyler, Tex.	790	KVKM	Monahans, Tex.	1330
KRXK	Rexburg, Idaho	1230	KTHD	Thibodaux, La.	630	KVLB	Cleveland, Tex.	1410
KRXL	Roseburg, Oreg.	1250	KTIM	Tillamook, Oreg.	1590	KVLF	Little Rock, Ark.	1030
KRYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1360	KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	1510	KVLF	Alpine, Tex.	1240
KVLG	LaGrange, Tex.	1570	KVLH	Pauls Valley, Okla.	1420	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	1250
KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	1250	KVMA	Magnolia, Ark.	630	KVMC	Colorado City, Tex.	1320
KVMA	Magnolia, Ark.	630	KVNA	Flagstaff, Ariz.	690	KVNC	Winslow, Ariz.	1010
KVMC	Colorado City, Tex.	1320	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1240	KVNU	Logan, Utah	610
KVNA	Flagstaff, Ariz.	690	KVNB	Bastrop, La.	1330	KVOP	Galveston, Tex.	1430
KVNC	Winslow, Ariz.	1010	KVOC	Galveston, Tex.	1430	KVPE	Emporia, Kans.	1490
KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1240	KVOD	Odgen, Utah	1490	KVOL	Lafayette, La.	1330
KVNU	Logan, Utah	610	KVON	Morrilton, Ark.	800	KVOM	Napa, Calif.	1440
KVNB	Bastrop, La.	1330	KVON	Napa, Calif.	1440	KVOT	Tulsa, Okla.	1170
KVOC	Galveston, Tex.	1430	KVOP	Plainview, Tex.	1400	KVPS	Clinton, Mo.	1300
KVPE	Emporia, Kans.	1490	KVOS	Bellingham, Wash.	790	KVQU	Uvalde, Tex.	1400
KVOD	Odgen, Utah	1490	KVOU	Uvalde, Tex.	1400	KVOX	Moorehead, Minn.	1280
KVOL	Lafayette, La.	1330	KVOY	Yuma, Ariz.	1400	KVOZ	Laredo, Tex.	1490
KVOM	Morrilton, Ark.	800	KVPI	Ville Platte, La.	1050	KVRC	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1240
KVON	Napa, Calif.	1440	KVRI	Salida, Ariz.	1340	KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1360
KVOT	Tulsa, Okla.	1170	KVSA	McGehee, Ark.	1220	KVSE	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1260
KVPS	Clinton, Mo.	1300	KVSH	Valentine, Nebr.	940	KVSO	Ardmore, Okla.	1240
KVQU	Uvalde, Tex.	1400	KVSH	Valentine, Nebr.	940	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400
KVOX	Moorehead, Minn.	1280	KVSO	Ardmore, Okla.	1240	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400
KVOY	Yuma, Ariz.	1400	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTD	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVOZ	Laredo, Tex.	1490	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTO	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVPI	Ville Platte, La.	1050	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTR	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVRC	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1240	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVRI	Salida, Ariz.	1340	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1360	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVSE	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1260	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVSO	Ardmore, Okla.	1240	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVTD	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVTO	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVTR	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370
KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370	KVSW	Cherryton, Ark.	1400	KVTV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1370

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KWYK	Farmington, N. Mex.	960	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	950	WAZF	Yazoo City, Miss.	1230	WBT	Charlotte, N.C.	1110
KWYN	Wynne, Ark.	1400	WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	950	WAZL	Hazelton, Pa.	1490	WBTB	Batavia, N.Y.	1490
KWYO	Sheridan, Wyo.	1410	WAGN	Memomine, Mich.	1340	WAZY	Lafayette, Ind.	1410	WBTH	Williamson, W.Va.	1400
KWYR	Winnier, S.Dak.	1260	WAGR	Lumberton, N.C.	580	WBAA	West Lafayette, Ind.	920	WBTL	Farmville, N.C.	1050
KXA	Seattle, Wash.	770	WAGS	Bishopville, S.C.	1380	WBAB	Babylon, N.Y.	1440	WBTM	Danville, Va.	1330
KXAR	Hope, Ark.	1490	WAGY	Forest City, N.C.	1320	WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	1330	WBTN	Bennington, Vt.	1370
KXEL	Waterloo, Iowa	1540	WAIK	Galesburg, Ill.	1590	WBAG	Burlington, N.C.	1150	WBTO	Linton, Ind.	1600
KXEN	St. Louis, Mo.	1010	WAIL	Baton Rouge, La.	1460	WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	1090	WBUC	Buckhannon, W.Va.	1460
KXEO	Mexico, Mo.	1340	WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	940	WBAD	Montgomery, Ala.	1740	WBUD	Woodbury, N.J.	1250
KXGI	Ft. Madison, Iowa	1360	WAIN	Columbia, Ky.	1270	WBAP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	570, 820	WBUT	Butler, Pa.	1050
KXGN	Glendive, Mont.	1400	WAIP	Prichard, Ala.	1270	WBAR	Bartow, Fla.	1460	WBUX	Doylstown, Pa.	1570
KXGO	Fargo, N.D.	790	WAIR	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1340	WBAT	Marion, Ind.	1400	WBUX	Lexington, N.C.	1440
KXIC	John City, Iowa	800	WAIT	Chicago, Ill.	820	WBAW	Barnwell, S.C.	740	WBV	Fredonia, N.Y.	1570
KXIT	Dalhart, Tex.	1410	WAJF	Decatur, Ala.	1490	WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1240	WBVL	Barboursville, Ky.	950
KXIV	Phoenix, Ariz.	1400	WAJR	Morgantown, W.Va.	1440	WBAY	Green Bay, Wis.	1360	WBVR	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1230
KXJK	Forrest City, Ark.	950	WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1340	WBZA	Kinston, N.Y.	1550	WBVE	Calera, Ala.	1470
KXLM	Portland, Wash.	1370	WAKM	Alton, S.C.	910	WBZ	Pittsfield, Ill.	1580	WBVG	Savannah, Ga.	1350
KXLE	Ellensburg, Wash.	1240	WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	910	WBBC	Burlington, N.C.	920	WBVS	Canton, Ill.	1580
KXLF	Butte, Mont.	1370	WAKR	Akron, Ohio	1590	WBBD	Rochester, N.Y.	950	WBZ	Boston, Mass.	1030
KXLJ	Helena, Mont.	1240	WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	790	WBBI	Abingdon, Va.	1230	WBZA	Springfield, Mass.	1030
KXLL	Missoula, Mont.	1450	WALA	Mobile, Ala.	1410	WBCK	Blakely, Ga.	1260	WBZY	Torrington, Conn.	990
KXLO	Lewiston, Mont.	1230	WALB	Waterboro, S.C.	1220	WBBL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBCE	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1250
KXLR	Little Rock, Ark.	1150	WALE	Fall River, Mass.	1400	WBBM	Chicago, Ill.	780	WBCC	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXLS	Clayton, Mo.	1320	WALG	Albany, Ga.	1590	WBBO	Forest City, N.C.	780	WBAM	Camden, N.J.	1310
KXLV	Keosauqua, Mo.	920	WALK	Atopogee, N.Y.	1370	WBBS	Augusta, Ga.	1340	WBAN	Batesville, Md.	600
KXO	El Centro, Calif.	1230	WALM	Middletown, N.Y.	1340	WBBT	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBAP	Easton, Pa.	1370
KXOA	Sacramento, Calif.	1470	WALN	Albion, Mich.	1260	WBBS	Youngstown, Ohio	1240	WBAR	Detroit, Mich.	1130
KXOK	St. Louis, Mo.	630	WALO	Humacao, P.R.	1240	WBBS	Portsmouth, N.H.	1380	WBAC	Orange, Mass.	1590
KXOL	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1360	WALT	Tampa, Fla.	1110	WBBC	Ponca City, Okla.	1230	WBAC	Philadelphia, Pa.	1210
KXOX	Sweetwater, Tex.	1240	WALY	Herkimer, N.Y.	1420	WBBC	Bay Minette, Ala.	1150	WBAC	Charleston, W.Va.	680
KXRA	Alexandria, Minn.	1490	WAM	Aberdeen, Md.	970	WBBC	Levitown, Pa.	1490	WBAC	Burlington, Vt.	620
KXRB	Russell, Ark.	1370	WAME	Miami, Fla.	1260	WBCC	Hastings, Mich.	1220	WBAC	Cayce, S.C.	620
KXRO	Aberdeen, Wash.	1320	WAMF	Okmulgee, Okla.	980	WBCC	Wilmington, Ill.	940	WBAC	Greenville, Ill.	940
KXRX	San Jose, Calif.	1500	WAMJ	Laurel, Miss.	1340	WBCK	Battle Creek, Mich.	930	WBAC	Corning, N.Y.	1350
KXSL	Bozeman, Mont.	1490	WAMM	Flint, Mich.	1420	WBCC	Bay City, Mich.	1440	WBCC	Chambersburg, Pa.	1590
KXXX	Colby, Kans.	790	WAMO	Homestead, Pa.	860	WBCC	Christiansburg, Va.	1260	WBCC	Columbus, Miss.	550
KXYZ	Houston, Tex.	1320	WAMR	Venice, Fla.	1320	WBCC	Union, S.C.	1460	WBCC	Benton, Ky.	1290
KYVA	San Francisco, Calif.	1260	WAMS	Wilmington, Del.	1380	WBCC	Pittsfield, Mass.	1420	WBCC	Baltimore, Md.	680
KYV	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	1340	WAMF	E. St. Louis, Ill.	1490	WBCC	Harvey, Ill.	1570	WBCC	New York, N.Y.	880
KYCA	Prescott, Ariz.	1490	WAMW	Elmwood, Ind.	1490	WBCC	Birmingham, Tenn.	1240	WBCC	Bay Ridge, N.C.	1240
KYCN	Wheatland, Wyo.	1340	WAMY	Amory, Miss.	1480	WBCC	Beloit, Wis.	1380	WBCC	Chesapeake, Mich.	1240
KYES	Roseburg, Oreg.	950	WANA	Anniston, Ala.	1490	WBCC	Buffalo, N.Y.	930	WBCC	Hartford, Conn.	1290
KYJC	Medford, Oreg.	1230	WANB	Waynesburg, Pa.	1580	WBCC	Brockton, Mass.	1460	WBCC	Punta Gorda, Fla.	1580
KYME	Boise, Idaho	740	WAND	Canton, Ohio	900	WBCC	Beaufort, S.C.	960	WBCC	Lawrence, Mass.	800
KYND	Tempe, Ariz.	1580	WANE	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1450	WBCC	Beaver Dam, Wis.	1430	WBCC	Nellisville, Wis.	1370
KYNG	Coos Bay, Oreg.	1420	WANN	Annapolis, Md.	1190	WBCC	Chillicothe, Ohio	1490	WBCC	Minneapolis, Minn.	830
KYOH	Fresno, Calif.	1320	WANP	Anderson, S.C.	1280	WBCC	Fronton, Mich.	1000	WBCC	Warren, Pa.	1310
KYNT	Yankton, S.Dak.	1450	WANR	Richmond, Va.	1490	WBCC	Bedford, Pa.	1390	WBCC	Carbondale, Pa.	1440
KYOD	Houston, Tex.	1590	WANU	Albany, Ky.	1390	WBCC	Chinley, Fla.	1240	WBCC	Edenton, N.C.	1260
KYOR	Blythe, Calif.	1450	WAOK	Atlanta, Ga.	1380	WBCC	Bowling Green, Ky.	1340	WBCC	Winchester, Tenn.	1340
KYOS	Merced, Calif.	1480	WAOV	Vineennes, Ind.	1450	WBCC	Jesup, Ga.	1370	WBCC	Rocky Mount, N.C.	810
KYOU	Greeley, Colo.	1450	WAPA	San Juan, P.R.	880	WBCC	Fitzgerald, Ga.	1240	WBCC	DoBois, Pa.	1420
KYRO	Potosi, Mo.	1280	WAPC	Riverhead, N.Y.	1570	WBCC	Hampton, S.C.	1250	WBCC	Parkburg, W.Va.	1050
KYS	Manitou, Minn.	1230	WAPJ	Jacksonville, Fla.	690	WBCC	Chattanooga, Ala.	1470	WBCC	Hawkinsville, Ga.	610
KYSN	Colorado Spgs., Colo.	1460	WAPK	Omaha, Neb.	980	WBCC	Birmingham, Ala.	1250	WBCC	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1250
KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	910	WAPL	Arcadia, Fla.	1480	WBCC	Huntsville, Ala.	1230	WBCC	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	1150
KYTE	Pocatello, Idaho	1290	WAPM	Birmingham, Ala.	1070	WBCC	Augusta, Ga.	1230	WBCC	Charlotte, Mich.	990
KYUM	Yuma, Ariz.	560	WAPN	Appleton, Wis.	1570	WBCC	Islip, N.Y.	540	WBCC	Chicago, Ill.	1000
KYVA	Gallup, N.Mex.	1230	WAPQ	Chatanooga, Tenn.	1150	WBCC	Marietta, Ga.	1050	WBCC	Springfield, Vt.	1480
KYW	Cleveland, Ohio	1100	WAPX	Montgomery, Ala.	1600	WBCC	Greensboro, N.C.	1470	WBCC	Dallas, N.C.	960
KZEE	Weatherford, Tex.	1230	WAPY	Towson, Md.	1570	WBCC	Leesburg, Fla.	1410	WBCC	Clifton Forge, Va.	1280
KZFB	Wyer, Tex.	1340	WAPZ	Weatherford, Mass.	1320	WBCC	Bondsville, Miss.	1400	WBCC	Calhoun, Ga.	1310
KZIN	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1050	WARB	Covington, La.	1370	WBCC	Knoxville, Tenn.	1240	WBCC	Baltimore, Pa.	1270
KZIP	Amarillo, Tex.	1310	WARC	Milton, Pa.	1380	WBCC	Bristol, Conn.	1400	WBCC	Chicago Hghts., Ill.	1600
KZIX	Fort Collins, Colo.	600	WARD	Johnstown, Pa.	1490	WBCC	Bedford, Ind.	1340	WBCC	Chambersburg, Pa.	800
KZOK	Prescott, Ariz.	1340	WARE	Ware, Mass.	1250	WBCC	Eau Claire, Wis.	1400	WBCC	Inkster, Mich.	1440
KZOL	Farwell, Tex.	1570	WARF	Jasper, Ala.	1240	WBCC	Hattiesburg, Miss.	950	WBCC	Chillicothe, Ohio	1350
KZON	Tolleson, Ariz.	1190	WARK	Hagerstown, Md.	1490	WBCC	Newton, Miss.	1410	WBCC	Brookhaven, Miss.	1470
KZOO	Globe, Ariz.	1240	WARL	Arlington, Va.	780	WBCC	West Bend, Wis.	1470	WBCC	Canton, Ga.	1290
KZOP	Opportunity, Wash.	1350	WARO	Warrenton, Ore.	1490	WBCC	Sublet, N.C.	1290	WBCC	Washington Court House, Ohio	1250
KZZN	Littfield, Tex.	1490	WARF	Pierce, Fla.	1330	WBCC	Batesville, Miss.	1290	WBCC	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1360
WAAA	Winston-Salem, N.C.	980	WARU	Peru, Ind.	1600	WBCC	Bellefonte, Pa.	1330	WBCC	Norwich, N.Y.	970
WAAB	Worcester, Mass.	1440	WASA	Havre de Grace, Md.	1330	WBCC	Lexington, Ky.	1300	WBCC	Tusculum, Ala.	1410
WAAF	Chicago, Ill.	950	WASK	Lafayette, Ind.	1450	WBCC	Dalton, Ga.	1230	WBCC	Charleston, W.Va.	580
WAG	Adel, Ga.	1470	WATA	Boons, N.C.	1450	WBCC	Evergreen, Ala.	1470	WBCC	Charlottesville, Va.	1260
WAGP	Peoria, Ill.	1350	WATC	Gaylord, Mich.	900	WBCC	Batesburg, S.C.	1430	WBCC	Clarendonville, Va.	1260
WAGT	Trenton, N.J.	1340	WATE	Knoxville, Tenn.	620	WBCC	Bedford, Va.	1350	WBCC	Clarendonville, Va.	1260
WAAZ	Gadsden, Ala.	570	WATF	Knoxville, Tenn.	620	WBCC	Salmon, Va.	1480	WBCC	Cincinnati, Ohio	1460
WAAY	Huntsville, Ala.	1550	WATK	Antigo, Wis.	900	WBCC	Springfield, Ohio	1600	WBCC	Columbia, Miss.	1450
WABA	Aguaquilla, P.Rico	850	WATM	Attmore, Ala.	1590	WBCC	Beaufort, N.C.	1400	WBCC	Dunn, N.C.	780
WABB	Mobile, Ala.	1480	WATN	Watertown, N.Y.	1240	WBCC	McMinnville, Tenn.	960	WBCC	Greer, S.C.	1300
WABC	New York, N.Y.	770	WATO	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1290	WBCC	Baltimore, Md.	750	WBCC	Miami, Fla.	610
WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	960	WATP	Marion, S.C.	1430	WBCC	West Point, Ga.	1210	WBCC	Cincinnati, Ohio	1530
WABI	Bangor, Maine	910	WATR	Waterbury, Conn.	1320	WBCC	Wacon, Ga.	1840	WBCC	Claxton, Ga.	1470
WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	1400	WATS	Sayre, Pa.	960	WBCC	Black Mountain, N.C.	1350	WBCC	Baltimore, Pa.	1220
WABL	Amite, La.	1570	WATT	Cadillac, Mich.	1240	WBCC	Conway, N.H.	1050	WBCC	Jamestown, Tenn.	1280
WABD	Waynesboro, Miss.	990	WATV	Birmingham, Ala.	900	WBCC	Boonville, Ind.	1500	WBCC	Cleveland, Miss.	1490
WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	1540	WATW	Ashland, Wis.	1400	WBCC	Beacon, N.Y.	1260	WBCC	Cleveland, Tenn.	1570
WABR	Winter Park, Fla.	1440	WATX	Alpena, Mich.	1450	WBCC	Columbus, Ohio	1460	WBCC	Morgantown, W.Va.	1300
WABT	Tuskegee, Ala.	580	WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	1590	WBCC	Oneida, Tenn.	1310	WBCC	Corning, N.Y.	1450
WABE	Abbotsville, S.C.	1580	WAUC	Waukelesha, Fla.	1310	WBCC	New York, N.Y.	1380	WBCC	Janesville, Wis.	1230
WABW	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1500	WAUD	Waukelesha, Fla.	1310	WBCC	Buffalo, N.Y.	1380	WBCC	Greenville, Pa.	1280
WABY	Albany, N.Y.	1000	WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	1050	WBCC	Galax, Va.	1360	WBCC	Newark, Ohio	1450
WABZ	Albemarle, N.C.	1410	WAUX	Waukelesha, Wis.	1510	WBCC	Salisbury, Md.	950	WBCC	Mansfield, Ohio	1570
WACA	Camden, S.C.	1590	WAVC	Boaz, Ala.	1300	WBCC	Virginia Beach, Va.	1550	WBCC	Corinth, Miss.	1230
WACB	Kittanning, Pa.	1380	WAVL	Louisville, Ky.	970	WBCC	New Orleans, La.	800	WBCC	Harrisburg, Pa.	1460
WACE	Chicago, Mass.	730	WAVM	Dayton, Ohio	1210	WBCC	Pensacola, Fla.	960	WBCC	Woodrow, N.J.	1230
WACK	Newark, N.Y.	1420	WAVN	Apollo, Pa.	910	WBCC	Brookline, Mass.	1600	WBCC	Brunswick, Maine	900
WACD	Wentzville, Mo.	570	WAVO	Waukelesha, Minn.	1300	WBCC	Highway, Ind.	1230	WBCC	Ashland, Ky.	1280
WACO	Waco, Tex.	1460	WAVP	Avondale Estates, Ga.	1420	WBCC	Clarksburg, Va.	1440	WBCC	Pine City, Tenn.	1280
WACR	Columbus, Miss.	1050	WAVQ	Avon Park, Fla.	1390	WBCC	Orangeburg, S.C.	1580	WBCC	Pine City, Minn.	1350
WACS	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1420	WAVU	Albertville, Ala.	630	WBCC	Lock Haven, Pa.	1230	WBCC	Eikhart, Ind.	1270
WACT	Shelby, N.C.	1390	WAVV	Portsmouth, Va.	1350	WBCC	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1430	WBCC	Norfolk, Va.	1050
WADC	Akron, Ohio	1350	WAVW	New Haven, Conn.	1300	WBCC	Birmingham, Ala.	960	WBCC	Martin, Tenn.	1410
WADE	Wadesboro, N.C.	1210	WAWK	Kendallville, Ind.	1570	WBCC	Bradenton, Fla.	1420	WBCC	Camden, Ohio	1060
WADK	Newport, R.I.	1540	WAWX	Zarephath, N.J.	1380	WBCC	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1340	WBCC	Ottawa, Ill.	1430
WADD	New York, N.Y.	1280	WAWY	Verona, Fla.	1370	WBCC	Lyndburg, Va.	1450	WBCC	Greenville, Pa.	1280
WADP	Kane, Pa.	960	WAWZ	Georgetown, Ky.	1580	WBCC	Pittsfield, Mass.	1430	WBCC	Elizabeth City, N.C.	1240
WADQ	Ansonia, Conn.	690	WAWX	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	1150	WBCC	Marion, N.C.	1250	WBCC	Weldon, N.C.	1400
WADW	Allentown, Pa.	790	WAWY	Waynesboro, Va.	1490	WBCC	Big Rapids, Mich.	1460	WBCC	Canonsburg, Pa.	540
WAE	Hazleton, Pa.	600	WAYE	Dundalk, Md.	860	WBCC	Waynesboro, Ga.	1310	WBCC	Quincy, Fla.	1230
WAEF	Wafton, Va.	900	WAYN	Rockingham, N.C.	900	WBCC	Bardston, Ky.	1320	WBCC	Newport, N. H.	1010
WAGE	Leesburg, Va.	1290	WAYR	Orange Park, Fla.	350	WBCC	Boonville, N.Y.	900	WBCC	Bloomburg, Pa.	930
WAGF	Dothan, Ala.	1320	WAYS	Marion, N.C.	1230	WBCC	York, Pa.	1200	WBCC	Centralla, Ill.	1370
			WAYT	Waterbury, Conn.	1320	WBCC	Waterbury, Conn.	1590	WBCC	Greenville, Pa.	101

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WHEB	Portsmouth, N.H.	750	WIKY	Newport, Vt.	1490	WJMJ	Lewisburg, Tenn.	1490	WKNY	Kingston, N.Y.	1490
WHEC	Rochester, N.Y.	1460	WIKV	Evansville, Ind.	820	WJLB	Detroit, Mich.	1400	WKOA	Hopkinton, Ky.	1480
WHEE	Martinsville, Va.	1370	WILA	St. Louis, Mo.	1430	WJLO	Homewood, Ala.	1400	WKOK	Sunbury, Pa.	1240
WHEN	Syracuse, N.Y.	620	WILB	Danville, Va.	1580	WJLK	Asbury Park, N.J.	1310	WKOP	Binghamton, N.Y.	1360
WHED	Stuart, Va.	1270	WILD	Boston, Mass.	1090	WJLS	Beckley, W.Va.	560	WKOV	Wellston, Ohio	1330
WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1310	WILE	Cambridge, Ohio	1270	WJMA	Orange, Va.	1340	WKOW	Madison, Wis.	1070
WHER	Memphis, Tenn.	1430	WILM	Wilmington, Conn.	1400	WJMB	Brookhaven, Miss.	1340	WKPD	Framingham, Mass.	710
WHEW	Riveria Beach, Fla.	1600	WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	980	WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1240	WKQD	Bluefield, W.Va.	1240
WHFY	Millington, Tenn.	1220	WILU	Urbana, Ill.	980	WJMD	Philadelphia, Pa.	1540	WKQY	Kosciusko, Miss.	1350
WHFB	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1060	WILM	Wilmington, Del.	1450	WJMO	Cleveland Hts., Ohio	1490	WKPA	New Kensington, Pa.	1150
WHFD	Cleora, Ill.	1450	WILF	Frankfort, Ind.	1570	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	990	WKPR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1420
WHGB	Harrisburg, Pa.	1400	WILS	Lansing, Mich.	1320	WJMS	Ironwood, Mich.	630	WKPT	Kingsport, Tenn.	1400
WHGR	Houghton, L. Mich.	1290	WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	1590	WJMW	Athens, Ala.	730	WKRC	Cincinnati, Ohio	550
WHHT	Warren, Ohio	1440	WIMA	Lima, Ohio	1150	WJNW	Flora, Ala.	970	WKRW	Mobile, Ala.	1390
WHHT	Lucedale, Miss.	1440	WIMO	Windsor, Pa.	1300	WJNC	Jacksonville, N.C.	1240	WKRM	Columbus, Tenn.	1340
WHNY	Montgomery, Ala.	1440	WINS	Michigan City, Ind.	1420	WJNO	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1230	WKRO	Cairo, Ill.	1490
WHHM	Memphis, Tenn.	1340	WINA	Charlottesville, Va.	1400	WJOB	Hammond, Ind.	1230	WKRS	Waukegan, Ill.	1220
WHIE	Griffin, Ga.	1320	WINC	Winchester, Va.	1400	WJOC	Jamestown, N.Y.	1340	WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	920
WHIL	Medford, Mass.	1430	WIND	Chicago, Ill.	560	WJOE	Ward Ridge, Fla.	1570	WKRT	Oil City, Pa.	1340
WHM	E. Providence, R.I.	1110	WINF	Manchester, Conn.	1230	WJOI	Flora, Ala.	1340	WKSB	Millford, Del.	930
WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	1010	WING	Dayton, Ohio	1410	WJOL	Joliet, Ill.	1340	WKSK	W. Jefferson, N.C.	1600
WHIO	Dayton, Ohio	1290	WINI	Murphysboro, Ill.	1240	WJON	St. Cloud, Minn.	1240	WKSR	Pulaski, Tenn.	1420
WHIP	Mooreville, N.C.	1350	WINK	Fort Smith, Fla.	1240	WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1260	WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1280
WHIR	Danville, Ky.	1230	WINN	Louisville, Ky.	1240	WJOU	Burlington, Vt.	1230	WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1310
WHIS	Bluefield, W.Va.	1440	WINQ	Tampa, Fla.	1010	WJPA	Washington, Pa.	1450	WKTG	Thomasville, Ga.	730
WHIT	New Bern, N.C.	1450	WINR	Binghamton, N.Y.	680	WJPO	Ishpeming, Mich.	1240	WKTI	Farmington, Maine	1380
WHIY	Orlando, Fla.	1270	WINS	New York, N.Y.	1010	WJPF	Herrin, Ill.	1340	WKTL	Sheboygan, Wis.	950
WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	1240	WINT	Winter Haven, Fla.	1360	WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	1440	WKTH	South Paris, Maine	1450
WHJB	Greensburg, Pa.	620	WINK	Rockville, Md.	1600	WJPS	Greenville, Miss.	1330	WKTL	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	1600
WHJC	Matawan, W.Va.	1360	WINY	Flam, Penn.	1350	WJPS	Evansville, Ind.	580	WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	1340
WHK	Cleveland, Ohio	1420	WINZ	Milford, Pa.	1240	WJQS	Jackson, Miss.	1400	WKVA	Lowiston, Pa.	920
WHKP	Hendersonville, N.C.	1450	WIOI	New Boston, Ohio	1010	WJRD	Detroit, Mich.	760	WKVM	San Juan, P.R.	810
WHKY	Hickory, N.C.	1290	WION	Ionla, Mich.	1430	WJRT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1150	WKVT	Brattleboro, Vt.	1490
WHLB	Virginia, Minn.	1400	WIOS	Tawas City, Mich.	1480	WJRI	Lenoir, N.C.	1340	WKWF	Key West, Fla.	1600
WHLE	Nicasa, Falls, N.Y.	1270	WIOU	Kokomo, Ind.	1350	WJRK	Rockford, Ill.	1150	WKWG	Wheeling, W.Va.	1400
WHLS	South, Pa.	1400	WIP	Philadelphia, Pa.	610	WJSE	Crestview, Fla.	1050	WKWS	Roswell, Ga.	1290
WHLL	Hempstead, N.Y.	1100	WIPK	Lake Wales, Fla.	1280	WJSD	Dayton, Ohio	1240	WKXC	Concord, N.H.	1450
WHLI	Wheeling, W.Va.	1600	WIPR	San Juan, P.R.	940	WJTN	Jamestown, N.Y.	1240	WKXV	Knoxville, Tenn.	900
WHLM	Bloomsburg, Pa.	550	WIPS	Ticonderoga, N.Y.	1250	WJUN	Mexico, Pa.	1220	WKY	Sarasota, Fla.	930
WHLN	Harlan, Ky.	1410	WIRA	Fort Pierce, Fla.	1400	WJVA	South Bend, Ind.	1580	WKYB	Oklahoma City, Okla.	980
WHLO	Akron, Ohio	640	WIRB	Enterprise, Ala.	600	WJVL	Cleveland, Ohio	850	WKYB	Paducah, Ky.	570
WHLP	Centerville, Tenn.	1570	WIRC	Hickory, N.C.	630	WJWL	Georgetown, Del.	900	WKYN	Rio Piedras, P.R.	630
WHLS	Fort Madison, Mich.	1430	WIRE	Indianapolis, Ind.	1430	WJWB	Scottsbluff, Neb.	1270	WKYR	Louisville, Ky.	900
WHLT	Huntington, Pa.	1300	WIRJ	Humboldt, Tenn.	740	WJWN	Jackson, Miss.	1450	WKZD	Kalamazoo, Mich.	590
WHMA	Anntiston, Ala.	1390	WIRK	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1290	WJWZ	Clarksville, Tenn.	1400	WKZL	Nashville, Tenn.	1510
WHMI	Howell, Mich.	1350	WIRL	Peoria, Ill.	1290	WKAB	Mobile, Ala.	840	WKZD	Danbury, Conn.	800
WHMP	Northampton, Mass.	1400	WIRO	Ironton, Ohio	1230	WKAL	Rome, N.Y.	1450	WLAF	LaFollette, Tenn.	1450
WHNC	Charleston, W.Va.	1490	WIRY	Irving, Ky.	1550	WKAM	Goshen, Ind.	1460	WLAK	La Grange, Ga.	1240
WHNS	Henderson, N.C.	890	WIRY	Plattsburg, N.Y.	1340	WKBC	N. Wikesboro, N.C.	810	WLAK	Lakeland, Fla.	1430
WHNY	Newcomb, Miss.	1420	WISC	Columbia, S.C.	560	WKAC	Albany, N.Y.	1320	WLAL	Watlington, Maine	1470
WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	1040	WISD	Adrian, N.C.	1310	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	1320	WLAN	Lancaster, Pa.	1380
WHOA	San Juan, P.R.	870	WISG	Indianapolis, Ind.	1310	WKAR	East Lansing, Mich.	870	WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	630
WHOC	Philadelphia, Miss.	1490	WISK	Shamokin, Pa.	1480	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	1360	WLAR	Rome, Ga.	1410
WHOK	Lancaster, Ohio	1320	WISM	Madison, Wis.	1480	WKAY	Glasgow, Ky.	1490	WLAT	Athens, Tenn.	1450
WHOL	Allentown, Pa.	600	WISN	Milwaukee, Wis.	1150	WKAZ	Charleston, W.Va.	950	WLAT	Jacksonville, N.C.	910
WHOM	New York, N.Y.	1460	WISO	Ponce, P.R.	1260	WKBC	N. Wikesboro, N.C.	810	WLAW	Conway, S.C.	1310
WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	950	WISP	Kinston, N.C.	1230	WKBD	High Point, N.C.	1450	WLAW	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1340
WHOS	Hocking Hills, Ky.	800	WISR	Butler, Pa.	680	WKBJ	Milan, Tenn.	1600	WLBY	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1360
WHOS	Decatur, Ala.	800	WIST	Charlotte, N.C.	1240	WKBK	Keene, N.H.	1220	WLBY	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	1450
WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	1570	WISV	Viroqua, Wis.	970	WKBL	Covington, Tenn.	1250	WLBB	Gainesville, Ga.	1580
WHOU	Houlton, Maine	1340	WITA	San Juan, P.R.	1140	WKBN	Youngstown, Ohio	570	WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	1100
WHOW	Clinton, Ill.	1520	WITE	Brazil, Ind.	1380	WKBR	Harrisburg, Pa.	1230	WLBB	Nuncio, Ind.	1480
WHP	Harrisburg, Pa.	580	WITH	Baltimore, Md.	1230	WKBS	Westchester, N.H.	1250	WLBB	Laurens, S.C.	860
WHPB	Belton, S.C.	1070	WITT	Lewisburg, Pa.	910	WKBW	Buffalo, N.Y.	1520	WLBB	Mattoon, Ill.	1170
WHPC	High Point, N.C.	1370	WITV	Danville, Ill.	1080	WKBX	Kissimmee, Fla.	1220	WLBI	Denham Springs, La.	1220
WHRT	Hartselle, Ala.	860	WITZ	Jasper, Ind.	850	WKBY	Muskegon, Mich.	850	WLBI	Bowling Green, Ky.	1410
WHRY	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1600	WIVK	Christiana, V.I.	960	WKCC	Richmond, Ind.	1490	WLBB	DeKalb, Ill.	1360
WHRW	Bowling Green, Ohio	730	WIVL	Knoxville, Tenn.	890	WKCB	Buffalo, N.Y.	1520	WLBB	Stevens Point, Wis.	930
WHSC	Hartselle, S.C.	1450	WIVV	Vicksburg, P.R.	1370	WKCC	High Point, N.C.	1450	WLBB	Watson, N.Y.	790
WHSM	Hayward, Wis.	910	WIVY	Jacksonville, Fla.	1050	WKCB	Richmond, Ind.	1490	WLBB	Laurens, S.C.	860
WHST	Hatfieldburg, Miss.	1230	WIXK	New Richmond, Wis.	1500	WKCB	Buffalo, N.Y.	1520	WLBB	Mattoon, Ill.	1170
WHTE	Holliston, Mich.	1410	WIZE	Springfield, Ohio	1340	WKCB	Buffalo, N.Y.	1520	WLBB	Denham Springs, La.	1220
WHTG	Eatonville, N.J.	1450	WIZZ	Streator, Ill.	1250	WKCC	Warrington, Va.	1420	WLBB	Stevens Point, Wis.	930
WHUB	Cookeville, Tenn.	1400	WIAB	Westbrook, Me.	1440	WKCD	Nashville, Tenn.	1240	WLBB	Watson, N.Y.	790
WHUC	Hudson, N.Y.	1230	WIAC	Johnstown, Pa.	1200	WKCK	Newberry, S.C.	1240	WLBB	Laurens, S.C.	860
WHUM	Reading, Pa.	1240	WIAG	Norfolk, Nebr.	760	WKCL	Clarkdale, Ala.	1600	WLBB	Bangor, Maine	620
WHUN	Huntington, Pa.	1150	WIJK	Jackson, Tenn.	1460	WKCN	Camden, N.J.	800	WLCC	Scottsville, Ky.	1250
WHUT	Anderson, Ind.	1470	WIAM	Marion, Ala.	1310	WKDX	Hamlet, N.C.	1400	WLCC	Lancaster, S.C.	1360
WHVF	Wausau, Wis.	1230	WIAP	Ishpeming, Mich.	970	WKEE	Huntington, W. Va.	800	WLCC	Eustis, Fla.	1420
WHWG	Henderson, N.C.	1400	WIAR	Providence, R.I.	920	WKEL	Kewanee, Ill.	1450	WLCC	Baton Rouge, La.	910
WHVR	Hanover, Pa.	1280	WIAT	Yatesboro, Ga.	800	WKEN	Dover, Del.	1340	WLCC	LaCross, Wis.	1490
WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	1000	WIAT	Yatesboro, Ga.	800	WKES	Griffin, Ga.	1450	WLCC	Lawrenceville, Va.	580
WHYE	Roanoke, Va.	910	WIAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	930	WKEX	Covington, Va.	1600	WLCC	Atlantic City, N.J.	1490
WHYL	Carlisle, Pa.	960	WIAY	Mullins, S.C.	1280	WKGN	Knoxville, Tenn.	1340	WLCC	Jacksonville, Ill.	1180
WHYN	Springfield, Mass.	560	WIJZ	Albany, Ga.	960	WKHM	Jackson, Mich.	970	WLCC	Ladysmith, Wis.	1340
WHYS	Ocala, Fla.	1370	WIBB	Haleyville, Ala.	1230	WKIC	Hazard, Ky.	1390	WLCC	Hornell, N.Y.	1480
WIAC	San Juan, P.R.	1370	WIBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1230	WKIC	Urbana, Ill.	1580	WLCC	Sandusky, Ohio	1450
WIBA	Williamstown, N.C.	970	WIBD	Salem, Ill.	1850	WKIK	Leonardtown, Md.	1370	WLCC	Richmond, Va.	1480
WIBC	Macon, Ga.	1280	WIBK	Detroit, Mich.	1850	WKIP	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1450	WLCC	Richmond, Va.	1480
WIBB	Indianapolis, Ind.	1070	WIBL	Holland, Mich.	1480	WKIS	Orlando, Fla.	740	WLCC	New York, N.Y.	1190
WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	990	WIBM	Jerseyville, Ill.	1500	WKIX	Raleigh, N.C.	850	WLCC	Ponce, P.R.	1170
WIBM	Jackson, Mich.	1450	WIBD	Baton Rouge, La.	1150	WKIZ	Key West, Fla.	1500	WLCC	Lawrenceville, Va.	580
WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1300	WIBS	De Land, Fla.	1490	WKJB	Mayaguez, P.R.	710	WLCC	Toccoa, Ga.	1420
WIBY	Poyonia, Wis.	1260	WIBW	New Orleans, La.	1230	WKJG	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1580	WLCC	Waukegan, Ill.	1420
WIBW	Belleville, Ill.	1260	WICD	Seymour, Ind.	1390	WKKA	Aurora, Ill.	1460	WLCC	Little Falls, N.Y.	1190
WIBX	Topeka, Kans.	580	WICM	Quincy, Ill.	960	WKKO	Cocoa, Fla.	1460	WLCC	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1580
WIBX	Utica, N.Y.	950	WICW	Johnston City, Tenn.	910	WKKS	Vanceburg, Ky.	1570	WLCC	Newport, Tenn.	1270
WICC	Bridgeport, Conn.	600	WIDA	Selma, Mass.	1300	WKLA	Ludington, Mich.	1450	WLCC	Lenoir, Tenn.	730
WICE	Providence, R.I.	1290	WIDB	Thomasville, Ala.	630	WKLC	St. Albans, W.Va.	1370	WLCC	Kenosha, Wis.	1050
WICH	Norwich, Conn.	1310	WIDX	Jackson, Miss.	620	WKLE	Washington, Ga.	1370	WLCC	Mobile, Ala.	1360
WICK	Seranton, Pa.	1400	WIDY	Salisbury, Md.	1470	WKLF	Clanton, Ala.	980	WLCC	Old Saybrook, Conn.	1420
WICG	Salisbury, Md.	1320	WIEF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1230	WKLG	Cloquet, Minn.	1230	WLCC	Wilmington, Tenn.	920
WICU	Erle, Pa.	1330	WIEH	Gallipolis, Ohio	990	WKLM	Wilmington, N.C.	980	WLCC	Lake Worth, Fla.	1380
WICY	Malone, N.Y.	1490	WIEJ	Hagerstown, Md.	1240	WKLO	Louisville, Ky.	1080	WLCC	Providence, R.I.	990
WIDE	Biddeford, Maine	1400	WIEK	Valdosta, Ga.	1150	WKLV	Blackstone, Va.	1440	WLCC	Lowell, Mass.	1400
WIDU	Fayetteville, N.C.	1600	WIER	Dover, Ohio	1450	WKLY	Paris, Ky.	1440	WLCC	Wilson, N.C.	1350
WIFM	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1400	WIET	Erle, Pa.	1400	WKLY	Hartwell, Ga.	980	WLCC	Jackson, Ohio	1280
WIFL	Elkin, N.C.	1540	WIJB	Talladega, Ala.	1580	WKLZ	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1470	WLCC	Peekskill, N.Y.	1420
WIFN	Medford, Wis.	1400	WIJO	Hopkella, Ala.	1400	WKMA	Pompano Beach, Fla.	1470	WLCC	Roaring Springs, Pa.	1350
WIFA	Atlanta, Ga.	970	WIJK	Tullahoma, Tenn.	740	WKMF	Flint, Mich.	1470	WLCC	Bradock, Pa.	1550
WIKB	Iron River, Mich.	1230	WIJL	Jacksonville, Ill.	1550	WKMH	Dearborn, Mich.	1310	WLCC	Portland, Maine	1310
WIKC	Newport, Vt.	1490	WIJM	Lansing, Mich.	1240	WKMI	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1360	WLCC	Mumfordsville, Ky.	1150
WIKD	Bogalusa, La.	1490	WIJN	Savannah, Ga.	900	WKMT	Kings Mtn., N.C.	1220	WLCC	Pompano Beach, Fla.	980
			WIJC	Commerce, Ga.	1270	WKNB	New Britain, Conn.	840	WLCC	Leaksville, N.C.	1490
			WIID	Chicago, Ill.	1160	WKNE	Keene, N.H.	1290	WLCC	Orlando, Fla.	950
			WI								

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WLOH	Princeton, W.Va.	1490	WMOZ	Mobile, Ala.	960	WOAY	Oak Hill, W.Va.	860	WPLM	Plymouth, Mass.	1390
WLOI	LaPorte, Ind.	1540	WMPA	Aberdeen, Miss.	1240	WOBBS	Jacksonville, Fla.	1360	WPLO	Atlanta, Ga.	1590
WLOK	Memphis, Tenn.	1480	WMPD	Lapeer, Mich.	1230	WOBT	Rhineland, Wis.	1240	WPly	Plymouth, Wis.	1590
WLOL	Minneapolis, Minn.	1330	WMPH	Hancock, Mich.	920	WOCB	Davenport, Iowa	1420	WPME	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1520
WLOM	Lincolnton, N.C.	1050	WMPM	Middlefield, N.C.	1270	WOCB	W. Yarmouth, Mass.	1240	WPNI	Pascagoula, Miss.	1580
WLOS	Asheville, N.C.	1350	WMPD	Smithfield-Pomroy, Ohio	1390	WOCH	North Vernon, Ind.	1460	WPNC	Plymouth, N.C.	1470
WLOU	Louisville, Ky.	1350	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOGA	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1450	WPNF	Brevard, N.C.	1240
WLOW	Portsmouth, Va.	1400	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOHI	E. Liverpool, Ohio	1490	WPNH	Phenix City, Ala.	1460
WLOX	Biloxi, Miss.	1490	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOHO	Toledo, Ohio	1470	WPON	Pompano Beach, Fla.	1470
WLPM	Suffolk, Va.	1460	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOHP	Bellevue, Ohio	1390	WPPD	Pontiac, Mich.	1460
WLPO	LaSalle, Ill.	1220	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOHS	Shelby, N.C.	730	WPPR	Hartford, Conn.	1410
WLPS	Lehighton, Pa.	1150	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOI	Ams, Iowa	640	WPPR	Portland, Maine	1490
WLS	Chicago, Ill.	800	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIA	Saline, Mich.	1290	WPWW	New York, N.Y.	1330
WLSB	Copper Hill, Tenn.	1400	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLSJ	Loris, S.C.	1470	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLSB	Bl. Stone, Gap, Va.	1220	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLSE	Wallace, N.C.	1400	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLSH	LaSalle, Ill.	1410	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLSI	Pikeville, Ky.	900	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1270	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLST	Escanaba, Mich.	600	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLSV	Wellsville, N.Y.	790	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLTC	Gastonia, N.C.	1370	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLVA	Lynchburg, Va.	590	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLW	Cincinnati, Ohio	700	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLWC	Williamsport, Pa.	1050	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WLYN	Lynn, Mass.	1360	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMA	Manitowish, Wis.	1400	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAF	Madison, Fla.	1230	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAJ	Madison, Fla.	1230	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Madison, Fla.	1230	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Nashville, Tenn.	1300	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Washington, D.C.	630	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Marionette, Wis.	570	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAN	Mansfield, Ohio	1400	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Monroe, N.C.	1060	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Chicago, Ill.	670	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Springfield, Mass.	940	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1480	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Springfield, Ill.	970	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Macon, Ga.	940	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Ambridge, Pa.	1460	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Macon, Miss.	1400	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Peoria, Ill.	1470	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Richmond, Va.	1450	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1450	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Chicago, Ill.	1110	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Morehead City, N.C.	740	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Miami Beach, Fla.	790	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Potoski, Mich.	1340	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Auburn, N.Y.	1340	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1460	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Washington, Pa.	590	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Memphis, Tenn.	790	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	New York, N.Y.	570	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Church Hill, Tenn.	1260	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	McKeesport, Pa.	1360	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Columbia, Tenn.	1260	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Harvard, Ill.	1690	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Hazlet, Pa.	1220	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Fajardo, P.R.	1490	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Mount Dora, Fla.	1580	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Midland, Mich.	1490	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Eau Gallie, Fla.	920	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Chase City, Va.	980	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Tallahassee, Fla.	1330	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Wilton, N.C.	1010	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Marion, Va.	1010	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Boston, Mass.	1510	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Monroeville, Ala.	1360	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Wilmington, N.C.	630	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Hibbing, Minn.	1240	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1450	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Hickory, N.C.	1290	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Terre Haute, Ind.	1300	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Moultrie, Ga.	1400	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	New York, N.Y.	1050	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Bainbridge, Ga.	930	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Meadville, Pa.	1490	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Montgomery, Ala.	800	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Atlanta, Ga.	1340	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Miami, Fla.	1140	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Middlesboro, Ky.	560	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Milwaukee, Wis.	1290	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Mpls.-St. Paul, Minn.	1400	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Iron Mountain, Mich.	1450	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Natchez, Miss.	1240	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	940	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Cordova, N.Y.	1490	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Pineville, Ky.	1230	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Milton, Pa.	1570	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Sylacauga, Ala.	1290	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Dublin, Ga.	1330	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Melbourne, Fla.	1240	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Marshall, N.C.	1260	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Washington, Pa.	1360	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Fairmont, W.Va.	920	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Bath, Maine	730	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	McMinnville, Tenn.	1230	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Meriden, Conn.	1470	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Gretna, Va.	730	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	No. Adams, Mass.	1230	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Morganton, N.C.	1380	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Menomonee, Wis.	1390	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Columbus, Ohio	920	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Dean, N.Y.	1360	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Maant, P.R.	1500	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Marletta, Ohio	1490	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Moundsville, W.Va.	1370	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Brunswick, Ga.	1490	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Hampden, S.C.	1150	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Metropolis, Ill.	920	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Montgomery, W.Va.	1340	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Ocala, Fla.	900	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Morehead, Ky.	1330	WMPD	Ohio	1390	WOIY	Bassett, Va.	1470	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360
WMAK	Berlin, N.H.	1230	WMPD								

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WROK	Rockford, Ill.	1440	WSNT	Sandersville, Ga.	1490	WTKM	Hartford, Wis.	1540	WVOM	Iuka, Miss.	1270
WROL	Fountain City, Tenn.	1490	WSNY	Seneca Twnshp., S.C.	1150	WTKO	Ithaca, N.Y.	1470	WVOP	Vidalia, Ga.	970
WROM	Rome, Ga.	710	WSNW	Schenectady, N.Y.	1240	WTKY	Tompkinsville, Ky.	1370	WVOS	Liberty, N.Y.	1240
WRON	Ronceverte, W.Va.	1400	WSOC	Charlotte, N.C.	930	WTLB	Utica, N.Y.	1310	WVOT	Wilson, N.C.	1420
WROS	Scottsboro, Ala.	1330	WSOK	Savannah, Ga.	1230	WTLB	Somerset, Ky.	1400	WVOX	New Rochelle, N.Y.	1460
WROV	Roanoke, Va.	1240	WSOL	Tampa, Fla.	1300	WTLB	Tallahassee, Ala.	1300	WVPO	Stroudsburg, Pa.	840
WROW	Albany, N.Y.	590	WSOR	Henderson, Ky.	860	WTMA	Charleston, S.C.	1250	WVSC	Stearns, La.	890
WROX	Clarksdale, Miss.	1440	WSOT	Springfield, Ark. Milch.	1230	WTOA	Tallahassee, Fla.	1330	WVVV	Grafton, W.Va.	1260
WRCA	Camden, N.J.	1460	WSOQ	No. Syracuse, N.Y.	1220	WTMC	Ocala, Fla.	1290	WWBC	Bay City, Mich.	1250
WRFB	Warner, Robbins, Ga.	1350	WSOR	Windsor, Conn.	1480	WTMJ	Milwaukee, Wis.	620	WWB	Bamberg, S.C.	790
WRR	Dallas, Tex.	1310	WSOY	Decatur, Ill.	1340	WTMP	Tampa, Fla.	1150	WWBZ	Vineand, N.J.	1360
WRRF	Washington, N.C.	930	WSPA	Spartanburg, S.C.	950	WTMT	Louisville, Ky.	620	WWCA	Gary, Ind.	1270
WRRR	Rockford, Ill.	1330	WSPB	Sarasota, Fla.	1450	WTNC	Thomasville, N.C.	970	WWCC	Bremen, Ga.	1440
WRRZ	Clinton, N.C.	890	WSPD	Toledo, Ohio	1370	WTND	Orangeburg, S.C.	920	WWCH	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1440
WRS	Saratoga Sprngs., N.Y.	1260	WSPN	Saratoga Sprngs., N.Y.	1270	WTNS	Coschocton, Ohio	1560	WWCO	Waterbury, Conn.	1240
WRSA	Warsaw, Ind.	1420	WSPR	Springfield, Mass.	1270	WTOA	Tallahassee, Fla.	1330	WWDC	Washington, D.C.	1260
WRWA	Atlanta, Ga.	1240	WSTP	Stevens Pt., Wis.	1010	WTOB	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1380	WWG	Sanford, N.C.	1050
WRWF	Gainesville, Fla.	850	WSRA	Milton, Fla.	1490	WTOC	Savannah, Ga.	1290	WWGS	Tifton, Ga.	1430
WRUM	Rumford, Maine	790	WSRW	Durham, N.C.	1410	WTOE	Toledo, Ohio	1560	WWH	Hornell, N.Y.	1320
WRUN	Utica, N.Y.	1150	WSRW	Marlborough, Mass.	1470	WTOE	Spruce Pine, N.C.	1470	WWIL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1580
WRUS	Russellville, Ky.	610	WSRW	Hillsboro, Ohio	1590	WTOJ	Tomah, Wis.	1420	WWIN	Baltimore, Md.	1400
WRVA	Richmond, Va.	1140	WSSB	Durham, N.C.	1490	WTOJ	Toledo, Ohio	1230	WWS	Black River Falls, Wis.	1260
WRVK	Mt. Vernon, Ky.	1160	WSSC	Sumter, S.C.	1440	WTOJ	Stoughton, Mass.	1240	WWIT	Canton, N.C.	970
WRVW	Roseton, N.Y.	680	WSSK	Starkville, Miss.	1230	WTOP	Washington, D.C.	1500	WWJZ	Lorain, Ohio	1380
WRWD	Augusta, Ga.	1480	WSSV	Petersburg, Va.	1240	WTOR	Torrington, Conn.	1490	WWJ	Detroit, Mich.	950
WRWH	Cleveland, Ga.	1380	WSTC	Stamford, Conn.	1400	WTOT	Marianna, Fla.	980	WWJB	Brooksville, Fla.	1450
WRWJ	Selma, Ala.	1570	WSTK	Woodstock, Va.	1230	WTPR	Paris, Tenn.	710	WWKY	Winchester, Ky.	1380
WRX	Roxboro, N.C.	1430	WSTM	Emincence, Ky.	1600	WTRA	Latrobe, Pa.	1400	WWL	New Orleans, La.	870
WSAC	Fort Knox, Ky.	1470	WSTN	St. Augustine, Fla.	1420	WTRB	Ridley, Tenn.	1570	WWNC	Asheville, N.C.	570
WSAF	Sarasota, Fla.	1220	WSTN	Salisbury, N.C.	1490	WTRB	Elkhart, Ind.	1490	WWNN	Rochester, N.H.	930
WSAI	Cincinnati, Ohio	1380	WSTR	Sturbridge, Mass.	1230	WTRL	Bradenton, Fla.	1490	WWNR	Beckley, W.Va.	620
WSAL	Grove City, Pa.	1340	WSTS	Massena, N.Y.	1050	WTRN	Tyrone, Pa.	1340	WWNS	Statesboro, Ga.	1240
WSAL	Logansport, Ind.	1230	WSTU	Suart, Fla.	1450	WTRN	Dyersburg, Tenn.	1330	WWNY	Watertown, N.Y.	790
WSAM	Saginaw, Mich.	1400	WSTV	Steubenville, Ohio	1340	WTRP	LaGrange, Ga.	620	WWO	Lynchburg, Va.	1390
WSAN	Allentown, Pa.	1470	WSUB	Greton, Conn.	980	WTRR	Sanford, Fla.	1400	WWOL	Sonoma, N.C.	1480
WSAR	Fall River, Mass.	1480	WSUG	Clewiston, Fla.	1050	WTRU	Muskegon, Mich.	1600	WWOL	Buffalo, N.Y.	1120
WSAT	nr. Salisbury, N.C.	1280	WSUH	Oxford, Miss.	1420	WTRV	Trenton, N.J.	1490	WWON	New Orleans, La.	600
WSAV	Wausau, Wis.	530	WSUN	Lowell, Mass.	910	WTRX	Flint, Mich.	1330	WWON	Woonsocket, R.I.	1240
WSAV	Savannah, Ga.	630	WSUN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	620	WTRY	Troy, N.Y.	980	WWOY	Conneaut, Ohio	1360
WSAY	Rochester, N.Y.	1370	WSUX	Seaford, Del.	1280	WTS	Brattleboro, Vt.	1450	WWPA	Williamsport, Pa.	1340
WSAZ	Huntington, W.Va.	930	WSVA	Palatka, Fla.	800	WTSB	Lumberton, N.C.	1340	WWP	Palatka, Fla.	1260
WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	750	WSVA	Harrisonburg, Va.	550	WTSB	Hanover-Lebanon, Mass.	1400	WWRI	White River, N.J.	910
WSBA	York, Pa.	910	WSVL	Shelbyville, Ind.	1520	WTSN	Dover, N.H.	1270	WWR	White Woodside, N.Y.	1600
WSBB	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	1230	WSV	Greve, Va.	800	WTSV	Claremont, N.H.	1230	WWSR	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1460
WSBC	Chicago, Ill.	1240	WSVV	Pennington Gap, Va.	1570	WTTB	Vero Beach, Fla.	1490	WWS	St. Albans, Vt.	1420
WSBS	Gt. Barrington, Mass.	860	WSWV	Platteville, Wis.	1590	WTTB	Towanda, Pa.	1550	WWS	Wooster, Ohio	960
WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	960	WSYB	Rutland, Vt.	1380	WTFH	Port Huron, Mich.	1300	WWSW	Pittsburgh, Pa.	970
WSCM	Panama City Beach, Fla.	1290	WSD	Mt. Airy, N.C.	1300	WTFH	Tiffin, Ohio	1600	WVLA	Wilmington, W.Va.	1170
WSCR	Sarantou, Pa.	1290	WSYL	Sylvania, Ga.	1490	WTTL	Madisonville, Ky.	1310	WVWB	Jasper, Ala.	1360
WSD	Honolulu, Fla.	1480	WSYR	Syracuse, N.Y.	570	WTTN	Trenton, N.J.	1490	WVWF	Fayette, Ala.	990
WSD	Starling, Ill.	1240	WTAC	Wabash City, N.C.	1370	WTTN	Watertown, Wis.	1580	WVWR	Russellville, Ala.	920
WSEB	Sebring, Fla.	1340	WTAD	Flint, Mich.	600	WTR	Westminster, Md.	1470	WVW	Rio Piedras, P.R.	1520
WSEN	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	1050	WTAG	Quincy, Ill.	930	WTR	Bloomington, Ind.	1370	WVXL	Manchester, Ky.	1450
WSET	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1410	WTAL	Worcester, Mass.	580	WTUG	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	790	WVYD	Winchester, W.Va.	970
WSEV	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTAL	Tallahassee, Fla.	1270	WTUP	Tupelo, Miss.	1490	WXAL	Demopolis, Ala.	1400
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTAN	Clearwater, Fla.	1340	WTUX	Wilmington, Del.	1290	WXI	Richmond, Va.	950
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTAP	Cambridge, Mass.	740	WTVB	Coldwater, Mich.	1590	WXJ	Dublin, Ga.	1230
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTAR	LaGrange, Ill.	1300	WTVL	Waterville, Maine	1490	WXL	Indianapolis, Ind.	950
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTAS	Norfolk, Va.	790	WTVN	Columbus, Ohio	610	WXMT	Merrill, Wis.	730
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTAW	Bryan, Tex.	1150	WTVB	Auburndale, Fla.	1570	WXOK	Baton Rouge, La.	1260
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	1240	WTVN	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	1340	WXRF	Guayama, P.R.	590
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTAY	Rosincoln, Ill.	1570	WTKL	W. Spgfd., Mass.	1450	WXTX	Lexington, Miss.	1150
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTBC	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1230	WTKC	Rock Hill, S.C.	1150	WXX	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1310
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTBD	Waco, Tex.	1450	WTVM	East Longmeadow, Mass.	1600	WXX	Detroit, Mich.	1270
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTBO	Cumberland, Md.	1450	WTVN	Tryon, N.C.	1550	WYAL	Scotland Neck, N.C.	1280
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCB	Florentino, Ala.	990	WTVS	Mariana, Fla.	1340	WYAM	Bessemer, Ala.	1450
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCH	Shawano, Wis.	960	WTVS	Mariana, Fla.	1340	WYCL	York, S.C.	1580
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCL	Tell City, Ind.	1230	WVLA	Earlana, Ala.	1240	WYDE	Birmingham, Ala.	850
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCM	Traverse City, Mich.	1400	WUST	Lockport, N.Y.	1340	WYLD	Newburg, N.C.	940
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCN	Minneapolis, Minn.	1280	WUST	Bethesda, Md.	1120	WYMB	Manning, S.C.	1410
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCO	Cambellsville, Ky.	1450	WVAP	Alton, Pa.	1280	WYND	Sarasota, Fla.	1280
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCR	Chambersburg, Pa.	1420	WVAR	Richwood, W.Va.	1280	WYNG	Warwick, East Greenwich, R.I.	1590
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCF	Fairmont, W.Va.	1490	WVCG	Coral Gables, Fla.	1070	WYNK	Baton Rouge, La.	1380
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCG	Whitesburg, Ky.	920	WVCH	Chester, Pa.	740	WYNN	Florence, S.C.	540
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCI	Philadelphia, Pa.	860	WVEC	Hampton, Va.	1490	WYFN	Louisburg, N.C.	1330
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTCJ	Spartanburg, S.C.	1400	WVET	Rochester, N.Y.	1280	WYSE	Lakeland, Fla.	1330
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTHG	Jackson, Ala.	1290	WVIM	Vicksburg, Miss.	1490	WYSL	Kemore, N.Y.	1080
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTHI	Terre Haute, Ind.	1480	WVIP	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	1310	WYSR	Franklin, Va.	1250
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTHR	Panama, N.Y.	1480	WVIP	Capuga, P.R.	1110	WYTF	Madison, Ga.	1250
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTHS	Hartford, Conn.	1088	WVJW	Owensboro, Ky.	1420	WYTI	Rocky Mount, Va.	1570
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTHL	Newport News, Va.	1270	WVKO	Columbus, Ohio	1580	WYVE	Wytheville, Va.	1280
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTFD	Tifton, Ga.	1340	WVLD	Valdosta, Ga.	1450	WYZZ	Atlanta, Ga.	1480
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTIG	Massillon, Ohio	900	WVLK	Lexington, Ky.	590	WZEP	DeFuniak Sprngs., Fla.	1460
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTIH	Durham, N.C.	1310	WVLN	Olney, Ill.	740	WZKY	Albemarle, N.Dak.	1580
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTIM	Mayaguez, P.R.	1300	WVMC	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1360	WZOB	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1250
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTIN	Taylorville, Ill.	1410	WVMI	Biloxi, Miss.	570	WZOK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1320
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTIP	Charleston, W.Va.	1240	WVNA	Tuscumbia, Ala.	1590	WZRO	Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	1010
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTIX	New Orleans, La.	690	WVNI	Newark, N.J.	620	WZST	Tampa, Fla.	1550
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTJH	East Point, Ga.	1260	WVOK	Birmingham, Ala.	690	WZYX	Cowan, Tenn.	1440
WSEB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WTJK	Jackson, Tenn.	1390	WVOL	Berry Hill, Tenn.	1470			

Canadian AM Stations By Call Letters

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
CBA	Sackville, N.B.	1070	CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	1010	CFGB	Goose Bay, Nfld.	1340	CFQC	Saskatoon, Sask.	600
CBAF	Moncton, N.B.	1300	CBXA	Edmonton, Alta.	740	CFGB	Cambridge, Alta.	1050	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	1490
CBF	Windsor, Ont.	1550	CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	560	CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	1230	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	1010
CBF	Montreal, Que.	690	CFAB	Windsor, N.S.	1450	CFGT	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	1270	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	1010
CBG	Gander, Nfld.	1450	CFAC	Calgary, Alta.	960	CFJC	Kamloops, B.C.	910	CFRG	Gravelbourg, Sask.	710
CBH	Halifax, N.S.	1340	CFAM	Altona, Man.	1290	CFJR	Brockville, Ont.	450	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	1260
CBI	Sydney, N.S.	1140	CFAX	Flin Flon, Man.	580	CFKL	Shefferville, Que.	1230	CFRS	Simeon, Ont.	1560
CBJ	Chicoutimi, Que.	1580	CFAR	Victoria, B.C.	810	CFLM	LaTouque, Que.	1240	CFRY	Portage la Prairie, Man.	1570
CBK	Regina, Sask.	540	CFAS	Saint John, N.B.	930	CFNL	Concordia, Ont.	1110	CFSL	Weyburn, Sask.	1340
CBL	Toronto, Ont.	740	CFBT	Sudbury, Ont.	550	CFNB	Fredericton, N.B.	1170	CFTK	Terrace, B.C.	1140
CBM	Montreal, Que.	940	CFBC	Corner Brook, Nfld.	570	CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1150	CFUN	Vancouver, B.C.	1410
CBN	St. John's, Nfld.	640	CFCH	Montreal, Que.	600	CFNW	Norman Wells, Northwest Territory	1240	CFWH	Whitehorse, Yukon T.	1240
CBQ	Ottawa, Ont.	910	CFCL	North Bay, Ont.	600	CFOB	Fort Frances, Ont.	800	CFYK	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	1410
CBT	Grand Falls, Nfld.	990	CFCL	Timmins, Ont.	620	CFOR	Orillia, Ont.	1570	CFYT	Dawson, Yukon T.	1230
CBU	Vancouver, B.C.	690	CFCD	Calgary, Alta.	1060	CFOS	Owen Sound, Ont.	560	CHAB	Montreal, Sask.	800
CBV	Quebec, Que.	980	CFCE	Chatham, Ont.	630	CFOT	Olds, Alta.	1470	CHAD	Ames, Que.	1340
CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	990	CFCF	Camrose, B.C.	1440	CFPA	Port Arthur, Ont.	1230	CHAD	Medicine Hat, Alta.	1270
			CFCH	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	630	CFPL	London, Ont.	920	CHEC	Lethbridge, Alta.	1090
			CFDA	Victoria, B.C.	1380	CFPR	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1470	CHED	Edmonton, Alta.	1080

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
CHEP	Granby, Que.	1450	CJCH	Halifax, N.S.	920	CKBL	Matane, Que.	1250	CKOC	Hamilton, Ont.	1150
CHEX	Peterborough, Ont.	980	CJCK	Woodstock, N.B.	920	CKBN	Montmagny, Que.	1490	CKOK	Penticton, B.C.	800
CHFA	Edmonton, Alta.	680	CJCS	Stratford, Ont.	1240	CKBS	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1240	CKOM	Saskatoon, Sask.	1420
CHFC	Churchill, Man.	1230	CJCD	Dawson Creek, B.C.	1350	CKBW	Bridgewater, N.S.	1000	CKOT	Tilburg, Ont.	1510
CHGB	St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	1350	CJCE	Edmundston, N.B.	570	CKCH	Hull, Que.	970	CKOV	Kelowna, B.C.	1340
CHIC	Brampton, Ont.	1090	CJCF	Smiths Falls, Ont.	630	CKCK	Repina, Sask.	620	CKOX	Woodstock, Ont.	1310
CHIQ	Hamilton, Ont.	1280	CJCG	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1400	CKCL	Truro, N.S.	600	CKPC	Brantford, Ont.	1380
CHLN	Three Rivers, Que.	550	CJCH	Antigonish, N.S.	580	CKCQ	Quesnel, B.C.	570	CKPG	Prince George, B.C.	550
CHLO	St. Thomas, Ont.	680	CJCI	Yorkton, Sask.	940	CKCQ-I	Williams Lake, B.C.	1240	CKPR	Fort Williams, Ont.	580
CHLP	Montreal, Que.	1410	CJCM	Vernon, B.C.	680	CKCV	Quebec, Que.	1220	CKRB	Ville St. Georges, Que.	1460
CHLT	Sherbrooke, Que.	630	CJCN	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1050	CKCW	Moncton, N.B.	560	CKRD	Red Deer, Alta.	850
CHML	Hamilton, Ont.	900	CJCO	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	560	CKCY	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1400	CKRM	Regina, Sask.	980
CHNC	New Carlisle, Que.	610	CJCP	Joliette, Que.	1350	CKDA	Victoria, B.C.	1220	CKRN	Rouyn, Que.	1400
CHND	Sudbury, Ont.	960	CJCR	Yamouche, Que.	1060	CKDH	Amberst, N.S.	1400	CKRS	Jonquiere, Que.	590
CHNS	Halifax, N.S.	1070	CJCS	Quebec, Que.	1340	CKDI	Dauphin, Man.	730	CKSA	Lloydminster, Alta.	1150
CHOK	Sarnia, Ont.	960	CJCT	Montreal, Que.	1300	CKDM	Edmonton, B.C.	570	CKSB	St. Boniface, Man.	1050
CHOV	Pembroke, Ont.	1350	CJCU	Montreal, Que.	1420	CKEN	Kentville, N.S.	590	CKSM	Shawinigan, Quebec	1290
CHOW	Welland, Ontario	1470	CJCV	Chicoutimi, Que.	1420	CKFH	Toronto, Ont.	630	CKSO	Sudbury, Ont.	790
CHQM	Vancouver, B.C.	1320	CJCW	N. Battleford, Sask.	1460	CKGI	Toronto, Ont.	1490	CKSW	Swift Current, Sask.	1400
CHRC	Quebec, Que.	800	CJCN	Billnd River, Ont.	730	CKGJ	Montreal, Que.	980	CKTB	St. Catharines, Ont.	610
CHRO	Drummondville, Que.	1340	CJCN	Winnipeg, Man.	680	CKGR	Galt, Ont.	1110	CKTR	Three Rivers, Que.	1150
CHRL	Roberval, Que.	910	CJOC	Lethbridge, Alta.	1220	CKJL	St. Jerome, Que.	900	CKTS	Sherbrooke, Que.	900
CHRS	St. Jean, Que.	1090	CJON	St. John's, Nfld.	1450	CKKW	Kitchener, Ont.	1350	CKUA	Edmonton, Alta.	580
CHSJ	Saint John, N.B.	1150	CJOR	Vancouver, B.C.	1340	CKLB	Oshawa, Ont.	1380	CKVD	Vai d'or, Que.	1230
CHUB	Nanaimo, B.C.	1570	CJQY	Quebec, Que.	1310	CKLC	Kingston, Ont.	1230	CKVL	Verdon, Que.	850
CHUC	Port Hope, Ont.	1500	CJQY	Quebec, Que.	1220	CKLD	Thetford Mines, Que.	1390	CKVM	Ville Marie, Que.	710
CHUM	Toronto, Ont.	1050	CJRH	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1240	CKLG	N. Vancouver, B.C.	730	CKWS	Kingston, Ont.	960
CHVC	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1600	CJRW	Summerside, P.E.I.	1240	CKLN	Nelson, B.C.	1390	CKWX	Vancouver, B.C.	1130
CHWK	Chilliwack, B.C.	1270	CJSW	Sorel, Que.	710	CKLS	LaSarre, Que.	1240	CKXX	Brandon, Man.	1150
CHWO	Oakville, Ont.	800	CJSS	Wilmington, Ont.	1220	CKLW	Windsor, Ont.	800	CKXL	Calgary, Alta.	1140
CJAD	Montreal, Que.	1250	CJST	Cornwall, Ont.	900	CKLY	Lindsay, Ont.	910	CKYI	Winnipeg, Man.	580
CJAF	Cabano, Que.	1340	CJSS	Victoria, B.C.	730	CKMP	Midland, Ont.	730	CKYL	Peace River, Alta.	1230
CJAT	Trail, B.C.	610	CKAC	Montreal, Que.	590	CKNR	Newcastle, N.B.	1290	VOAR	St. John's, Nfld.	1230
CJAV	Port Alberni, B.C.	860	CKAC	Huntsville, Ont.	800	CKNB	Campbellton, N.B.	950	VOCM	St. John's, Nfld.	590
CJBC	Toronto, Ont.	860	CKAR-I	Parry Sound, Ont.	1340	CKNW	New Westminster, British Columbia	980	VOWR	St. John's, Nfld.	800
CJBQ	Bellefleur, Ont.	900	CKBB	Barrie, Ont.	950	CKNX	Wingham, Ont.	920			
CJBR	Rimouski, Que.	930	CKBC	Bathurst, N.B.	1400						
CJCA	Edmonton, Alta.	950	CKBI	Prince Albert, Sask.	900						
CJCB	Sydney, N.S.	1270									

Mexican and Cuban AM Stations

Mexican stations audible in the Southwest; the more powerful Cuban stations

Abbreviations: C.L., call letters; Kc., frequency in kilocycles; W.P., watt power

Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.	
Mexico				SAN LUIS POTOSI				SAN LUIS POTOSI				
BAJA CALIFORNIA				Piedras Negras XEMJ 920 1000				San Luis Potosi XEWA 540 150000				
Ensenada XEPF 1400 250	Torreón XEMU 580 5000	Sabinas XEBK 610 5000	Saltitillo XESJ 1250 500	SONORA				Agua Prieta XEAO 1490 250				
Mexicali XED 1050 5000	Villa Ahuac XEBP 1310 5000	XESG 1510 1000	XEBP 1310 5000	Cananea XEFH 1310 1000				Magdalena XEDJ 1450 100				
XEAA 1340 250	Villa Ahuac XEDH 1340 250	XESG 1510 1000	XEDH 1340 250	Ciudad Obregon XEFQ 980 500				Naoe XETM 1350 1000				
XEAD 910 250	DISTRITO FEDERAL			Hermosillo XEOD 1430 1000				Nogales XEHF 1370 5000				
XECL 990 5000	Mexico City XEL 1260 5000	XEN 690 20000	XEQ 940 150000	XEDL 1250 500				Santa Ana XEAB 1400 250				
XECM 910 5000	XEN 690 20000	XEQ 940 150000	XEW 900 250000	Hermosillo XEBX 920 5000				Tamaulipas				
XECN 1570 1000	XEQ 940 150000	XEX 730 500000	XEX 730 500000	XEDL 1250 500				Matamoros XEO 970 1000				
Tijuana XEC 1310 250	XEF 1180 5000	XEL 1260 5000	XEF 1180 5000	XEDM 1580 50000				Nuevo Laredo XEAM 1450 250				
XEAK 690 50000	XELP 1150 10000	XELP 1150 10000	XELP 1150 10000	XEHQ 590 500				Reynosa XEMT 1340 250				
XEAL 1470 5000	XELA 630 10000	XELX 1440 5000	XELX 1440 5000	XEDJ 1450 100				Rio Bravo XEAS 1410 250				
XEAX 1270 500	XELX 1440 5000	XEMX 1380 5000	XEMX 1380 5000	XEDM 1580 50000				Tampico XEBK 1340 100				
XEBG 1550 1000	XEMX 1380 5000	XENK 620 5000	XENK 620 5000	XEHQ 590 500				Tampico XEDF 790 1000				
XEG 950 2500	XENK 620 5000	XEOY 1000 50000	XEOY 1000 50000	XEDJ 1450 100				Tampico XEF 960 1000				
XEGE 1570 1000	XEOY 1000 50000	XEPH 590 5000	XEPH 590 5000	XEDM 1580 50000				Tampico XEF 960 1000				
CHIHUAHUA				XEQ 940 150000				Tamaulipas				
Chihuahua XEM 1390 500	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEDM 1580 50000				Tamaulipas				
XEU 620 1000	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEDM 1580 50000				Tamaulipas				
XEBW 1280 1000	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEDM 1580 50000				Tamaulipas				
XEFI 1440 1000	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEDM 1580 50000				Tamaulipas				
XERA 1490 250	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEQ 940 150000	XEDM 1580 50000				Tamaulipas				
Ciudad Camargo XEHA 580 1000				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
Ciudad Delicias XEBN 1240 250				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
XEJK 1340 250				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
Ciudad Juarez XEF 1420 250				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
XEF 970 5000				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
XEP 1300 500				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
XEFV 1240 250				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
XEL 800 250				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
XEWG 1490 1000				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
XEYC 1460 1000				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
XEJS 1150 500				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
Hidalgo XETX 1010 250				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
N. Casas Grandes XETX 1010 250				XERC 790 1000				Tamaulipas				
COAHUILA				DURANGO				Cuba				
Ciudad Acuna XEKO 1010 1000	Durango XEDU 860 1000				Camaguey CMJB 880 1000				Santiago CMDA 650 1000			
Monclova XEMF 1260 250	Durango XEDU 860 1000				Camaguey CMJL 920 5000				Santiago CMKC 770 1000			
	Durango XEDU 860 1000				Camaguey CMJN 960 1000				Santiago CMKW 800 2000			
	Durango XEDU 860 1000				Camaguey CMJE 1000 1000				Santiago CMKU 850 2000			
	Durango XEDU 860 1000				Camaguey CMJE 1000 1000				Santiago CMKN 930 1000			
	Durango XEDU 860 1000				Camaguey CMJE 1000 1000				Santiago CMKB 1170 1000			
	Durango XEDU 860 1000				Camaguey CMJE 1000 1000				Santiago CMKB 1170 1000			

U. S. FM Stations by States

Abbreviations: Mc., megacycles; asterisk (*) indicates educational station

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
ALABAMA			ALASKA			ARIZONA			ARKANSAS		
Albertville WAVU-FM 105.1	Decatur WHOS-FM 102.1	WJLN 104.7	Globe WJIB-FM 100.3	Tempe KUPD-FM 97.9	Tucson KFNM 99.5	Mesa KBUZ-FM 104.7	Blytheville KLCN-FM 96.1	FL Smith KFPW-FM 94.9	Jonesboro KBTM-FM 101.9	Mammoth Springs KAMS 103.9	
Alexander City WRFS-FM 106.1	Huntsville WAHR 98.9	WNOA 92.9	Phoenix KELE 95.5			KBWZ-FM 104.7					
Andalusia WCTA-FM 98.1	Mobile WKRG-FM 98.9	WFLM 98.9				KELE 95.5					
Anniston WHMA-FM 100.5	Montgomery WFLM 98.9	WFLM 98.9				KODL-FM 94.5					
Athens WJDF 104.3	Sylacauga WMLS-FM 98.3	WTBO-FM 95.7				KITH 101.3					
Birmingham WAPI-FM 99.5	Tuscaloosa WTBO-FM 95.7	WUOA *91.7				KOY-FM 92.5					
						KPHO-FM 96.9					
						KTAR-FM 98.7					
						KYEW 93.3					
Clanton WKLF-FM 100.9											
Cullman WFMH-FM 101.1	Anchorage KTVA-FM 105.5										

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
KNOF	St. Paul, Minn.	KUOW	Seattle, Wash.	WBMI	Meridan, Conn.	WEMC	Harrisburg, Va.
KNX-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.	KUPD-FM	Tempe, Ariz.	WBNS-FM	Columbus, Ohio	WEMP-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.
KDA-FM	Denver, Colo.	KUSC	Los Angeles, Calif.	WBOS	Cleveland, Ohio	WENR-FM	Chicago, Ill.
KOCW	Tulsa, Okla.	KUT-FM	Austin, Tex.	WBOS	Boston, Mass.	WERN-FM	Lima, Ohio
KOGM-FM	Tulsa, Okla.	KUTE	Glendale, Calif.	WBOS-FM	Brookline, Mass.	WEPN-FM	Martinsburg, W.Va.
KOIN-FM	Portland, Oreg.	KVCR	San Bernardino, Calif.	WBRB-FM	Mt. Clements, Mich.	WESF	Elgin, Ill.
KOKH	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KVCE-FM	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	WEQR	Goldsboro, N.C.
KOL-FM	Seattle, Wash.	KVEN-FM	San Ventura, Calif.	WBRE-FM	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	WERC-FM	Erle, Pa.
KONG-FM	Visalia, Calif.	KVFM	San Fernando, Calif.	WBSM-FM	New Bedford, Mass.	WERE-FM	Cleveland, Ohio
KODL-FM	Phoenix, Ariz.	KVOP-FM	San El Paso, Tex.	WBST	Muncie, Ind.	WERI-FM	Westerly, R.I.
KODS-FM	Oesola, Ark.	KWBF	Honolulu, Hawaii	WBUT	Buffalo, N.Y.	WERL-FM	Boston, Mass.
KOST	Dallas, Tex.	KVOP-FM	Plainville, Tex.	WBUT-FM	Butler, Pa.	WETC-FM	Greenville, S.C.
KOSU-FM	Stillwater, Okla.	KVOR-FM	Colorado Springs, Colo.	WBUY-FM	Lexington, N.C.	WEST-FM	Easton, Pa.
KOTN-FM	Pine Bluff, Ark.	KVSC	Logan, Utah	WBVA	Woodbridge, Va.	WETL	South Bend, Ind.
KOY-FM	Phoenix, Ariz.	KVTT	Dallas, Tex.	WBVP-FM	Beaver Falls, Pa.	WEVC	Evansville, Ind.
KOZE-FM	Lewiston, Idaho	KWAR	Waverly, Iowa	WBWC	Berea, Ohio	WEVD-FM	New York, N.Y.
KPAT	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	KWAX	Eugene, Oreg.	WBWC	Boston, Mass.	WEVO-FM	Laurinburg, N.C.
KPCS	Pasadena, Calif.	KWFM	Minneapolis, Minn.	WCAE-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WFAA-FM	Dallas, Tex.
KPEN	Atherton, Calif.	KWGF-FM	Stockton, Calif.	WCAE-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WFAN	Alliance, Ohio
KPFA	Berkeley, Calif.	KWGS	Tulsa, Okla.	WCAQ-FM	Baltimore, Md.	WFAN	Washington, D.C.
KPFB	Berkeley, Calif.	KWIX	St. Louis, Mo.	WCAU-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.	WFAS-FM	White Plains, N.Y.
KPFK	Los Angeles, Calif.	KWIZ-FM	San Antonio, Calif.	WCBC-FM	Anderson, Ind.	WFAU-FM	Augusta, Maine
KPFM	Portland, Oreg.	KWJB-FM	Globe, Ariz.	WCBC-FM	Anderson, Ind.	WFAW	Fort Atkinson, Wis.
KPGM	Los Altos, Calif.	KXKH-FM	Shreveport, La.	WCBE	Columbus, Ohio	WFCB-FM	Greenville, S.C.
KPLR-FM	St. Louis, Mo.	KXME	Walnut Creek, Calif.	WCBM-FM	Baltimore, Md.	WFBC	Flint, Mich.
KPSI-FM	Portland, Hawaii	KXMO	Odesa, Tex.	WCCF-FM	York, N.Y.	WFBN-FM	Altoona, Pa.
KPOJ-FM	Portland, Oreg.	KXOA-FM	Worthington, Minn.	WCCF-FM	Hartford, Conn.	WFBM-FM	Indianapolis, Ind.
KPOL-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.	KWOC-FM	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	WCCY-FM	Charlottesville, Va.	WFBF-FM	Winston-Salem, N.C.
KPPS-FM	Parsons, Kans.	KWPC-FM	Muscatine, Iowa	WCED-FM	Dubois, Pa.	WFCI	Franklin, Ind.
KPRI	San Diego, Calif.	KWPM-FM	West Plains, Mo.	WCFM	Williamstown, Mass.	WFCJ	Miamisburg, Ohio
KPRN	Seattle, Wash.	KXJK-FM	Forrest City, Ark.	WCHA-FM	Chambersburg, Pa.	WFCR	Amherst, Mass.
KPSD	Dallas, Tex.	KXLU	Phoenix, Ariz.	WCHD	Detroit, Mich.	WFDG-FM	Baltimore, Md.
KPSJ	Patton Springs, Calif.	KXDA-FM	Sacramento, Calif.	WCHD	Yonkers, N.Y.	WFGH-FM	Bloomington, Ind.
KQAL-FM	Omaha, Nebr.	KXQR	Fresno, Calif.	WCLI-FM	Corning, N.Y.	WFGM-FM	Fitchburg, Mass.
KQBY-FM	San Francisco, Calif.	KXRR	Sacramento, Calif.	WCLM	Chicago, Ill.	WFHA-FM	Red Bank, N.J.
KQFM	Portland, Oreg.	KXTR	Kansas City, Mo.	WCLM	Chicago, Ill.	WFHR-FM	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
KQIP	Odesa, Tex.	KXYZ-FM	Houston, Tex.	WCLT-FM	Newark, Ohio	WFLD	Rio Piedras, P.R.
KQRO	Dallas, Tex.	KYA-FM	San Francisco, Calif.	WCME-FM	Woodward, N.J.	WFLM-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.
KQUE	Houston, Tex.	KYME	Phoenix, Ariz.	WCME-FM	Brunswick, Maine	WFNL-FM	Indianapolis, Ohio
KQXR	Bakersfield, Calif.	KYFM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WCME-FM	York, N.Y.	WFNL-FM	Bloomington, Ind.
KRAK-FM	Stockton, Calif.	KYSM-FM	Mankato, Minn.	WCMI-FM	Ashtland, Ky.	WFLA-FM	Tampa, Fla.
KRAM-FM	Las Vegas, Nev.	KYW-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WCMD	Marletta, Ohio	WFLM	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
KRBE	Houston, Tex.	KZAM	Seattle, Wash.	WCMD	Marletta, Ohio	WFLM-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.
KRCC	Colorado Springs, Colo.	KZFM	Cortez, Colo.	WCNB-FM	Connersville, Ind.	WFLY	Troy, N.Y.
KRCW	Santa Barbara, Calif.	KZDM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WCNO	Canton, Ohio	WFMA	Rocky Mount, N.C.
KRE-FM	Berkeley, Calif.	KZUN	Opportunity, Wash.	WCOD	Richmond, Va.	WFMB	Nashville, Tenn.
KREI	Eureka, Calif.	WAAB-FM	Foresters, Mass.	WCDF-FM	Tarbor, N.C.	WFMD-FM	Baltimore, Md.
KREM-FM	Spokane, Wash.	WAAM-FM	Parkersburg, W.Va.	WCDF-FM	Columbus, Ohio	WFME	Detroit, Mich.
KREX-FM	Grand Junction, Colo.	WABC-FM	New York, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Boston, Mass.	WFME	Chicago, Ill.
KRFM	Fresno, Calif.	WABE	Atlanta, Ga.	WCDF-FM	Columbia, S.C.	WFMG	Gallatin, Tenn.
KRHM	Los Angeles, Calif.	WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Leviston, Maine	WFME-FM	Cullman, Ala.
KRIC-FM	Beaumont, Tex.	WABX	Detroit, Mich.	WCDF-FM	Sparta, Wis.	WFMI	Montgomery, Ala.
KRKC-FM	Los Angeles, Calif.	WABZ	Fort Erie, N.C.	WCDF-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio	WFML	Washington, Ind.
KRKH-FM	Lubbock, Tex.	WABZ-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Waltham, Mass.	WFML-FM	Bloomington, Md.
KRKY	Denver, Colo.	WAEB	Syracuse, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Waltham, Mass.	WFMQ	Chicago, Ill.
KRLD-FM	Dallas, Tex.	WAER	Syracuse, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WFMS	Indianapolis, Ind.
KRLM-FM	Shreveport, La.	WAHR-FM	Miami Beach, Fla.	WCDF-FM	Birmingham, Ala.	WFMT	Chicago, Ill.
KRNW	Boulder, Colo.	WAIR-FM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	WCDF-FM	Charleston, S.C.	WFMU	East Orange, N.J.
KRON-FM	San Francisco, Calif.	WAJG	Indianapolis, Ind.	WCDF-FM	Columbus, Ind.	WFMW-FM	Madisonville, Ky.
KROS-FM	Clinton, Iowa	WAJP	Joliet, Ill.	WCDF-FM	Central Square, N.Y.	WFMX	Statesville, N.C.
KROW	Santa Barbara, Calif.	WAJR-FM	Waintown, W.Va.	WCDF-FM	Andalusia, Ala.	WFNC-FM	Fayetteville, N.C.
KROY-FM	Sacramento, Calif.	WAKR-FM	Akron, Ohio	WCDF-FM	New Brunswick, N.J.	WFNQ	Hartford, Conn.
KRPM	San Jose, Calif.	WALK-FM	Patchogue, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Eaton, Ohio	WFNS-FM	Burlington, N.C.
KRRC	San Jose, Calif.	WAMC	Albany, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	New Castle, Ind.	WFOD-FM	Fostoria, Ohio
KRSN-FM	Los Alamos, N. Mex.	WAMF	Amherst, Mass.	WCDF-FM	Akron, Ohio	WFOB	Hamilton, Ohio
KRYM	Eugene, Oreg.	WAMU-FM	Washington, D.C.	WCDF-FM	Cumberland, Md.	WFOG	South Norfolk, Va.
KSBB-FM	Saltinas, Calif.	WAPI-FM	Birmingham, Ala.	WCDF-FM	Cleveland Hts., Ohio	WFOH	Willsie, Va.
KSDB-FM	San Bernardino, Kans.	WAPQ	Akron, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Wilmington, Va.	WFLP	Louisville, Ky.
KSDS	San Diego, Calif.	WAPS-FM	Towson, Md.	WCDF-FM	Lancaster, Pa.	WFLM	San Juan, P.R.
KSEA	San Diego, Calif.	WARD-FM	Johnstown, Pa.	WCDF-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.	WFRD-FM	Fremont, Ohio
KSEF-FM	Durant, Okla.	WARK-FM	Hagerstown, Pa.	WCDF-FM	Rosnoke, Va.	WFST-FM	Caribou, Maine
KSFM	Dallas, Tex.	WARL-FM	Arlington, Va.	WCDF-FM	Orlando, Fla.	WFST-FM	Tallahassee, Fla.
KSFR	San Francisco, Calif.	WARL-FM	Fort Pierce, Fla.	WCDF-FM	Dubuque, Iowa	WFST-FM	Franklin, N.C.
KSFY	San Francisco, Calif.	WASA-FM	Washington, D.C.	WCDF-FM	Hampden, Conn.	WFST-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.
KSFX	San Francisco, Calif.	WASH	Washington, D.C.	WCDF-FM	Syracuse, N.Y.	WFVA-FM	New York, N.Y.
KSHE	Crestwood, Mo.	WATR-FM	Waterbury, Conn.	WCDF-FM	Wilmington, Del.	WVGA-FM	Fredericksburg, Va.
KSIS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	WAUG-FM	Augusta, Ga.	WCDF-FM	Detroit, Mich.	WVGA-FM	Lancaster, Pa.
KSJO-FM	San Jose, Calif.	WAUX-FM	Waukesha, Wis.	WCDF-FM	State College, Pa.	WVGA-FM	Cleveland, Ohio
KSL-FM	Salt Lake City, Utah	WAVI-FM	Dayton, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WVGA-FM	Athens, Ga.
KSLL	St. Louis, Mo.	WAVQ	Atlanta, Ga.	WCDF-FM	Andalusia, Ala.	WVGA-FM	Silver Spring, Md.
KSMA-FM	San Marcos, Calif.	WAVY-FM	Portsmouth, Va.	WCDF-FM	Wilmington, Va.	WVGA-FM	Cambridge, Mass.
KSO-FM	Des Moines, Iowa	WAWZ-FM	Zarephath, N.J.	WCDF-FM	Memphis, Tenn.	WVGA-FM	Seranton, Pa.
KSPC	Claremont, Calif.	WAYL	Minneapolis, Minn.	WCDF-FM	Atlanta, Ga.	WVGA-FM	Miami, Fla.
KSPI-FM	Stillwater, Okla.	WAYZ-FM	Waynesboro, Pa.	WCDF-FM	Ottawa, Ill.	WVGA-FM	Red Lion, Pa.
KSPN-FM	Diboll, Tex.	WAZL-FM	Hazleton, Pa.	WCDF-FM	Statesville, N.C.	WVGA-FM	Goshen, Ind.
KSRF	Santa Monica, Calif.	WAZZ	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WCDF-FM	Durham, N.C.	WVGA-FM	Quincy, Ill.
KSTE	Emporia, Kans.	WAZZ-FM	W Lafayette, Ind.	WCDF-FM	Bostonsburg, Ky.	WVGA-FM	Schenectady, N.Y. (s)
KSTL-FM	St. Louis, Mo.	WBAB-FM	Babylon, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WVGA-FM	Glasgow, Tenn.
KSTN-FM	Stockton, Calif.	WBAL	New York, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WVGA-FM	Taylorville, Ill.
KSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	WBAP-FM	Ft. Worth, Tex.	WCDF-FM	Dover, Del.	WVGA-FM	Newport News, Va.
KSUI-FM	Omaha, Nebr.	WBAY-FM	Green Bay, Wis.	WCDF-FM	Hartford, Conn.	WVGA-FM	Newton, Conn.
KSYN	Joplin, Mo.	WBBD-FM	Burlington, Mo.	WCDF-FM	Dillon, S.C.	WVGA-FM	Lawrence, Mass.
KTAP	Tempe, Ariz.	WBBC	Jackson, Mich.	WCDF-FM	New Orleans, La.	WVGA-FM	Atlanta, Ga.
KTAB-FM	Phoenix, Ariz.	WBBC-FM	New York, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Detroit, Mich.	WVGA-FM	Richmond, Va.
KTCF	Cedar Falls, Iowa	WBBD-FM	Chicago, Ill.	WCDF-FM	Detroit, Mich.	WVGA-FM	Washington, D.C.
KTEC	Oreoch, Oreg.	WBBD-FM	Forest City, N.C.	WCDF-FM	Greenville, Ohio	WVGA-FM	Gastonia, N.C.
KTGM	Denver, Colo.	WBBD-FM	Augusta, Ga.	WCDF-FM	Gainesville, Ga.	WVGA-FM	Bethlehem, Ga.
KTIS-FM	Minneapolis, Minn.	WBBS	Crawfordsville, Ind.	WCDF-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WVGA-FM	Greensboro, N.C.
KTJO-FM	Ottawa, Kans.	WBBS-FM	Youngstown, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Green Bay, Wis.	WVGA-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.
KTNT-FM	Tacoma, Wash.	WBBS-FM	Levittown-Falless Hills, Pa.	WCDF-FM	Champaign, Ill.	WVGA-FM	Greencastle, Ind.
KTOP-FM	Topeka, Kans.	WBBC-FM	Williamsburg, Va.	WCDF-FM	Rocky Mount, N.C.	WVGA-FM	Madison, W. Tenn.
KTOY	Tacoma, Wash.	WBBC-FM	Boston, Mass.	WCDF-FM	Evansville, Ind.	WVGA-FM	Washington, D.C.
KTRB-FM	Modesto, Calif.	WBBC-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Chicago, Ill.	WVGA-FM	Takoma Park, Md.
KTRH-FM	Houston, Tex.	WBBC-FM	Brooklyn, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Harrisburg, Ill.	WVGA-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio
KTSR	Kansas City, Mo.	WBBC-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.	WVGA-FM	Gary, Ind.
KTTS-FM	Springfield, Mo.	WBBC-FM	Brooklyn, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Elmira, N.Y.	WVGA-FM	Asheboro, N.C.
KTVAF-FM	Anchorage, Alaska	WBBC-FM	Chicago, Ill.	WCDF-FM	Springfield, Mass.	WVGA-FM	Interlochen, Mich.
KTWR	Tacoma, Wash.	WBBC-FM	New York, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Rocky Mount, N.C.	WVGA-FM	Highland, Tenn.
KXTJ-FM	Lubbock, Tex.	WBBC-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.	WCDF-FM	Boston, Mass.	WVGA-FM	Detafield, Wis.
KTYM-FM	Inglewood, Calif.	WBBC-FM	Newark, N.J.	WCDF-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WVGA-FM	Greenfield, Mass.
KUDE-FM	Oceanside, Calif.	WBBC-FM	Bowling Green, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Easton, Pa.	WVGA-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.
KUDU-FM	Ventura-Oxnard, Calif.	WBBC-FM	Marletta, Ga.	WCDF-FM	Waukegan, Ill.	WVGA-FM	Haverhill, Mass.
KUER	Salt Lake City, Utah	WBBC-FM	Knoxville, Tenn.	WCDF-FM	Chicago, Ill. (s)	WVGA-FM	Canton, Ohio
KUFM	El Cajon, Calif.	WBBC-FM	Baltimore, Md.	WCDF-FM	Concord, N.C.	WVGA-FM	Rock Island, Ill.
KUHN-FM	Eugene, Oreg.	WBBC-FM	Lexington, Ky.	WCDF-FM	Chicago, Ill.	WVGA-FM	Hartford City, Ind.
KUHF	Houston, Tex.	WBBC-FM	Springfield, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Elgin, Ill.		
KUMD-FM	Duluth, Minn.	WBBC-FM	Springfield, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Elgin, Ill.		
KUOA-FM	Siloam Springs, Ark.	WBBC-FM	Springfield, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Elgin, Ill.		
KUOH	Honolulu, Hawaii	WBBC-FM	Springfield, Ohio	WCDF-FM	Elgin, Ill.		

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
WHCN	Hartford, Conn.	WKIP	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WNUR	Evansville, Ill.	WRVP	New York, N.Y.
WHCU	FM Ithaca, N.Y.	WKLF	FM Clanton, Ala.	WNWC	FM Arlington Hts., Ill.	WRXO	FM Roxbury, N.C.
WHDH	FM Boston, Mass.	WKLK	FM Marietta, Ga.	WNYC	FM New York, N.Y.	WSAB	MT. Carmel, Ill.
WHDL	FM Highgate, N.Y.	WKMG	FM Dearborn, Mich.	WNYE	New York, N.Y.	WSAI	FM Cincinnati, Ohio
WHEN	FM Syracuse, N.Y.	WKNA	Charleston, W.Va.	WOAK	Royal Oak, Mich.	WSAM	FM Saginaw, Mich.
WHFB	FM Benton Harbor, Mich.	WKOF	Hopkinsville, Ky.	WOAY	FM Oak Hill, W.Va.	WSB	FM Atlanta, Ga.
WHFI	West Paterson, N.J.	WKOK	FM Sunbury, Pa.	WOBN	Westerville, Ohio	WSBC	FM Chicago, Ill.
WHFS	Rochester, N.Y.	WKOP	FM Binghamton, N.Y.	WOC	FM Davenport, Iowa	WSBF	FM Clemson, S.C.
WHFH	Bethesda, Md.	WKQX	FM Framingham, Mass.	WOCB	FM W. Yarmouth, Mass.	WSB	Springfield, W.Va.
WHHI	Highland, Wis.	WKPT	FM Kingsport, Tenn.	WOHS	FM Ames, Iowa	WSB	Emingham, Ill.
WHHS	Havertown, Pa.	WKRC	FM Cincinnati, Ohio	WOI	FM Ames, Iowa	WSEV	FM Sevierville, Tenn.
WHIM	FM Providence, R.I.	WKRQ	FM Mobile, Ala.	WOL	Cincinnati, Ohio	WSFM	Birmingham, Ala.
WHIO	FM Dayton, Ohio	WKRT	FM Cortland, N.Y.	WOL	FM Washington, D.C.	WSHS	Floral Park, N.Y.
WHK	FM Cleveland, Ohio	WKSJ	Kewanee, Ill.	WOMC	Royal Oak, Mich.	WSIU	Carbondale, Ill.
WHKP	FM Hendersonville, N.C.	WKSU	FM Kent, Ohio	WOMI	FM Owensboro, Ky.	WSJG	Hallandale, Fla.
WHKW	Chilton, Wis.	WKTW	FM Mayfield, Ky.	WOMP	FM Belleaire, Ohio	WSJS	FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
WHKY	FM Hickory, N.C.	WKWK	FM Wheeling, W.Va.	WONO	Syracuse, N.Y.	WSKS	Wabash, Ind.
WHLA	Holmen, Wis.	WKYB	FM Paducah, Ky.	WOP	FM Oak Park, Ill.	WSLX	FM Nashville, Tenn.
WHLD	FM Niagara Falls, N.Y.	WLAD	FM Danbury, Conn.	WOP1	FM Bristol, Tenn.	WSLM	FM Salem, Ind.
WHLI	FM Hempstead, N.Y.	WLAG	FM LaGrange, Ga.	WOR	FM New York, N.Y.	WSLN	Delaware, Ohio
WHLM	FM Bloomsburg, Pa.	WLAN	FM Lancaster, Pa.	WORA	FM Mayaguez, P.R.	WSLS	FM Roanoke, Va.
WHMA	FM Anniston, Ala.	WLAP	FM Lexington, Ky.	WORX	FM Madison, Ind.	WSMC	FM Collegedale, Tenn.
WHNC	FM Henderson, N.C.	WLAU	FM Grand Rapids, Mich.	WOSC	FM Fulton, N.Y.	WSMI	FM Brigtown, N.J.
WHO	FM Des Moines, Iowa	WLBB	FM Laurens, S.C.	WOSI	FM Atlantic City, N.J.	WSNI	FM Brigtown, N.J.
WHOH	Hamilton, Ohio	WLBH	FM Natick, Mass.	WOTI	FM Columbus, Ohio	WSNF	FM Seneca, S.C.
WHOI	FM Lancaster, Ohio	WLBK	FM Lebanon, Pa.	WOTW	FM Nashua, N.H.	WSOC	FM Charlotte, N.C.
WHOM	FM New York, N.Y.	WLDN	Oak Park, Mich.	WOUB	FM Athens, Ohio	WSOM	Salem, Ohio
WHOO	FM Orlando, Fla.	WLDS	FM Jacksonville, Ill.	WOW	FM Omaha, Nebr.	WSON	FM Henderson, Ky.
WHOS	FM Decatur, Ala.	WLEC	FM Sandusky, Ohio	WOXR	Oxford, Ohio	WSOU	S. Orange, N.J.
WHP	FM Harrisburg, Pa.	WLET	FM Toledo, Ga.	WPAC	FM Patchogue, N.Y.	WSOY	FM Decatur, Ill.
WHPE	FM High Point, N.C.	WLFM	Appleton, Wis.	WPAD	FM Paducah, Ky.	WSOY	FM Decatur, Ill.
WHPR	Highland Park, N.C.	WLIN	Harrisburg, Pa.	WPAY	FM Portsmouth, Ohio	WSPE	Springville, N.Y.
WHPS	High Point, N.C.	WLII	Hicksville, N.Y.	WPBC	FM Minneapolis, Minn.	WSPT	FM Stevens Point, Wis.
WHRB	FM Cambridge, Mass.	WLH	FM Lowell, Mass.	WPBS	Philadelphia, Pa.	WSRW	FM Hillsboro, Ohio
WHRM	Wausau, Wis.	WLNA	FM Peekskill, N.Y.	WPCA	FM Philadelphia, Pa.	WSTC	FM Stamford, Conn.
WHSA	Highland Twp., Wis.	WLOA	FM Braddock, Pa.	WPCL	FM Montrose, Pa.	WSTP	FM Salisbury, N.C.
WHSR	FM Winchester, Mass.	WLOB	FM Portland, Maine	WPEN	FM Philadelphia, Pa.	WSTR	FM Sturgis, Mich.
WHTG	FM Eatontown, N.J.	WLOE	FM Leaksville, N.C.	WPFA	FM Philadelphia, Pa.	WSTV	FM Steubenville, Ohio
WHUS	Storrs, Conn.	WLOL	FM Milford, Conn.	WPFB	FM Middletown, Ohio	WSVA	FM Harrisonburg, Va.
WHWC	Columbia, Mo.	WLCH	FM Chattanooga, Tenn.	WPFM	Providence, R.I.	WSVS	FM Crews, Va.
WHYL	FM Carlisle, Pa.	WLOS	FM Asheville, N.C.	WPGO	FM Bradbury Hts., Md.	WSVM	East Lansing, Mich.
WHYN	FM Springfield, Mass.	WLOY	Cranston, R.I.	WPGL	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WSYR	FM Syracuse, N.Y.
WHYY	Philadelphia, Pa.	WLRI	Roanoke, Va.	WPIC	FM Sharon, Pa.	WTAD	FM Toledo, Ohio
WIAL	Eau Claire, Wis.	WLVL	Louisville, Ky.	WPIT	FM Pittsburgh, Pa.	WTAG	FM Worcester, Mass.
WIAN	Indianapolis, Ind.	WLVC	FM Williamsport, Pa.	WPIB	FM Providence, R.I.	WTAX	FM Springfield, Ill.
WIBA	FM Madison, Wis.	WML	FM Miami, D.C.	WPJM	FM Tampa, Fla.	WTBC	FM Tuscaloosa, Ala.
WIBC	FM Indianapolis, Ind.	WMAM	FM Martinette, Wis.	WPKM	Tampa, Fla.	WTBO	FM Cumberland, Md.
WIBG	FM Philadelphia, Pa.	WMAQ	FM Chicago, Ill.	WPLM	FM Plymouth, Mass.	WTBS	Cambridge, Mass.
WICB	Ithaca, N.Y.	WMAS	FM Springfield, Mass.	WPLP	FM Atlanta, Ga.	WTCA	S. Petersburg, Fla.
WIFI	Glenside, Pa.	WMAZ	FM Grand Rapids, Mich.	WPPA	FM Pottsville, Pa.	WTDS	Toledo, Ohio
WIFM	FM Elkin, N.C.	WMAX	FM Macon, Ga.	WRB	Princeton, N.J.	WTFM	Babylon, N.Y.
WIKY	FM Evansville, Ind.	WMBO	FM Morris, Ill.	WRK	Winter Park, Fla.	WTHI	FM Terre Haute, Ind.
WIL	FM St. Louis, Mo.	WMBI	FM Chicago, Ill.	WRM	San Juan, P.R.	WTHS	Miami, Fla.
WILB	FM Urbana, Ill.	WMBQ	FM Auburn, N.Y.	WRPO	FM Providence, R.I.	WTIC	FM Hartford, Conn.
WIMA	FM Lima, Ohio	WMBR	FM Jacksonville, Fla.	WRPS	FM Paris, Ill.	WTJS	FM Jackson, Tenn.
WINA	FM Charlottesville, Va.	WMCF	Memphis, Tenn.	WPTF	FM Raleigh, N.C.	WTJU	Charlottesville, Va.
WINE	FM Kenmore, N.Y.	WMCR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	WPTH	Fort Wayne, Ind.	WTMA	FM Charleston, S.C.
WINF	FM Manchester, Conn.	WMDE	Greensboro, N.C.	WPTM	FM Toledo, Ohio	WTMJ	FM Milwaukee, Wis.
WINZ	FM Miami, Fla.	WMER	Coalinga, Ohio	WPTW	Philadelphia, Pa.	WTNC	FM Thomasville, N.C.
WIP	FM Philadelphia, Pa.	WMET	FM Miami, Fla.	WQAL	Philadelphia, Pa.	WTOA	Trenton, N.J.
WIPR	FM San Juan, P.R.	WMEV	FM Marion, Va.	WQFM	Milwaukee, Wis.	WTOC	FM Savannah, Ga.
WIRA	FM Ft. Pierce, Fla.	WMFM	Madison, Wis.	WQMN	Memphis, Tenn.	WTOF	FM Toledo, Ohio
WIRQ	Rochester, N.Y.	WMFP	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	WQMS	Hamilton, Ohio	WTOP	FM Washington, D.C.
WISH	FM Indianapolis, Ind.	WMFR	FM High Point, N.C.	WQRS	FM Detroit, Mich.	WTOU	FM Tulsa, Okla.
WISK	Medford, Mass.	WMGW	FM Meadville, Pa.	WQRT	Detroit, Mich.	WTRC	FM Elkhart, Ind.
WISN	FM Milwaukee, Wis.	WMHC	South Hadley, Mass.	WQX	FM Atlanta, Ga.	WTRT	Toledo, Ohio
WISN	FM Madison, Wis.	WMHE	FM Toledo, Ohio	WQXR	FM New York, N.Y.	WTSB	FM Lumberton, N.C.
WISL	FM San Juan, P.R.	WMIL	FM Milwaukee, Wis.	WQXT	FM Palm Beach, Fla.	WTSV	FM Claremont, N.H.
WITB	FM Baltimore, Md.	WMIT	Marion, N.C.	WRAJ	FM Anna, Ill.	WTTT	FM Westminster, Md.
WITZ	FM Jasper, Ind.	WMIX	FM Mt. Vernon, Ill.	WRAL	FM Raleigh, N.C.	WTTV	FM Tallahassee, Fla.
WIUS	Christiansted, V.I.	WMLS	FM Sylacauga, Ala.	WRAY	FM Princeton, Ind.	WTUN	Tampa, Fla.
WIAC	FM Johnstown, Pa.	WMLW	FM Milwaukee, Wis.	WRBY	FM Columbia, Ga.	WTVB	FM Coldwater, Mich.
WIAS	FM Pittsburgh, Pa.	WMNA	FM Gettysburg, Pa.	WRBS	Baltimore, Md.	WTVN	FM Columbus, Ohio
WIAX	FM Jacksonville, Fla.	WMNS	FM Memphis, Tenn.	WRCA	FM Washington, D.C.	WUCB	FM Chicago, Ill.
WIBC	FM Birmingham, Ala.	WMNR	FM Marion, Ind.	WRCC	FM New Orleans, La.	WULX	FM Richmond, Ind.
WJBK	FM Detroit, Mich.	WMNR	FM Marion, Ohio	WRED	Youngstown, Ohio	WUNC	Chapel Hill, N.C.
WJBL	FM Holland, Mich.	WMRO	FM Aurora, Ill.	WREB	FM Raleigh, N.C.	WUOA	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
WJBO	FM Baton Rouge, La.	WMRT	Lansing, Mich.	WRFD	FM Worthington, Ohio	WUOM	Ann Arbor, Mich.
WJBR	Wilmington, Del.	WMSA	FM Massena, N.Y.	WRFD	FM Worthington, Ohio	WUPT	Knoxville, Tenn.
WJCD	FM Seymour, Ind.	WMTA	FM Massena, N.Y.	WRFD	FM Worthington, Ohio	WURY	Lynn, Mass.
WJCK	FM Jackson, Miss.	WMTI	Norfolk, Va.	WRFD	FM Richmond, Va.	WUSC	FM Columbia, S.C.
WJCF	FM Grand Rapids, Mich.	WMTW	FM Washington, N.H.	WRFL	Winchester, Va.	WUST	FM Bethesda, Md.
WJEJ	FM Hagerstown, Md.	WMUA	Amherst, Mass.	WRFM	Woodside, N.Y.	WUSV	Seranton, Pa.
WJHL	FM Johnson City, Tenn.	WMUB	Oxford, Ohio.	WRFS	FM Alexander City, Ala.	WVAM	FM Altoona, Pa.
WJIM	FM Lansing, Mich.	WMUN	Muncie, Ind.	WRFS	FM Park Forest, Ill.	WVBR	FM Ithaca, N.Y.
WJJD	FM Chicago, Ill.	WMUU	FM Greenville, S.C.	WRIT	FM Milwaukee, Wis.	WVCG	FM Coral Gables, Fla.
WJLK	FM Asbury Park, N.J.	WMUZ	Detroit, Mich.	WRJN	FM Racine, Wis.	WVEC	FM Hampton, Va.
WJLN	Birmingham, Ala.	WMVA	FM Miami, Fla.	WRJR	Lewiston, Maine	WVHC	Hempstead, N.Y.
WJMC	FM Lake, Wis.	WMVO	FM Mount Vernon, Ohio	WRKO	FM Boston, Mass.	WVJS	FM Owensboro, Ky.
WJOF	Athens, Ala.	WMWZ	Detroit, Mich.	WRLB	Long Branch, N.J.	WVKO	FM Columbus, Ohio
WJOL	FM Joliet, Ill.	WNAD	FM Norman, Okla.	WRMX	FM Memphis, Tenn.	WVLC	FM Lexington, N.C.
WJR	FM Detroit, Mich.	WNAS	New Albany, Ind.	WRNL	FM Richmond, Va.	WVNC	FM Mt. Carmel, Ill.
WJTN	FM Jamestown, N.Y.	WNAV	FM Annapolis, Md.	WRNL	FM Richmond, Va.	WVNJ	FM Newark, N.J.
WJW	FM Cleveland, Ohio	WNBC	FM New York, N.Y.	WRNL	FM Richmond, Va.	WVOT	FM Wilson, N.C.
WJWR	Palmyra, Pa.	WNBF	FM Binghamton, N.Y.	WRNW	Mount Kisco, N.Y.	WVOX	FM New Rochelle, N.Y.
WJZZ	Bridgeport, Conn.	WNBH	FM Bedford, Mass.	WROC	FM Rochester, N.Y.	WVSH	Huntington, Ind.
WKAC	FM San Juan, P.R.	WNBB	FM Beach, Mass.	WROK	FM Rockford, Ill.	WVST	S. Petersburg, Fla.
WKAR	FM E. Lansing, Mich.	WNBD	FM Daytona Beach, Fla.	WROW	FM Albany, N.Y.	WVTS	Terre Haute, Ind.
WKAT	FM Miami, Fla.	WNEM	FM Bay City, Mich.	WRP	FM Carmel, Ill.	WVWC	Greenfield, Wis.
WKAY	FM Glasgow, Ky.	WNES	FM Central City, Ky.	WRP1	Troy, N.Y.	WVWC	FM Waterbury, Conn.
WKAZ	FM Charleston, W.Va.	WNEF	FM New York, N.Y.	WRPN	FM Ripon, Wis.	WVDC	FM Washington, D.C.
WKBC	FM Winston-Salem, N.C.	WNEX	FM Macon, Ga.	WRR	FM Dallas, Tex.	WVGH	FM Hornell, N.Y.
WKBN	FM Youngstown, Ohio	WNGO	FM Mayfield, Ky.	WRRR	Cherry Valley, N.Y.	WVHI	Muncie, Ind.
WKBS	FM Manchester, N.H.	WNHC	FM New Haven, Conn.	WRRD	De Ruyter, N.Y.	WVIL	FM Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
WKBV	FM Richmond, Ind.	WNIB	Chicago, Ill.	WRRS	S. Bristol, N.Y.	WVJ	FM Detroit, Mich.
WKCC	Berlin, N.H.	WNIC	DeKalb, Ill.	WRRW	Wetherfield, N.Y.	WVKS	Macomb, Ill.
WCCR	FM New York, N.Y.	WNJ	FM Newton, N.J.	WRRN	Warren, Pa.	WVMT	New Orleans, La.
WKCS	Knoxville, Tenn.	WNKB	Cleveland, Ohio	WRSW	FM Warsaw, Ind.	WVOD	FM Lynchburg, Va.
WKDN	FM Camden, N.J.	WNKF	FM Norfolk, Point, N.C.	WRTC	FM Hartford, Conn.	WVOL	FM Buffalo, N.Y.
WKEE	FM Huntington, W.Va.	WNOS	FM High Point, N.C.	WRTI	FM Philadelphia, Pa.	WVON	FM Woonsocket, R.I.
WKFM	Chicago, Ill.	WNOW	FM York, Pa.	WRUF	FM Gainesville, Fla.	WVWB	Miami, Fla.
WKIC	FM Hazard, Ky.	WNPL	FM Laurel, Miss.	WRUN	FM Utica, N.Y.	WVST	FM Wooster, Ohio
WKIP	FM Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	WNRA	FM Newark, N.J.	WRVA	FM Richmond, Va.	WWSW	FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
WKIS	FM Orlando, Fla.	WNTA	FM Newark, N.J.	WRVB	FM Madison, Wis.	WWTV	FM Cadillac, Mich.
WKIX	FM Raleigh, N.C.	WNTI	Hackettstown, N.J.	WRVC	Norfolk, Va.	WVVA	FM Wheeling, W.Va.

Canadian Television Stations

Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.
ALBERTA			MANITOBA			ONTARIO			QUEBEC		
Calgary	CHCT-TV	2	Baldy Mountain	CKOS-TV-1	8	Barrie	CKVR-TV	3	Carleton	CHAU-TV	5
	CFCN-TV	4	Brandon	CKX-TV	5	Corwall	CJSS-TV	2		CJAO-TV-1	80
Edmonton	CFRN-TV	3	Winnipeg	CBWT	3	Eik Lake	CFCL-TV-2	8		CHSM-TV	7
Lethbridge	CJLH-TV	7		CBWFT	6	Elliot Lake	CKSO-TV-1	3	Clermont	CFCT-TV-1	75
Lloydminster	CHSA-TV	2		CJAY-TV	7	Kapusksing	CHCH-TV	11	Estcourt	CJES-TV-1	70
Medicine Hat	CHAT-TV	6	NEW BRUNSWICK			Kenora	CFCL-TV-1	3	Jonutere	CKRS-TV	12
Red Deer	CHCA-TV	6	Campbellton	CKAM-TV	12	Kitchener	CKWS-TV	11	Matane	CKBL-TV	9
	CHCA-TV-2	10	Moncton	CKCW-TV	2	London	CFPL-TV	13	Montreal	CBFT	2
BRITISH COLUMBIA			Saint John	CBAFT	11	North Bay	CKGO-TV	10		CFCT-TV	12
				CHSJ-TV	4	Peterborough	CKGN-TV	12	New Carlisle	CHAU-TV	5
Burnaby	CHAN-TV	8	NEWFOUNDLAND			Ottawa	CHEX-TV	10	Quebec	CFQM-TV	4
Dawson Creek	CJOC-TV	5	Argentia	CJQX-TV	10		CBOT	4		CKMT	6
Kamloops	CFCR-TV	2	Corner Brook	CBYT	5		CBOT	13	Rimouski	CJBR-TV	3
Kelowna	CHBC-TV	2		CHEK-TV	5	Port Arthur	CFJH-TV	4	Rouyn	CKRN-TV	4
	CHGP-TV-1	72	Grand Falls	CJCN-TV	4	Sault Ste. Marie	CJIC-TV	2	Sherbrooke	CHLT-TV	7
Nelson	CBUAT-1	9	St. John's	CJON-TV	6	Sturgeon Falls	CBFST	7	Three Rivers	CKTM-TV	13
Oliver	CHBC-TV-3	8	Stephenville	CFSN-TV	8	Sudbury	CKSO-TV	5			
Pentleton	CHBC-TV	13	NOVA SCOTIA			Timmins	CFCL-TV	5			
Saddle Mountain	CHHC-TV-1	4				Toronto	CBLT	6	SASKATCHEWAN		
Trail	CBUAT	11	Halifax	CBHT	3	Windsor	CFTO-TV	4	Moose Jaw	CHAB-TV	4
Vancouver	CBUT	2	Inverness	CJCH-TV	5	Wingham	CKLW-TV	9	Prince Albert	CKBI-TV-1	10
Vernon	CHBC-TV	7	Liverpool	CJCB-TV-1	12		CKNX-TV	8	Regina	CKCK-TV	2
Victoria	CHEK-TV	6	New Glasgow	CBHT-1	6	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			Saskatoon	CFQC-TV	8
			Shelburne	CFCY-TV-1	7	Charlottetown	CFCY-TV	13	Swift Current	CFJB-TV	5
LABRADOR			Sydney	CBHT-2	4				Wanganui	CKBI-TV-2	7
			Yarmouth	CBHT-3	11				Yorkton	CKOS-TV	3
Goose Bay	CFLA-TV	8									

World-Wide Short-Wave Stations

Most international broadcasting is done within frequency limits agreed upon at international conventions. These frequency ranges are listed here, at the right, expressed both in frequency and by meter bands (wave-length).

Reception in the various bands varies according to the time of day and season of the year. Reception in the 60, 49 and 41 meter bands is best at night during the winter months. Reception in the 31 and 25 M. bands is best at night, but all year. Reception in the 19, 16, 13 and 11 M. bands is best during the day, also at night during the summer in the 16 and 19 M. bands.

Abbr.: AIR—All India Radio; RAI—Radiotelevisione Italiana; RTF—Radiodiffusion Television Francaise; VOA—Voice of America; RFE—Radio Free Europe. • denotes stations beaming evening (U.S. time) broadcasts to the U.S., † morning or afternoon broadcasts.

METER BANDS	
4750 to	5060 kc/s (60 meter band)
5950 to	6200 kc/s (49 meter band)
7100 to	7300 kc/s (41 meter band)
9500 to	9775 kc/s (31 meter band)
11700 to	11975 kc/s (25 meter band)
15100 to	15450 kc/s (19 meter band)
17700 to	17900 kc/s (16 meter band)
21450 to	21750 kc/s (13 meter band)
25600 to	26100 kc/s (11 meter band)

Kcs.	Call and Location	Kcs.	Call and Location	Kcs.	Call and Location	Kcs.	Call and Location
4630	HGGBI, Quito, Ecuac.	5075	HJGC, Bogota, Col.	6115	ZYCF, Rio de Jan., Braz.	7160	VOA, Tanglor, Mor.
4765	HJEF, Cali, Col.	5873	HNA, Tegucigalpa, Hond.	6115	Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.	7165	RFE, Germ.
4770	ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.	5940	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	6120	LRXI, Buenos Aires	7170	Aoters, Ala.
4770	YVMW, Puntio Fiji, Ven.	5952	TGNA, Guatemala, Guat.	6120	BBC, Limassol, Cyprus	7180	Baghdad, Iraq
4775	Libreville, Gabon, Rep.	5954	TIO, Puerto Limon, C. R.	6130	Port Moresby, New Guinea	7185	BBC, London, Eng.
4780	YVLA, Valencia, Ven.	5960	HJCF, Bogota, Col.	6130	Madrid, Spain •	7200	BBC, London, Eng.
4790	YVQN, Puerto La Cruz, Ven.	5965	YNWV, Granada, Nic.	6135	HRMF, La Ceiba, Hond.	7200	R. Malaya, Sing.
4795	Rangoon, Burma	5980	TGAR, Guatemala, Guat.	6135	Papeete, Tahiti	7200	Omdurman, Sudan
4805	ZYSS, Manaus, Braz.	5981	Georgetown, Br. Guiana	6135	Singapore, Sing.	7205	VOA, Salonika, Gr.
4810	YVMG, Maracaibo, Ven.	5982	4VB, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	6140	HCOVS, Azogues, Ecuac.	7210	BB, London, Eng.
4830	YVOA, San Cristobal, Ven.	5990	Andorra, Andorra	6140	VLW6, Perth, Aus.	7210	Dakar, Mali Fed.
4835	HJKE, Bogota, Col.	5990	TGJA, Guatemala, Guat.	6140	VLW6, Perth, Aus.	7210	Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
4840	Lourenco Marques, Moz.	5995	Fort-de-France, Mart.	6147	PRLR, Rio de Jan., Braz.	7220	VLD7, Melbourne, Aus.
4840	YVVI, Valera, Ven.	6002	4VEC, Cap Haitien, Haiti	6145	Algers, Algeria	7220	Budapest, Hung.
4845	HJGF, Bucaramanga, Col.	6005	RIAS, Berlin, Ger.	6150	BBC, London, Eng.	7230	BBC, London, Eng.
4850	YVMS, Barquisimeto, Ven.	6006	TIMBG, San Jose, C. R.	6155	4VWA, Cap Haitien, Haiti	7235	Taipei, Taiwan, China
4870	Cotonou, Dahomey Rep.	6010	XEOL, Mexico City, Mexico	6155	VOA, Salonika, Greece	7235	VOA, Munich, Ger.
4880	YVKF, Caracas, Ven.	6015	PRAB, Recife, Braz.	6160	HJKJ, Bogota, Col.	7240	RTF, Paris, France
4893	Dakar, Mali Fed.	6020	Amman, Jordan	6165	MERS, Bern, Switz. •	7250	BBC, London, Eng.
4895	PRF6, Manaus, Braz.	6020	Kiev, Ukrainian S.S.R.	6165	XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.	7255	Sofia, Bulg.
4898	HJAG, Barranquilla, Col.	6025	Kuala Lumpur, Malaya	6185	Salgon, Vietnam	7260	Salgon, Vietnam
4900	YVKP, Caracas, Ven.	6025	Hilversum, Neth.	6170	BBC, Limassol, Cyprus	7270	Motola, Sweden
4905	HRQN, Puerto Cortes, Hon.	6030	Baghdad, Iraq	6170	Gayenne, Fr. Guiana	7270	Magadan, U.S.S.R.
4910	HCIMI, Quito, Ecuac.	6035	Rangoon, Burma	6175	RTF, Paris, France	7275	RAI, Rome, It.
4910	Conaki, Guinea	6035	HRTL, Tegucigalpa, Hond.	6180	BFC, London, England	7280	Teheran, Iran
4915	Acera, Ghana	6037	TIFC, San Jose, C. R.	6185	HJCT, Bogota, Col.	7285	ANKA, Turk.
4920	VLN4, Brisbane, Aus.	6040	HJLB, Ibague, Col.	6190	VOA, Munich, Ger.	7290	RAI, Rome, It.
4920	YVKR, Caracas, Ven.	6045	YOF, Jakarta, Indon.	6190	MVJ, Vatican City	7295	Makassar, Celebes
4930	HCIRC, Quito, Ecuac.	6045	HOU31, David, Pan.	6195	HJEZ, Cali, Col.	7295	RFE, Ger.
4935	HJLF, Ibague, Col.	6050	HCBJ, Quito, Ecuac.	6195	HRD2, La Ceiba, Hond.	7320	BBC, London, Eng.
4940	Abujan, Ivory Coast	6050	BBC, London, Eng.	6195	Pyongyang, N. Korea	7320	Damasus, U.A.R.
4940	YVAD, Barquisimeto, Ven.	6055	HJEX, Cali, Col.	6195	Pyongyang, N. Korea	7505	Peking, China
4945	HJCV, Bogota, Col.	6055	HJEX, Cali, Col.	6200	H12LR, C. Trujillo, D.R.	7650	YNMS, Leon, Nic.
4945	Paradys, So. Afr.	6060	RAI, Caltanissetta, It.	6200	4VHW, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	7670	Sofia, Bulg.
4950	Dakar, Mali Fed.	6065	XEXG, Leon, Mex.	6208	TGHC, Guatemala, Guat.	7800	Tirana, Alb.
4950	YVMH, Coru, Ven.	6065	Horby, Sweden	6215	Pyongyang, N. Korea	8052	Beirut, Leb.
4955	CR6Z, Luanda, Ang.	6070	Sofia, Bulgaria	6215	Peking, China	8900	HCJCS, Zaruma, Ecuac.
4960	YVQA, Cumana, Ven.	6070	BBC, London, Eng.	6225	Andorra, Andorra	9009	Tel Aviv, Israel
4970	YVLK, Caracas, Ven.	6075	Norden, Ger.	6327	COCF, Havana, Cuba	9026	CDBZ, Havana, Cuba
4975	Yaounde, Cameroun	6080	ZL7, Wellington, N.Z.	6345	Ulan Bator, Mong.	9065	Chong, China
4990	Lagos, Nigeria	6082	DAAZ, Lima, Peru	6373	Lisbon, Port.	9210	Leopoldville, Congo
4990	YVMQ, Barquisimeto, Ven.	6085	Munich, Ger.	6790	BBC, Limassol, Cyprus	9360	Madrid, Spain •
5010	HCRCX, Quito, Ecuac.	6090	VL16, Sydney, Aus.	7110	VOA, Colombo, Ceylon	9363	CDBZ, Havana, Cuba
5010	SL George, Grenada	6090	Luxembourg, Lux.	7110	BBC, London, England	9380	Alma Ata, Kazakh S.S.R.
5020	HJWF, Manizales, Col.	6090	XECMT, C. El Mante, Mex.	7115	Rabat, Morocco	9410	BBC, London, Eng.
5020	Niamey, Niger Rep.	6095	ZYB7, Sao Paulo, Braz.	7115	RFE, Germ.	9440	CP98, La Paz, Bol.
5030	YVKM, Caracas, Ven.	6100	VOA, Munich, Ger.	7120	BBC, London, England	9458	Peking, China
5040	YVMA, Maracaibo, Ven.	6100	Belgrade, Yugo.	7125	Warsaw, Poland	9500	XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.
5045	Lome, Togo	6105	Peking, China	7140	Monte Carlo, Monaco	9505	PRB22, Sao Paulo, Braz.
5050	YVKD, Caracas, Ven.	6105	XEQM, Mexico, Mex.	7145	RFE, Ger.		
		6110	Tunis, Tunisia	7150	Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.		
		6110	BBC, London, Eng.	7160	RTF, Paris, France		

Kcs. Call and Location

9505 Rabat, Mor.
9505 HOLA, Colon, Pan.
9510 Peking, China
9510 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
9515 RAI, Catania, Italy.
9515 Ankara, Turkey
9520 Colombo, Ceylon
9520 Copenhagen, Den.
9520 VOA, Salonika, Gr.
9520 OAXBE, Iquitos, Peru
9523 Parady's, S. Afr.
9525 BBC, London, Eng.
9525 JDB9, Tokyo, Japan
9525 Warsaw, Poland
9530 COCO, Havana, Cuba
9530 VOA, Munich, Ger.
9530 AIR, Delhi, India
9530 VOA, Courier, Rhodes
9530 YVMZ, Maracaibo, Ven.
9535 Lagos, Nigeria
9535 VOA, Manila, P.I.
9535 HER3, Bern, Switz.
9540 ZL2, Wellington, N.Z.
9540 Warsaw, Poland
9540 Omurman, Sudan
9545 ZYS43, Curitiba, Braz.
9545 HED5, Bern, Switz.
9550 Prague, Czech.
9550 AIR, Bombay, India
9550 OAXIZ, Iquitos, Peru
9555 CP6, La Paz, Bol.
9555 BBC, London, Eng.
9555 XETT, Mexico City, Mex.
9560 RTF, Paris, France
9560 Tokyo, Japan
9565 OAX4R, Lima, Peru
9565 ZY3, Recife, Braz.
9565 Radio Liberty, Ger.
9565 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
9570 Bucharest, Rom.
9575 ZY227, Rio de Jan., Braz.
9575 Taipei, Formosa
9575 RAI, Rome, Italy
9580 VLA9, Melbourne, Aus.
9580 BBC, London, Eng.
9585 ZYR56, Sao Paulo, Braz.
9585 RTF, Paris, France
9588 Peking, China
9590 Djakarta, Indon.
9590 Hilversum, Neth.
9590 Bucharest, Rom.
9595 J023, Tokyo, Japan
9598 CE960, Santiago, Chile
9600 BBC, London, Eng.
9605 Cologne, Ger.
9607 Athens, Greece
9610 VLX9, Perth, Aus.
9610 ZYCB, Rio de Jan., Braz.
9615 OXOB, Norwa.
9615 OAXOB, Iquitos, Peru
9615 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
9620 ZYR98, Sao Paulo, Braz.
9620 Peking, China
9620 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
9620 Saloon, Vietnam
9625 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
9625 BBC, London, Eng.
9630 OAXBK, Iquitos, Peru
9635 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9630 CR6RL, Luanda, Ang.
9630 VLG9, Melbourne, Aus.
9630 RAI, Rome, Italy
9630 Komsomolsk, U.S.S.R.
9635 ZYR83, Aparecida, Braz.
9635 VOA, Munich, Ger.
9635 Lisbon, Portugal
9640 BBC, London, Eng.
9640 Cologne, Germany
9640 Accra, Ghana
9640 MLK5, Seoul, Korea
9640 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9645 TIFC, San Jose, C.R.
9645 HVJ, Vatican City
9650 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
9655 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
9660 LRX, Buenos Aires, Arg.
9660 VLQ9, Brisbane, Aus.
9660 Radio Liberty, Ger.
9660 Teheran, Iran
9660 Komsomolsk, U.S.S.R.
9665 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9670 Hargela, Somalia
9670 TGNA, Guatemala, Guat.
9670 COCA, Havana, Cuba
9670 Prague, Czech.
9675 BBC, London, Eng.
9675 RTF, Paris, France
9675 J0B9, Tokyo, Japan
9680 Warsaw, Poland
9680 VLM9, Lima, Peru
9680 XEQQ, Mexico City, Mex.
9680 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
9680 Parady's, S. Afr.
9685 Algiers, Algeria
9690 LRA, Buenos Aires, Arg.

Kcs. Call and Location

9710 BBC, London, Eng.
9710 RAI, Rome, It.
9715 Hilversum, Neth.
9715 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
9720 Parady's, S. Afr.
9725 Tel Aviv, Israel
9725 RFE, Port.
9725 BBC, Singapore
9730 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
9730 Leipzig, E. Ger.
9730 DZ47, Manila, P.I.
9735 Peking, China
9745 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9735 Cologne, Germany
9735 AIR, Madras, India
9740 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
9742 LRS1, Buenos Aires, Arg.
9745 Brussels, Belg.
9745 HCJB, Quito, Ecuca.
9745 Ankara, Turk.
9750 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9750 BBC, London, Eng.
9750 Radio Free Europe, Port.
9750 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
9755 ZYW23, Gotania, Braz.
9755 RTF, Paris, France
9755 Saigon, Vietnam
9760 BBC, London, Eng.
9762 Hanoi, Vietnam
9765 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9770 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
9770 BBC, London, Eng.
9775 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9795 Cairo, U.A.R.
9800 Peking, China
9800 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
9805 Cairo, U.A.R.
9825 BBC, London, Eng.
9833 Budapest, Hung.
9840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
9850 AIR, Delhi, India
9860 Peking, China
9870 Djakarta, Indon.
9885 Benzai, Jap.
9895 BBC, London, Eng.
9973 Peking, China
10335 Ulan Bator, Mong.
10530 Alma Ata, Kazakh S.S.R.
11290 Peking, China
11570 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11600 Peking, China
11650 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11650 Peking, China
11665 Cairo, U.A.R.
11675 Peking, China
11675 Karachi, Pak.
11880 BBC, London, Eng.
11885 HVJ, Vat. City
11680 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11700 RTF, Paris, France
11705 JOA11, Tokyo, Japan
11705 Horby, Sweden
11705 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11710 VLBI1, Melbourne, Aus. †
11710 AIR, Delhi, India
11710 WBOU, New York, N.Y.
11715 VOA, Munich, Ger.
11715 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11717 Athens, Greece
11720 Brazilia, Brazil
11720 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
11725 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
11725 Prague, Czech.
11725 BBC, Singapore
11730 Hilversum, Neth.
11735 Rabat, Portugal
11735 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11740 VLC11, Melbourne, Aus.
11740 CE1174, Santiago, Chile
11740 Peking, China
11740 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
11745 RFE, Germ.
11750 BBC, London, Eng.
11750 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
11755 RFE, Port.
11755 Hilversum, Neth.
11755 Komsomolsk, U.S.S.R.
11760 VLBI1, Melbourne, Aus.
11760 VOA, Munich, Ger.
11760 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
11760 Lourenco Marques, Moz.
11760 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
11765 ZYB8, Sao Paulo, Braz.
11765 Berlin, E. Germany
11770 Colombo, Ceylon
11770 BBC, London, Eng.
11775 ZY228, Rio de Jan., Braz.
11775 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11780 BBC, London, Eng.
11785 Djakarta, Indon.
11785 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
11790 BBC, London, Eng.
11790 VOA, Manila, P.I.
11790 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11795 Cologne, Ger.
11795 Djakarta, Indon.
11800 BBC, London, Eng.
11802 Warsaw, Poland
11805 RAI, Rome, It.
11805 VOA, Courier, Rhodes
11810 VLBI1, Melbourne, Aus. †
11810 RAI, Rome, It.
11810 Amman, Jordan
11810 Bucharest, Rom.
11810 Horby, Sweden
11815 Madrid, Spain
11820 Peking, China

Kcs. Call and Location

11820 BBC, London, Eng.
11820 XEBR, Hermosillo, Mex.
11825 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
11830 WRUL, Boston, U.S.A.
11830 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11835 Algiers, Alg.
11835 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
11835 CXA19, Montevideo, Urug.
11840 Prague, Czech.
11840 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
11840 Lisbon, Port.
11840 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
11840 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11845 RTF, Paris, France
11845 Karachi, Pak.
11850 Sofia, Bulg.
11850 AIR, Bombay, India
11850 Oslo, Norway
11855 Brussels, Belg.
11855 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
11855 DZM6, Manila, P.I.
11860 Peking, China
11860 BBC, London, Eng.
11860 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11865 PRAB, Recife, Braz.
11865 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
11865 HER3, Bern, Switz.
11865 Tunis, Tun.
11865 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11875 ZYN32, Salvador, Brazil
11875 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
11875 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
11880 BBC, London, Eng.
11880 XEMH, Mexico City, Mex.
11885 Peking, China
11885 Karachi, Pak.
11885 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
11890 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11895 Dakar, Mali Fed.
11895 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
11895 VOA, Manila, P.I.
11900 Bucharest, Rumania
11900 CXA10, Montevideo, Ur.
11900 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11905 RAI, Rome, Italy
11905 WDSI, New York, U.S.A.
11910 BBC, London, Eng.
11910 Budapest, Hung.
11910 Bangkok, Thai.
11915 HCJB, Quito, Ecuca.
11915 Hilversum, Neth.
11920 RAI, Paris, France
11920 DXF2, Manila, P.I.
11920 WLWO, Cincinnati, U.S.A.
11925 ZYR78, Sao Paulo, Braz.
11925 HLK6, Seoul, Korea †
11925 Warsaw, Pol.
11925 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11930 BBC, London, Eng.
11930 BBC, Singapore
11935 Radio Liberty, Ger.
11940 CE1190, Valparaiso, Chile
11940 JOB11, Tokyo, Japan
11945 Peking, China
11945 BBC, London, Eng.
11945 Cologne, Germany
11950 Warsaw, Poland
11950 Jidda, Saudi Arab.
11950 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11955 BBC, London, Eng.
11955 BBC, Singapore
11960 CE1196, Santiago, Ch.
11960 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11965 Radio Liberty, Ger.
11970 Caracas, Ven.
11972 Brazzaville, Equat. Un.
11975 Peking, China
11975 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11985 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
11988 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
11989 Prague, Czech.
2000 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
2010 Hanoi, Vietnam
2020 AIR, Delhi, India
2020 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
20240 BBC, London, Eng.
20500 Cairo, U.A.R.
20895 BBC, London, Eng.
20320 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
20320 Peking, China
20600 Peking, China
20700 BBC, London, Eng.
20850 Grenada, Windward Is., Bwi
20850 Peking, China
20900 Lisbon, Port.
21000 Moscow, USSR
21005 ZY232, Rio de Jan., Braz.
21005 AIR, Delhi, India
21010 BBC, London, Eng.
21015 Moscow, USSR
21015 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
21015 Peking, China
21020 Colombo, Ceylon
21020 RAI, Rome, Italy
21020 Warsaw, Poland
21020 HVJ, Vatican City
21025 ZYN31, Salvador, Brazil
21025 Prague, Czech.
21025 Seoul, Korea
21025 VOA, Manila, P.I.
21025 Lisbon, Portugal
21030 RTF, Paris, France
21030 VOA, Manila, P.I.
21030 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
21030 WBOU, New York, U.S.A.

Kcs. Call and Location

21030 Moscow, USSR
21035 PRB23, Sao Paulo, Braz.
21035 JOB15, Tokyo, Japan
21035 Radio Free Europe, Port.
21040 Peking, China
21040 BBC, London, Eng.
21040 AIR, Delhi, India
21040 Komsomolsk, USSR
21045 ZYK33, Recife, Brazil
21045 Radio Free Europe, Port.
21048 CE1515, Santiago, Chile
21050 Djakarta, Indonesia
21050 Lourenco Marques, Moz.
21050 Lisbon, Portugal
21050 Moscow, USSR
21053 OAX4T, Lima, Peru
21055 ZYB9, Sao Paulo, Brazil
21055 Karachi, Pakistan
21055 VOA, Manila, P.I.
21055 WBOU, New York, USA
21055 Moscow, USSR
21060 VLAI5, Melbourne, Aus.
21060 RTF, Paris, France
21060 KEWW, Mexico City, Mex.
21060 Ankara, Turkey
21060 Moscow, USSR
21065 ZYN7, Fortaleza, Braz.
21065 Copenhagen, Denmark
21065 Damskud, Den.
21070 Tromso, Norway
21070 OBX4C, Lima, Peru
21070 Radio Free Europe, Port.
21075 Peking, China
21075 Oslo, Norway
21080 BBC, London, Eng.
21080 AIR, Delhi, India
21080 VOA, Manila, P.I.
21085 Radio Free Europe, Port.
21085 WDSI, New York, USA
21085 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
21090 Helsinki, Finland †
21090 Komsomolsk, USSR
21095 Prague, Czech.
21095 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
21095 Ankara, Turkey
21095 Parady's, South Africa
21095 WDSI, New York, USA
21200 Moscow, USSR
21205 XESC, Mexico City, Mex.
21205 WDSI, New York, USA
21210 VLG15, Melbourne, Aus.
21210 VOA, Manila, P.I.
21210 KCBR, Delano, Cal., USA
21210 Moscow, USSR
21215 Radio Free Europe, Port.
21215 VOA, Okinawa, Ryukyu Is.
21220 Hilversum, Neth.
21225 Taipei, Taiwan, China
21225 Radio Liberty, Germany
21225 Moscow, USSR
21230 VLM15, Melbourne, Aus.
21230 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
21230 BBC, London, Eng.
21235 JOB15, Tokyo, Japan
21235 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
21235 Komsomolsk, USSR
21240 VLA15, Melbourne, Aus.
21240 Horby, Sweden
21240 Moscow, USSR
21240 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
21245 ZEY21, Belem, Brazil
21250 VOA, Manila, P.I.
21250 Bucharest, Rumania
21250 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
21255 Radio Free Europe, Port.
21257 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
21260 BBC, London, England
21265 Colombo, Ceylon
21265 Moscow, USSR
21270 Peking, China
21270 AIR, Bombay, India
21270 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
21270 WBOU, New York, (VOA)
21270 WDSI, New York, USA
21275 Cologne, Germany
21275 Karachi, Pakistan
21275 VOA, Manila, P.I.
21275 Warsaw, Poland
21280 ZL4, Wellington, N.Z.
21280 Moscow, USSR
21285 Brussels, Belgium
21285 Prague, Czech.
21285 AIR, Bombay, India
21285 WBOU, New York, USA
21290 LRU, Buenos Aires, Arg.
21290 Peking, China
21290 KCBR, Delano, Cal., USA
21290 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
21295 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
21295 RTF, Paris, France
21295 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
21295 Moscow, USSR
21300 BBC, London, Eng. †
21300 DZ49, Manila, P.I.
21305 Dacca, Bangladesh
21305 Moscow, USSR
21310 BBC, London, England
21310 BBC, Singapore
21315 KCBR, Delano, Cal., USA
21315 VLG15, Melbourne, Aus.
21315 Peking, China
21315 HED5, Bern, Switz.
21315 Moscow, USSR
21320 VLG15, Melbourne, Aus.
21320 AIR, Delhi, India

Kes. Call and Location

15320 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 15325 ZYR22, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 15325 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15325 JOB15, Tokyo, Japan
 15330 VOA, Munich, Germany
 15330 VOC, Salonika, Greece
 15330 WBOU, New York, USA
 15330 WGED, Schenectady, USA
 15335 Brussels, Belgium †
 15335 ZYU68, Porto Alegre, Braz.
 15335 Karachi, Pakistan
 15335 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 15335 Komsomolsk, USSR
 15340 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15340 Moscow, USSR
 15343 LRA, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 15345 Taipei, Taiwan, China
 15345 Athens, Greece
 15345 Rabat, Morocco
 15350 RTF, Paris, France
 15350 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 15355 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15360 BBC, London, England
 15360 Moscow, USSR
 15365 WLWO, Cincinnati, Ohio
 15370 ZYCG, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 15370 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15375 BBC, London, Eng.
 15375 Cologne, Germany †
 15380 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 15380 VOA, Okinawa, Ryukyu Is.
 15380 WRUL, Boston, USA
 15385 DZF3, Manila, P.I.
 15385 OXAG, Montevideo, Urug.
 15385 Moscow, USSR
 15390 BBC, London, Eng.
 15390 Moscow, USSR
 15395 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15400 RTF, Paris, France
 15400 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15405 Cologne, Germany
 15405 Moscow, USSR
 15407 Paramaribo, Surinam
 15410 Prague, Czechos. †
 15410 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15410 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 15415 AFRS, Munich, Germany
 15415 Budapest, Hungary †
 15417 Peking, China
 15417 BBC, London, Eng.
 15420 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15420 Madrid, Spain
 15420 Moscow, USSR
 15425 VLX15, Perth, Aus.
 15425 Hilversum, Neth.
 15430 Peking, China
 15430 Calro, UAR
 15430 Moscow, USSR
 15435 BBC, London, Eng.
 15435 BBC, Singapore
 15440 VOA, Munich, Germany
 15440 Moscow, USSR
 15445 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15445 Hilversum, Neth.
 15447 BBC, London, Eng.
 15450 Komsomolsk, USSR
 15465 Paramaribo, Surinam
 15470 Moscow, USSR
 15475 Calro, UAR

Kes. Call and Location

15480 Peking, China
 15480 AIR, Delhi, India
 15520 Peking, China
 15555 Peking, China
 15610 Peking, China
 17605 Peking, China
 17675 Peking, China
 17690 Calro, UAR
 17695 BBC, London, Eng.
 17780 BBC, London, Eng.
 17700 Moscow, USSR
 17705 AIR, Delhi, India
 17705 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 17710 VLG17, Melbourne, Aus.
 17710 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17710 Moscow, USSR
 17715 BBC, London, Eng.
 17715 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 17720 Peking, China
 17720 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 17720 Radio Liberty, Germany
 17720 Moscow, USSR
 17722 San Jose dos Campos, Braz.
 17725 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17725 AIR, Delhi, India
 17730 Radio Liberty, Germany
 17735 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17735 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
 17735 HVJ, Vatican City
 17740 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17740 BBC, London, Eng.
 17740 Moscow, USSR
 17745 BBC, London, Eng.
 17745 Karachi, Pakistan
 17745 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 17747 Peking, China
 17750 WRUL, Boston, USA
 17750 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 17750 Moscow, USSR
 17755 Prague, Czechos.
 17755 BBC, London, Eng.
 17760 WGED, Schenectady, USA
 17760 AIR, Delhi, India
 17760 Moscow, USSR
 17765 RTF, Paris, France
 17765 Peking, China
 17770 RAI, Rome, Italy
 17770 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17770 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 17773 Athens, Greece
 17775 Hilversum, Neth.
 17780 WBOU, New York, USA
 17780 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 17780 Moscow, USSR
 17785 HER7, Berne, Switz.
 17785 AIR, Delhi, India
 17788 Taipei, Formosa, China
 17790 BBC, London, Eng.
 17790 Prague, Czechos.
 17790 AIR, Delhi, India
 17795 KGEI, San Fran., USA
 17795 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17795 Moscow, USSR
 17795 CRGR, Luanda, Angola
 17800 Helsinki, Finland †
 17800 RAI, Rome, Italy
 17800 Warsaw, Poland †

Kes. Call and Location

17805 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17805 DZ16, Manila, P.I.
 17810 BBC, London, Eng. †
 17810 AIR, Delhi, India
 17810 Hilversum, Neth.
 17810 Moscow, USSR
 17815 Prague, Czechos.
 17815 Cologne, Germany
 17815 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
 17815 Moscow, USSR †
 17820 ZL14, Wallington, N.Z.
 17823 Ankara, Turkey
 17825 JOA17, Tokyo, Japan
 17825 Oslo, Norway
 17825 Moscow, USSR
 17830 AIR, Delhi, India
 17830 WDSI, New York (VOA)
 17830 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17835 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17840 VLB17, Melbourne, Aus.
 17840 Horby, Sweden †
 17840 Moscow, USSR
 17840 HVJ, Vatican City
 17845 Brussels, Belgium
 17845 Cologne, Germany
 17845 WRUL, Boston, USA
 17850 RTF, Paris, France
 17850 Moscow, USSR
 17855 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 17855 JOA17, Tokyo, Japan
 17855 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17860 Brussels, Belgium
 17860 BBC, London, Eng.
 17860 Damascus, UAR
 17865 Radio Liberty, Germany
 17870 BBC, London, Eng.
 17870 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 17875 PRL2, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 17875 Cologne, Germany
 17875 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17880 Lisbon, Portugal
 17880 Tunis, Tunisia
 17880 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17880 Moscow, USSR
 17885 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17888 Taipei, Formosa, China
 17890 MCJB, Quito, Ecuador
 17890 BBC, London, Eng.
 17890 H.L.K42, Seoul, Korea
 17890 Radio Free Africa
 17895 Lisbon, Port.
 17895 Moscow, USSR
 17900 Peking, China
 17920 Calro, UAR
 18000 BBC, London, Eng.
 21450 Prague, Czechos.
 21455 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 21460 KCBR, Delano, Calif.
 21460 WRUL, Boston, USA
 21470 BBC, London, Eng.
 21480 Hilversum, Neth.
 21485 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 21485 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 21490 BBC, London, Eng.
 21490 Cologne, Germany
 21495 Lisbon, Port.
 21495 DZ18, Manila, P.I.
 21500 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 21505 WDSI, New York, USA

Kes. Call and Location

21505 Moscow, USSR
 21540 Brussels, Belgium
 21515 HVJ, Vatican City
 21520 HER8, Berne, Switz.
 21525 Moscow, USSR
 21530 BBC, London, Eng.
 21535 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
 21540 VLD21, Melbourne, Aus.
 21540 Brussels, New York, USA
 21550 BBC, London, Eng.
 21550 Moscow, USSA
 21560 RAI, Rome, Italy
 21565 Hilversum, Neth.
 21570 WBOU New York (VOA)
 21575 Moscow, USSR
 21580 RTF, Paris, France
 21590 Karachi, Pakistan
 21590 WGED, Schenectady, USA
 21600 VLG21, Melbourne, Aus.
 21600 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 21605 AIR, Delhi, India
 21605 HE19, Berne, Switz.
 21610 WLWO Cincinnati (VOA)
 21615 BBC, London, Eng.
 21620 RTF, Paris, France
 21620 AIR, Delhi, India
 21620 JOB21, Tokyo, Japan
 21625 Moscow, USSR
 21630 BBC, London, Eng.
 21640 BBC, London, Eng.
 21650 Cologne, Germany
 21650 AIR, Delhi, India
 21650 WDSI, New York, USA
 21655 RTF, Paris, France
 21660 BBC, London, Eng.
 21665 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 21670 Oslo, Norway
 21675 BBC, London, Eng.
 21680 VLD21, Melbourne, Aus.
 21685 Dacca, Pakistan
 21690 WDSI, New York, USA
 21700 AIR, Delhi, India
 21700 Lisbon, Port.
 21705 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 21710 BBC, London, Eng.
 21720 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 17890 Brussels, Belgium
 21735 Cologne, Germany
 21735 WLWO, Cincinnati, USA
 21740 BBC, London, Eng.
 21740 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 21745 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 25610 Hilversum, Neth.
 25630 KCBR, Delano, Calif., USA
 25650 BBC, London, Eng.
 25670 BBC, London, Eng.
 25720 BBC, London, Eng.
 25785 VLY25, Melbourne, Aus.
 25750 BBC, London, Eng.
 25800 Paradys, S. Afr.
 25840 BBC, London, Eng.
 25880 VOA, Tangler, Morocco
 25900 Oslo, Norway
 25920 BBC, London, Eng.
 26040 WBOU, New York, USA
 25950 WBOU, New York, USA
 26080 BBC, London, Eng.

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Ke. C.L. Location

5970 CBNX St. John's, Nfld.
 5970 CKNA Montreal, Que.*
 5990 CHAY Montreal, Que.*
 6005 CFCX Montreal, Que.
 6010 CJCX Sydney, N.S.
 6030 CFPV Calgary, Alta.
 6060 CKRZ Toronto, Que.*
 6070 CFRX Toronto, Ont.
 6080 CKFX Vancouver, B.C.
 6090 CBFW Montreal, Que.
 6090 CKOB Montreal, Que.*

Ke. C.L. Location

6130 CHNX Halifax, N.S.
 6160 CBUX Vancouver, B.C.
 6160 CHAC Montreal, Que.*
 9520 CBF Montreal, Que.*
 9585 CKLP Montreal, Que.*
 9610 CBFX Montreal, Que.*
 9610 CHLS Montreal, Que.*
 9630 CBFQ Montreal, Que.*
 9630 CKLO Montreal, Que.*
 9710 CHLR Montreal, Que.*
 9740 CHFO Montreal, Que.*

Ke. C.L. Location

11705 CBFY Montreal, Que.*
 11705 CKXA Montreal, Que.*
 11720 CBFJ Montreal, Que.*
 11720 CHOL Montreal, Que.*
 11760 CBFK Montreal, Que.*
 11760 CBFK Montreal, Que.*
 11900 CKEX Montreal, Que.*
 11945 CKEX Montreal, Que.*
 15090 CKLX Montreal, Que.*
 15105 CKUS Montreal, Que.*
 15190 CBFZ Montreal, Que.*

Ke. C.L. Location

15190 CKCX Montreal, Que.*
 15255 CKSR Montreal, Que.*
 15275 CKBR Montreal, Que.*
 15320 CKCS Montreal, Que.*
 17710 CHSB Montreal, Que.*
 17735 CHRX Montreal, Que.*
 17820 CKNC Montreal, Que.*
 17865 CHYS Montreal, Que.*
 25785 CKRP Montreal, Que.*
 21710 CHLA Montreal, Que.*

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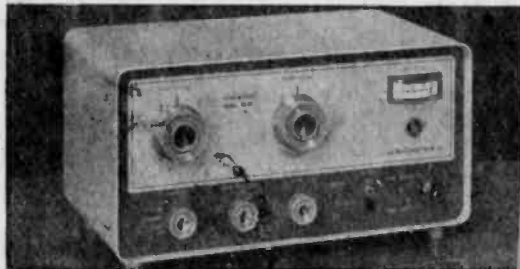
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- **FEATURES:** You get excellent CW performance as well as AM. Full band switching, 80 through 6 meters. Enjoy easy tune-up and crisp, clean styling that has efficient operation as well as appearance in mind. Unit is fully metered, TVI filtered.
- **SPECIFICATIONS:** Maximum D.C. power input: 75 watts. Power output in excess of 35 watts CW, 30 watts peak AM phone. (Slightly less on 6 meters.) Frequency bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 and 6 meters.
- **TUBES AND FUNCTIONS:** 6DQ5 power output; 6CX8 crystal oscillator and driver; 12AX7 speech amplifier; 6DE7 modulator; silicon high voltage rectifiers.
- **FRONT PANEL:** Function (AC off, tune, standby, AM, CW); Band Selector (80, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6); Drive control; Plate tuning, plate loading, Crystal-V.F.O.; Grid Current; Meter; AC indicator light; RF output.
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- **CONTROLS:** Tuning; Antenna Trimmer; Cal. Reset; Function (AC off, standby, AM, CW-SSB); Band Selector; Cal. on/off; RF Gain; Auto. Noise Limiter on/off; Selectivity/BFO; Audio Gain; phone jack; S-meter Adj.
- **TUBES AND FUNCTIONS:** 6AZ8 tuned RF amplifier and crystal calibrator; 6U8 oscillator and mixer; 6BA6 1650 kc. IF amplifier and BFO; 6T8A 2nd detector, A.V.C., ANL and 1st audio; 6AW8A audio power amplifier and S-meter amplifier; (2) silicon high voltage rectifiers.

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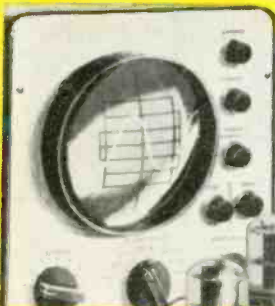
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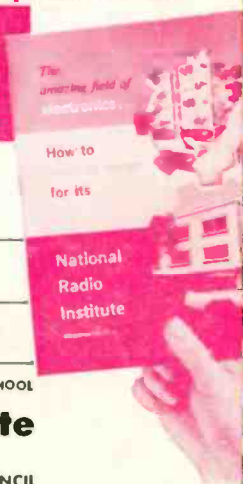
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