

October. TO47



The Research Engineer knows that the best speaker for any set is one that offers complete reliability plus true tonal fidelity. After exhaustive tests his advice is always the same—fit Rola and relax!

A SPEAKERS



ND ANNEXE GRAND HALI

HEIR QUALITY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF 8, UPPER GROSVENOR STREET LONDON, W.1 BRITISH ROLA LTD



The 50-range Model 7 Universal AvoMeter, the pioneer of the camprehensive range of "Avo" Precision Instruments, is the world's most widely used combination electrical testing instrument. Fully descriptive pamphlet available from the Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: --

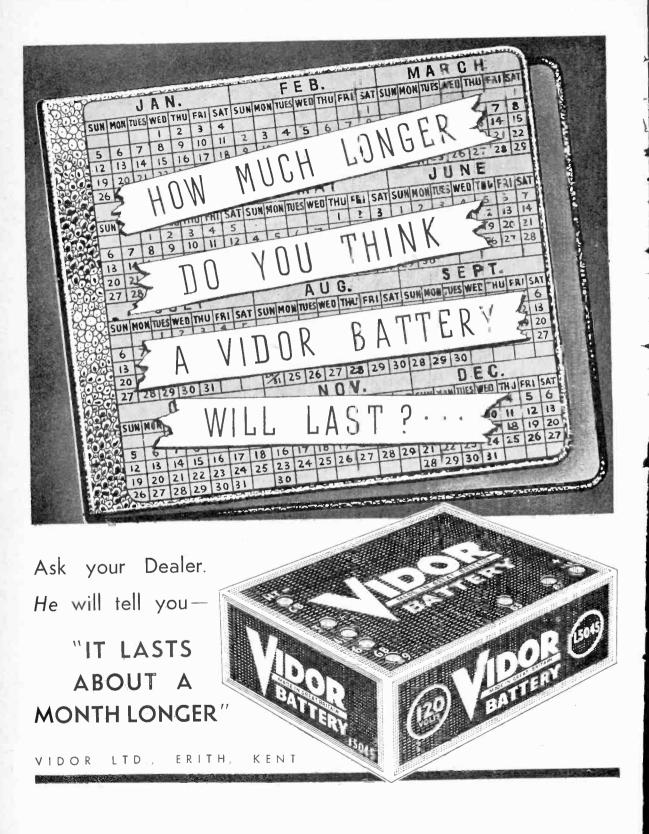


OF ACCURACY



Electrical Measuring Instruments

THE AUTOMATIC COIL WINDER & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., LTD. WINDER HOUSE DOUGLAS STREET LONGON SWIL TELEPHONE VICTORIA3404/9



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Wireless World

Advertisements 3

RADIOLYMPIC GAMES

by Christopher Stone

WHILE we all welcome the opportunity to see what's new, Radio exhibitions can be quite as exhausting as an Olympic quarter-mile. So save your energy and put Stand No. 38 high on your visiting list. You can be sure of a genuine welcome from my friends at Bush and from them you will learn something of a new Bush development which I am sure is going to cause quite a stir in wireless circles. Mark my words — and the Stand Number !

How right you'll be to visit



BUSH RADIO at STAND No. 38 Radiolympia



at Radiolympia—Stand 53

ENTHUSIAST THE INTEREST ITEMS OF MARKET HOME

QUALITY TELEVISION RECEIVER Type HR.77 of generous design using 14in. C.R. Tube. An equipment that will appeal to the exacting needs of the technical critic.

TELEVISION UNITS. Tuner Type VS7, including six video stages, one common to sound, video output stage and complete sound receiver with 5 Mc/s I.F. amplifier and push-pull triode output. Time Base Type SS7, double time base of hard valve type suitable for all tubes up to 15in. and 7,000 v. H.T. Three valve limiter and separater for synchronising. Power Supply Type P7, producing all necessary heater, H.T. and E.H.T. supplies for VS7 and SS7. All units interconnected by plugs and C.R. Tube housings Type CCR9, 12 and 15. In three sizes to accommodate 9in., 12in. and 14in./15in. tubes. Brown finish and provided with aperture for control panel. Rubber mask and coil support included.

TELEVISION COMPONENTS. Scanning coils for 35 mm. neck tubes, focus coils, line output transformers and E.H.T. transformers.

TRANSFORMERS AND CHOKES for all commercial and amateur needs. Open, screened and hermetically sealed types with ceramic bushings.

AMATEUR STATION DESIGN. A 20-page bookle of transmitter layouts and circuits. By inland post 1/-.

RELAYS AND UNDULATORS for morse recording and other high speed relay applications.

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MARCONI Mastery of Measurement

is acknowledged throughout the world by users of Communications Test Gear.

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VIDEO OSCILLATOR TYPE TE 410C

Workmanship and performance are equally precise in this A.C. operated heterodyne-type oscillator which combines the merits of a good audiofrequency beat oscillator with the cover of a video oscillator. The special precautions necessary in a wide range instrument have been observed.

Brief Specification: Frequency Range: 20 c/s-5 Mc/s; Output: 1 watt; Attenuated Output: 30 V - 300 µV. Full specification supplied on request.

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Phone: St. Albans 6161/5 Western Office: 10 PORTVIEW ROAD, AVONMOUTH, BRISTOL. Avonmouth 438

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ACCURACY



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COSSOR

• An important section of the Cossor Organisation is devoted to the production of electronic indicating and recording equipment of the highest calibre, designed to fulfil the most critical of current scientific demands. Enquiries relating to problems arising in recording indicating and monitoring where effects can be made available as a voltage, should be addressed to: A. C. COSSOR LTD., Instrument Dept., Highbury, London, N.5.



A WITCH DOCTOR MIGHT AS WELL TRY

A witch doctor might just as well try to find certain faults in a defective wireless set as a skilled engineer without a good test instrument. A Weston Model E772 Analyser will help you find radio faults in the easiest and quickest way. This instrument will save you time, trouble and money, and you will find it universally useful for a wide range of measurements. Features of the instrument are high sensitivity—20,000 ohms per volt on all D.C. ranges simplified controls, robust construction, accuracy and

dependability.





ANALYSE SYSTEMATICALLY WITH A WESTON

SANGAMO WESTON LTD. ENFIELD, MIDDX.



Now that Stentorian Extension Speakers are coming back to the shops the pleasure of listening again becomes complete. Just plug in one of these superb permanent magnet speakers to your set and you can enjoy its clear, pure tone anywhere in the house; sitting room, kitchen, bedroom, wherever you happen to be. Ask your local dealer about them.



THE PERFECT FXTRA SPEAKER FOR ANY SET WHITELEY ELECTRICAL RADIO CO., LTD. MANSFIELD, NOTTS.

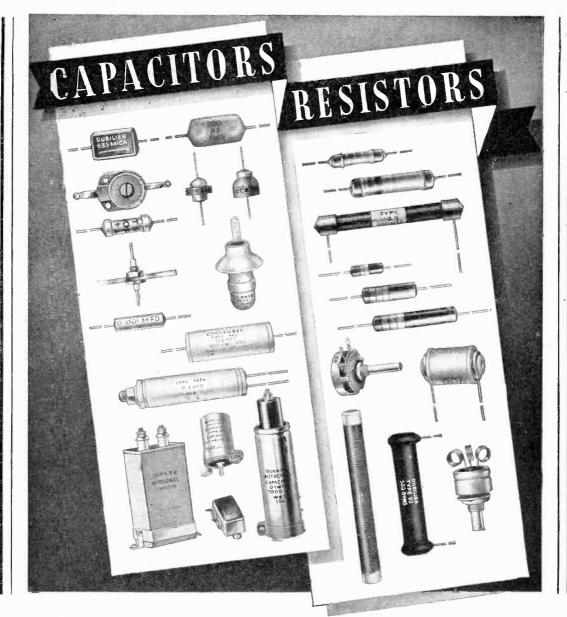
PRICES

Telephone: Enfield 3434 & 1242

| SENIOR MODEL Type SC with Universal Transformer Type SX minus Universal Transformer | £5 15 6 £5 2 6 |
|---|------------------------|
| JUNIOR MODEL Type JC with Universal Transformer Type JX minus Universal Transformer | £5 00 £4 106 |
| BABY MODEL Type BC with Universal Transformer Type BX minus Universal Transformer | £2 19 6 £2 13 6 |
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Wireless World



To readers visiting Radiolympia we extend an invitation to meet us at Stand No. 80 Grand Hall, where the famous Dubilier range of Capacitors and Resistors will be exhibited. Our chief technical people will be there to discuss your problems with you, and to outline developments and extensions.

Capacitors and resistors are vital components

in Radio, Radar and Television equipment, and the Dubilier range of these important essentials has been continuously developed and extended for the past 36 years. To everyone interested in how maximum efficiency has become an integral part of every item in this Dubilier range, a visit to Stand 80 Grand Hall is recommended.

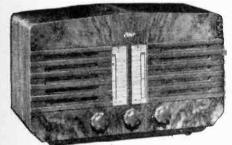


DUBILIER CONDENSER CO. (1925) LTD., DUCON WORKS, VICTORIA ROAD, NORTH ACTON, W.3 Telephone : Acorn 2241 (5 lines) Cables : Hivoltcon, London Marconi International Code DI2A

Wireless World

Oclober, 1947

Sittle Maestro DE-LUXE A new receiver of a very high order



The Little Maestro de Luxe. A stunning walnut cabinet. An entirely new design. NEW high efficiency valves. NEW twin-scale tuning, separate indicator lamps for each band. Long and medium wave coverage. AC/DC models only. **£13-13-0** PLUS P.T. £2-18-9

RADIOLYMPIA PREMIERE ! They're NEW ! They're NEWS ! Winners from the Pilot range... backed by the famous Pilot guarantee ...planned for 1948.

SH 545 heading the new year's honours list!

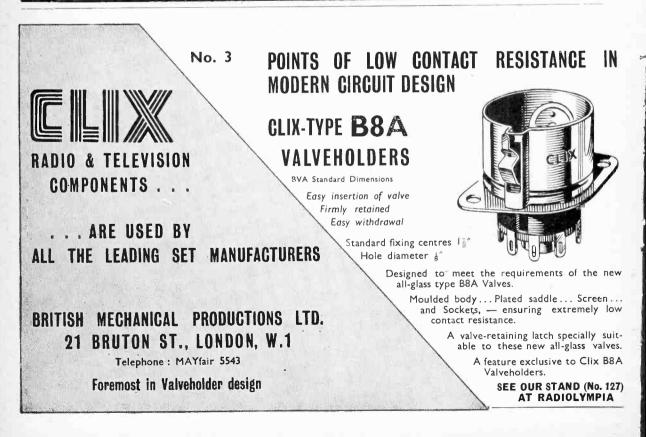
SH545 First PILOT Post-war full size table model. First time in England. A world-tested, all-wave 5-valve superhet, housed in a beautiful walnut veneered cabinet. High Fidelity, high sensitivity, with FLY WHEEL tuning. A set for connoisseurs.
£22-1-0 PLUS P.T. £4-14-10

For A.C. mains, 100/110, 200/225, 230/250 volts. 4.5 Watts output. Reception on long, medium and short waves. 900/2400, 180/565, 13/54 metres. Flywheel tuning with concentrically mounted tone

control. 8 inch permanent magnet speaker, illuminated glass scale calibrated with station names and wavelengths, with horizontal pointer. Automatic volume control. Provision for gramophone pick-up and extension loud speaker.

E

And now the famous Little Maestro in colours! 1948 Edition of Radio's best-seller in powder blue, pastel green, or peach. AC / DC models only. £12-50 PLUS P.T. £2-12-9 PLOT RADIO LTD., PARK ROYAL RD., N.W.10



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SOLDE

CONTAINS 3 CORES OF

NON - CORROSIVE FLUX

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October, 1947



Ersin Multicore Solder is the only solder in the world containing three cores of extra-active non-corrosive Ersin Flux. Three cores of Ersin ensure speedy precision soldering and flux continuity, thus saving time and

money and eliminating waste. No extra flux required.

Ersin Multicore Solder is widely used for all soldering purposes, in the manufacture and maintenance of Radio, Television and Elec-

> tronic apparatus. Ersin Multicore is most efficient for all soldering purposes in the home.

FOR THE HANDYMAN. The Size 2 Carton provides approximately 3 feet of Ersin Multicore Price 6d. per Carton. Solder (Not suitable for aluminium).

NOMINAL 7 lb. AND 1 lb. REELS Alloys specially recommended for Radio Production

FOR SERVICE ENGINEERS

and Maintenance Purposes. Size

I Self-feeding Cartons are supplied

in 4 specifications. Prices as shown

| ALLOY Tin/Lead | Equivalent B.S. Grade | MULTICORE Colour Code | Solidus °C | Liquidus °C | Recommended bit temperature | USES |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|--|
| 60/40 | К | Red | 183 | 190 | 230°C | High quality work requir- ing low melting point alloy |
| 45/55 | М | Crimson/Buff | 183 | 227 | 267°c | Hand soldering, Radio. |
| 40/60 C | Green | 183 | 238 | 278°c | Telephone and Electrical Equipment - Batteries | |

STANDARD GAUGES

FOR FACTORIES. Nominal 7 lb.

and 11b. reeis. Made as standard

in 5 alloys and 9 gauges. Other

specifications to special order. Bulk

prices on application.

Ersin Multicore Solder can also be supplied in any intermediate size

| Standard Wire | Wire in in | | Approx. Number of feet per Ib ALLOY | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------|--|-------|-------|--|
| Gauge | Inches | M/ms. | 60/40 | 45/55 | 40/60 | |
| 10 | 0.128 | 3.251 | 25.2 | 23.5 | 23.0 | |
| 12 | 0.104 | 2.642 | 38.1 | 35.2 | 34.9 | |
| 13 | 0.092 | 2.337 | 48.7 | 45.3 | 44.5 | |
| 14 | 0.080 | 2.032 | 64.4 | 59.2 | 58.6 | |
| 16 | 0.064 | 1.626 | 100.5 | 94.3 | 92.1 | |
| 18 | 0.048 | 1.219 | 178.5 | 167.8 | 163.5 | |
| 19 | 0.040 | 1.016 | 257.5 | 240.4 | 235.5 | |
| 20 | 0.036 | 0.914 | 318.0 | 302.5 | 291.0 | |
| 22 | 0.028 | 0.711 | 526.0 | 492.0 | 491.0 | |

SIZE I CARTONS

| High | Tin | 60/40 | Tin/Lead | Alloy |
|------|-----|-------|----------|-------|
| | | | | |

| Catalogue Ref. No. | S.W.G. | Approx. length | List Price (Subject) s. d. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| C 16014 | 14 | 44 ft. | 6 0 |
| C 16018 | 18 | 114 ft. | 6 9 |

Standard 40/60 Tin/Lead Alloy

| Catalogue Ref. No. | S.W.G. | Approx. length | List Price (Subject) s. d. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| C 14013 | 13 | 27 ft. | 4 10 |
| C 14016 | 16 | 60 ft. | 5 3 |

MULTICORE SOLDERS LIMITED

MELLIER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.I. Tel.: REGent 1411

RADIOLYMPIA CATAL SOLDER OUR -YOU ARE STAND S USED C No. NABLE 3 Z .06 TO GRAN THE CE VISIT D PRODUCTION T HAL YOU RADIOLYMPIA, Г ARE WHERE GOING OF H 0 RADIO C RE 0 WILL S RA 0 COMPONENTS D C SEE ō 고 Г AD YMPIA I VE 0 RT * BE S m RSIN m AND SURE MENT MULTICORE RECEIVERS AND FROM VISIT H



October, 1947 Wireless World

Addertisements II

METALLISED CERAMICS Two additions to the S.P. range of FREQUENTITE bushes

| R. | 5 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | - | - | - | _ | | |

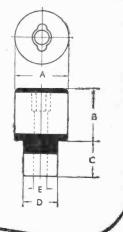
R.50764

*** R.50844**

★R.50855

| TYPE | A mms. | B mms. | C mms. | D mms. | E mms. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| R.50650 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 6·25 | 2.75 |
| R.50764 | 9.5 | 16.7 | 6.4 | 6.25 | 2.75 |
| ★R.50844 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 6.25 | 2.75 |
| * R.50855 | 12.7 | 22.2 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 3.9 |

* Recent additions to the range



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STEATITE & PORCELAIN PRODUCTS LTD. STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN, WORCS. Telephone: Stourport III. Telegrams: Steatain, Stourport.



S.P.43

A.F. ATTENUATOR, TYPE 1358 Frequency Range, zero to 20Kc/s. Input Impedance, 600 ohms. Attenuation, 0-110 dB in steps of 1 dB, + 1% nominal voltage ratio.

Internal Termination of 600 ohms at option. Dissipation. 2 watts.

DIODE VOLTMETER, TYPE 281 0.1-150 volts, 50 c/s. to 250 Mc/s.

 $\pm~2\%$ of F.S.D. Stable zero setting. Alternative model having additional d.c. voltage ranges available.



HIGH DISSIPATION RESISTANCE BOX, TYPE 1752 0-1 meg. in 5 decades. 6 watts per resistor, 60 watts per decade, except last decade which is 20 watts. Accuracy \pm 5%. Voltage limit 1,000 volts.



Unsurpassed for use in Transmitter and other high voltage electronic equipment

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CERAMIC POT CAPACITORS

U.I.C. Ceramic Lead-through Capacitors are small in dimensions and can be directly connected to the chassis, thereby keeping series inductance and resistance to an absolute minimum. Full technical data furnished on request.

UNITED INSULATOR CO. LTD., OAKCROFT ROAD, TOLWORTH,

SURBITON, SURREY. Telephone: Elmbridge 5241 (6 lines) Telegrams: Calanel. Surbiton,



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15

We want you to know....

PRE-SET SWITCH SELECTED TUNING

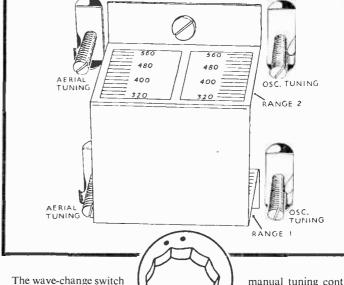
THIS IS a feature of the 1947 Ferranti Models. It enables the listener to *switch* on any two stations of his choice on the medium waveband, without having to tune them in himself. The stations are *pre-set* and come in automatically correctly tuned.

Pre-set tuning is done by means of adjustable dust-iron cored coils, which ensure high stability of tuning. A negative temperature-coefficient condenser to eliminate the effect of temperature on tuning is a further contribution to stability.

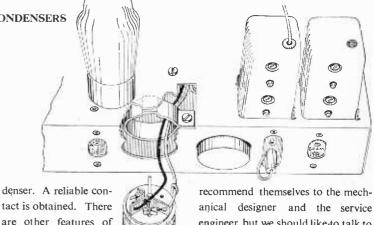
The pre-set adjustment is carried out by means of screws which are accessible at the rear of the chassis without the necessity for removing the cabinet back. The screws are used in conjunction with calibrated wavelength scales in order to make timing adjustment easy.

DETACHABLE ELECTROLYTIC CONDENSERS

A FEATURE which will interest all service men is the ease of replacement of electrolytic condensers made possible in Ferranti design. This enables condensers to be held in position by a screw-secured clip. When the screw is released either or both of the condensers may be removed and the connector unit exposed. The actual connections to the condensers are made by a spring clip on the lead, and this can be detached by hand and secured to a new con-



is a 5-position switch with the three normal positions for Short, Medium and Long waveband selection, and two additional positions, (which are marked by two dots) to indicate the two preset stations. By turning the ordinary manual tuning control to a third station in the medium or long wave-band, three stations are available instantly by mere rotation of the wavechange switch, without the complexity and unreliability often associated with push-buttons.



engineer, but we should like to talk to you about these at some other time



Ferranti Ltd MOSTON MANCHESTER 10: & 36 KINGSWAY LONDON WC2

Ferranti sets which will



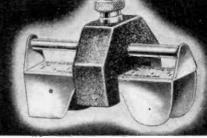


ROTHERMEL DE LUXE CRYSTAL PICK-UP £4.4.0. Plus Purchase Tay



ROTHERMEL CRYSTAL "TORPEDO" MICRO-

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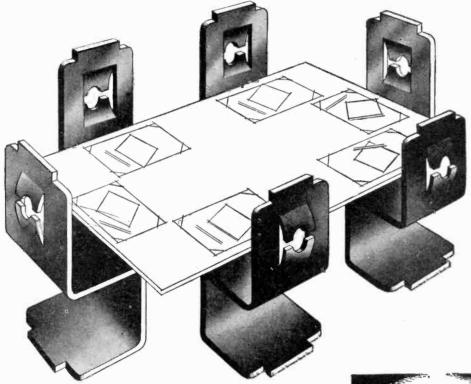
ROTHERMEL NEEDLE PRESSURE ADJUSTING UNIT 10/-, Plus P. Tax.

ROTHERMEL HOUSE, CANTERBURY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.6 'Phones : Maida Vale 6066 (3 lines)

'Grams : Rothermel London

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The beauty of Spire Fixing (yes, we said 'beauty' and meant it) is that it isn't fixed. It is a principle that can be adapted to almost any light assembly problem. There are already over 350 various Spire Fixings and fresh ones coming along almost daily. What can Spire do for you? Isn't there some fumbling, fiddling, fastening problem it could tackle? A blind or awkward assembly perhaps? An assembly that won't 'stay put'? There may be an existing Spire solution — if not, we'll design one. Can we discuss it?



THAT'S fixed THAT! The NU Types of Spire Fixings make blind assembly quick and certain. The NU is slipped over the edge of the sheet and the extrusion snaps into the bolt hole. If the bolt hole is some distance from the edge of the component a slot may be punched near the hole to enable the Spire Fix to be slipped into position. The NU fix gives a self-aligning assembly, the amount of float being varied as desired by altering the size of the bolt hole.





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measure R.F. and A.F. signal voltages

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Voltage multiplier 0-5000 v. D.C. and V.H.F. probe for 200 Mc/s also available.

PRICE £24.10s.

The versatile valve voltmeter for Experimenter and Serviceman

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S LIMITED Telephone : Richmond 4917 October, 1947 Wireless World Advertisements 19 SOUND SERVICE THE COMPLETE SERVICE FOR MODERN SOUND RECORDING AND REPRODUCTION We have well-equipped workshops for the development and subsequent production of specialised equipment. We welcome enquiries for any type sound recording and reproducing apparatus, no matter what its particular application may be. Our new catalogue is now available, giving comprehensive details of our service and range of accessories, including : Mobile and static single and dual Complete wire recorders. Stainless steel channel recording outfits. recording wire. Relay units to specification Loud-Recording amplifiers. Three circuit electronic speakers. Transcription motors. mixer units. Modulation meters. Lightweight moving iron permanent sapphire Microphones, crystal and moving coil. Desk and pedestal stands. pick-ups. Moving coil pick-ups. Boom stands. Steel and sapphire recording styli. 🖀 Blank recording discs, 5in.—17in. Styli Containers. single or double sided. Miniature and normal shank reproducing sapphires. Disc envelopes and presentation albums. A design and printing service for labels. A complete range of accessories to meet every requirement of the recording engineer. ★ Our latest developments (of special interest to users of sapphire and delicate pick-ups, and the studio or theatre) the SIMTROL, a controlled micro-lowering movement easily fitted, for use with any pick-up, and THE SIMDICATOR, a Portable Dual Channel development of the Simtrol in-

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Recording and Replay Outfit

Telegrams : Simsale, Wesdo, London

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STAND 209

Wireless World Octob

October, 1947

THE NEW EDDYSTONE 640' **Communications** Receiver 'Phone : ACOrn 5021 **AVAILABLE** FROM STOCK AT WEBB'S Coverage 31 to 1.7 Mc/s. Electrical Band-spread throughout range. Nine valves. One R.F. and two I.F. stages. Efficient noise-limiter. 10, 20, 40, 80, and 160 metre amateur bands calibrated. Vacuum mounted crystal filter. Beat frequency oscillator. Fly-wheel control on band spread. The "640" has outstanding signal/noise ratio and extremely good image rejection. Provision for external connection of "S" Meter. PRICE £42.0.0 PLUS PURCHASE TAX £9.0.7

20 Advertisements

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14 SOHO ST., OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.1.

Phone : GERrard 2089. Shop hours : 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Sats. 9 a.m.-1 p.m.



Recep ion conditions range from excellent to very poor; signal streng h from strong to vary weak, and to cope successfully with all such conditions, you need a pair of highly sensitive and dependable headphones.

> If you want maximum reception results you should insist that your local dealer supplies you with a pair of the rightly famous S. G. BROW 4 Type 'F' headphones. Sea, land and air W/T operators, servicemen, experimenters and radio amateurs all youch for their depandability.

TYPE 'F' (Featherweight)

Price **25**/- per pair.

YOUR LOCAL DEALER CAN SUPPLY.

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THE ROMAC MODEL 126 "Personal" RECEIVER



The Romac Personal Receiver is an entirely new departure in portable radio. The shoulder strap method of carrying has ingeniously been used to provide an "invisible" aerial. This convenient feature is exclusive to Romac Models.

Price £17 3s. 8d. Plus £3 16s. 4d. Purchase Tax Complete with 1 H.T. and 2 L.T. Batteries.

Home and Export Enquiries should be directed to

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hia

October, 1947

Wireless World

should inspect the wide range of high frequency heaters, welders and soldering machines on B.I.Callender's stand. These instruments are increasing production and reducing cost at many stages of radio and telecommunication equipment manufacture. Demonstrations will be given frequently each day throughout the exhibition.

EVERY RADIO

MANUFACTURER

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VISITING

Also on view will be the new B.I.Callender's all-wave anti-interference aerial, radio frequency cables, radio capacitors, polyethylene moulded connectors and a selection of solders and soldering fluxes.

STAND No. 200 NATIONAL HALL

BRITISH INSULATED CALLENDER'S CABLES LIMITED NORFOLK HOUSE, NORFOLK STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

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Here at last is an instrument which will give you the perfect record reproduction of which you have dreamed . . . the full beauty of the quiet passages . . . the excitement of the finale . . . the vigour of the bass . . . the trill of the soprano. And the Collaro Microgram is completely self contained . . . completely portable. Just plug in . . . and hear your records as they were *meant* to be heard. Ask to hear the Microgram at your usual dealers . . . or write to address below for Illustrated Brochure.

See the Microgram and the Collaro Gramophone Components on STAND 35 at RADIOLYMPIA

ОСТ. 1 — ОСТ. 11

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The COLLARO

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PRICES : De Luxe Model £19 19 0 Plus Purchase Tax £4 8 8

Portable Electric Gramophone Standard Model £16 16 0 Plus Purchase Tax £3 14 8

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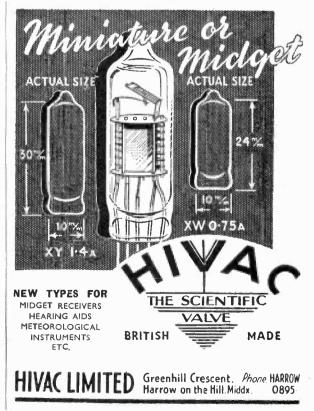


FOR THE RADIO SERVICEMAN DEALER AND OWNER

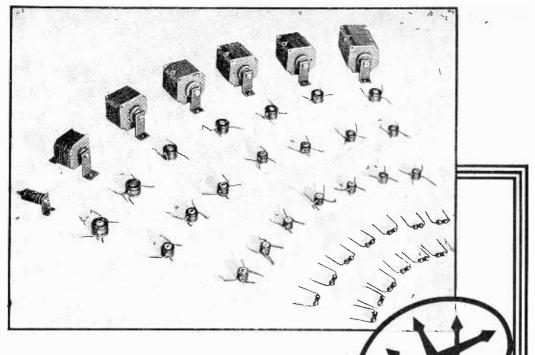
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October, 1947 Wireless World



STAND 34 WESTINGHOUSE METAL RECTIFIERS

H.T. supply to A.C. and A.C./D.C. receivers. Battery eliminators and trickle chargers. Television sound and vision receivers.

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H.T. supply to small electronic devices.

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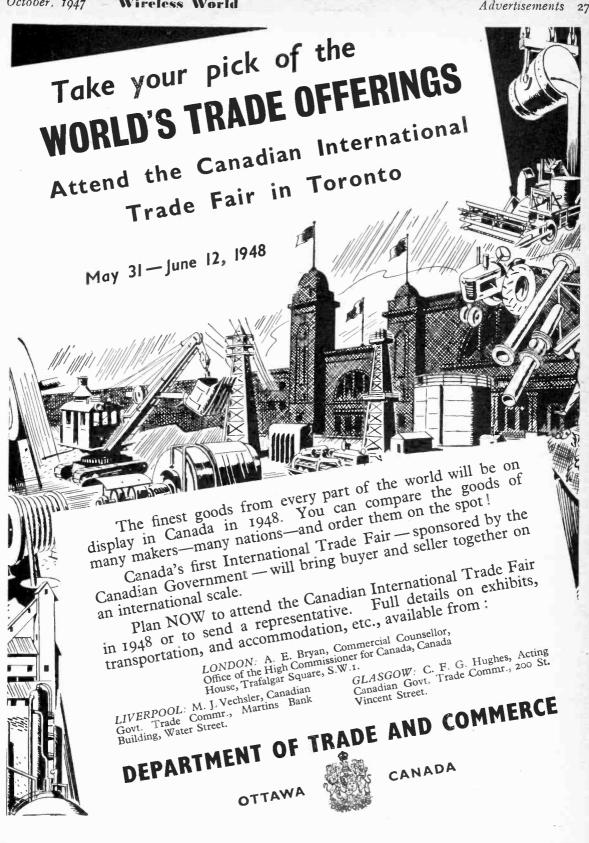
Tel.: ARDwick 4284

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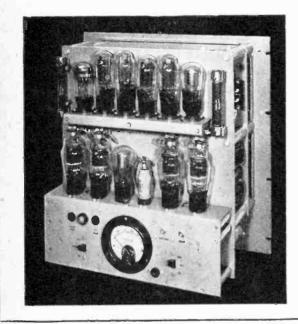
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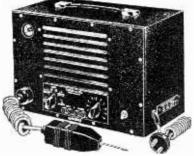


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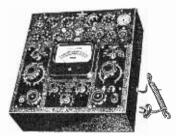
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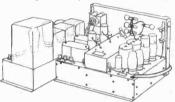
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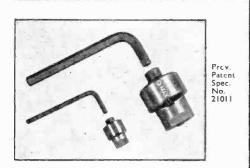
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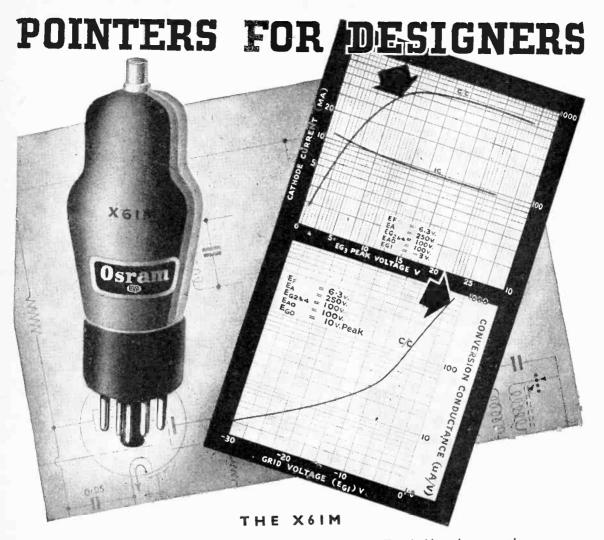
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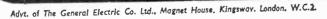
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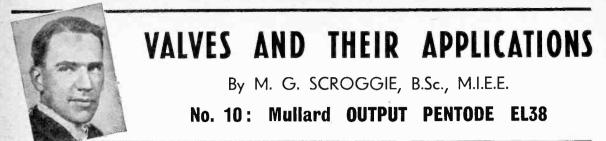
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As many of the circuits and apparatus described in these pages are covered by patents, readers are advised, before making use of them, to satisfy themselves that they would not be infringing patents.



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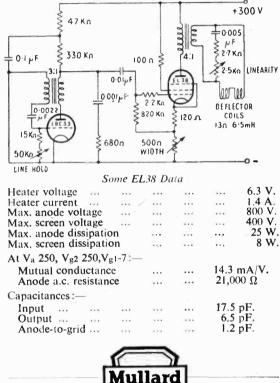
HE supreme merit of the cathode-ray tube, as so often explained, is the absence of appreciable inertia in its moving partthe beam. Just so; but if the beam is deflected electromagnetically, as in television, there comes into play the electrical equivalent of inertia-the inductance of the deflector coils. To make the beam fly back between lines it is necessary for the peak current through the coils to be reversed in less than 15 microseconds. This results in a back e.m.f., proportional to the current and to the inductance. The current must in any case come within the handling capacity of a reasonable valve; but in order to reduce it one must increase the number of turns on the coils (or the transformer step-down ratio); and the inductance goes up as the square of the number of turns (or ratio). So back e.m.f. is inversely proportional to current.

Peak-to-peak current x peak back-e.m.f., for normal television equipment, is of the order of 250 volt-amperes; so it is clear that the output valve must cope with fairly high signal values, such as 125 mA and at least 2,000 V. The EL 38 is a substantial pentode with a top-cap anode, rated to stand peaks up to 4,000 V., and cathode current 200 mA. Sufficient deflection for a television tube can be obtained for a power supply of about 85 mA (to anode and screen) at 300 V.

The design of such a stage, and particularly of the output transformer, is far too complicated to discuss in this space; but see Cocking's Television Receiving Equipment, Chapter VI, or his Wireless World articles, "Electromagnetic Deflection' (July, 1946, p. 217) and "Line Time-Base and E.H.T. Supply" (July, 1947, p. 251). An example of a circuit was shown in Wireless World, December, 1946, p. 405-The Pye B 16 T television receiver. Another appears below. In the former the EL 38 is driven by a blocking oscillator (see No. 8 in this series) using an EF 50, but a triode will do. The amplitude of the EL 38 output, which determines the width of the picture, can conveniently be controlled by negative feedback, using a variable resistor in the

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cathode circuit. Linearity is adjusted by varying the damping of the output circuit.



This is the tenth of a series written by M. G. Scroggie, B.Sc., M.I.E.E., the well-known Consulting Radio Engineer. Reprints for schools and technical colleges may be obtained free of charge from the address below. Technical Data Sheets on the EL38 and other valves are also available.

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Wireless World

Radio and Electronics

Vol. LIII. No. 10

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OCTOBER, 1947

Price 1s. 6d.

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

The National Radio Exhibition

VERYONE concerned with the National Radio Exhibition is to be congratulated. The Radio Industry Council, as organizers, are now embarking on their first venture in this direction, as the Council was formed since the last pre-war show was held. They have introduced many changes of principle, all of which we consider to be for the better. The industry, collectively and individually, also deserves the highest praise for its courage and resourcefulness in carrying through, in the face of present-day obstacles, the idea of a show that is actually larger and of wider scope than its immediate predecessor of 1939. The show has now grown up; though it is actually the seventeenth of the series, it would have attained its majority some years ago had it not been for the war.

Ideally, an annual exhibition should aim at encouraging the widest possible section of the general public to take an intelligent and serious interest in radio matters of every kind. A secondary but highly important function is that the show should be regarded by those in all radio circles—including professional, industrial and trade—as the focal point of the wireless year. Pre-war shows did little to satisfy these requirements; at the worst, they tended more and more to publicize the less solid aspects of broadcasting, and at the best they did little more than mark a period in the calendar of production of broadcast receivers.

Rome was not built in a day, and it would be unreasonable to expect the perfect exhibition to emerge fully developed out of the chaos of war. But so many steps in the right direction have been taken that we can look forward to the future of radio shows with some confidence.

The critical visitor to Olympia will no doubt look for signs of the influence of the war years on current practice. In our view, the most important effects of that period will not be in matters that are evident superficially. True, radar technique has contributed several details of circuit design to television, but in general wartime developments were restricted to the higher frequencies, for which the peacetime applications are still limited. The real advance of the industry has been in individually trivial matters of "know-how;" under the stress of war it has learned many lessons that affect the details of design and production. Wireless components and equipment generally are better designed and better made than ever before. More efficient methods of production have in turn resulted in economies, with the result that prices compare favourably with those in other fields.

"Miniaturization" and "tropicalization" are two clumsy words that nevertheless represent important wartime advances. By learning how to make small components economically the industry has found means of greatly expanding the applications of radio and radio-like equipment; the hearing aid is one of the first examples that comes to mind. By mastering the problems of making apparatus that will resist extremes of temperature and humidity, the whole world has been made a potential market for the exporter. The contribution of the radio industry towards the restoration of our national export/import balance is already considerable; there is no technical reason why it should not be larger. We have the knowledge, the production capacity and the still more important asset of fertility in technical ideas.

Educational exhibits are not lacking, but this is a side of the exhibition that could be expanded in future years. The possibilities of the cinema are already being exploited with advantage in explaining some of the more subtle points of recent developments. This technique, used with skill and imagination, might be extended in many directions.

Two or three "conventions," to be held at Olympia, have already been arranged; here, again, is an idea that should be developed. Every encouragement should be given to those who wish to plan meetings to coincide with the annual exhibition.

October, 1047

Ignition Interference

1.—Its Nature, Magnitude and Measurement

By W. NETHERCOT, M.A., B.Sc., F.Inst.P.

(British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association)

LTHOUGH extensive investigations on interference from the ignition systems of motor vehicles have been made over many years by organizations such as the Post Office, the B.B.C. and the Electrical Research Association, little quantitative information has been published. The Electrical Research Association has issued many reports on this subject to its members but the information contained therein has not been published; at least since Gill and Whitehead's paper in J.I.E.E., 1938.¹ It is the purpose of these articles to summarize the information contained in these reports and to give an upto-date picture of the situation at present obtaining.

Origin of Interference. - The ignition circuit is essentially a spark generator. It can be represented approximately by the circuit shown in Fig. I. L is the inductance of the H.T. winding of the coil or magneto and C_1 is its self-capacitance. l_1 and l_2 are the cables joining the coil to the distributor and the distributor to the sparking plug. For magnetos with integral distributor l_1 can be

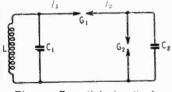


Fig. 1. Essential circuit of ignition system.

omitted. G_1 is the distributor gap and G_2 the sparking plug gap. C_2 is the self-capacitance of the sparking plug. The capacitance associated with the distributor gap is not shown,

¹ References are to a bibliography to be published with Part 2.

The circuit is shock excited by the breakdown of the gaps G_1 and G_2 . The distributor gap breaks down at about 3 kV and the sparking plug gap anywhere between approximately 3 and 12 kV, depending on engine conditions. When the sparking plug breaks down the energy stored in

the capacitance C, and the H.T. cables, both of which are charged to the breakdown voltage of the plug gap, is rapidly dissipated, giving rise to the so-called "capacity '' component of the ignition spark. The current is oscillatory

and has a complex wave shape with a high peak value, but decays rapidly, due to energy dissipation in the dielectric of \tilde{C}_1 , the gaps G_1 and G_2 and the R.F. resistance of the circuit. For normal motor vehicles the current oscillates at a frequency between 30 and 50 Mc/s. The discharge lasts only for a microsecond or less but the peak current may be several hundred amperes. A succession of such discharges may occur due to current chopping before the final inductive discharge in which the amplitude of the low-frequency current is only a fraction of an ampere. The inductive discharge contributes a negligible amount to the radio interference except possibly at the lowest frequencies.

Spark Discharge.-The capacity spark discharge, and the effect of suppressor resistors on it, has been studied oscillographically by the author. Fig. 2 shows tracings of some of the oscillograms obtained on a typical ignition system with

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the plug gap breaking down at 5 kV. Increasing resistance reduces the amplitude of the current and at about 1,000 ohms changes the discharge from oscillatory to unidirectional. With 25,000 ohms in circuit it is indistinguishable, except for the steep front, from the subsequent inductive discharge.

These records were obtained with the resistor inserted at the sparking plug. A resistor inserted in the coil-distributor cable or at the distributor end of the plug cable reduces the rate at which the self-capacitance C₁ discharges to the same degree as does a similar

resistor inserted

at the plug end of the H.T. cable

but, whereas the

the rapid dis-

charge of the

charged H.T.

cable the former

does not; and this

is the reason why

a single resistor

in the coil-dis-

tributor cable is

80 - 100

prevents

latter

With the spread of television, the question of interference from motor - vehicle ignition systems will become increasingly important. These articles contain a summary of presentday knowledge on the nature of ignition interference, its measurement and suppression

> ineffective as a suppressor at above frequencies Mc/s.

The upper limit of the frequency band of the radiation depends on the rate at which the gaps G_1 and G₂ become conducting at breakdown. Theoretical considerations indicate that the voltage should fall to a negligible value in an extremely short time and this is borne out by experiment. The fall is too rapid for accurate measurement; some tests made by the author with a high-speed oscillograph on the breakdown under impulse of a 1 millimetre gap (which is of the order of the sparking plug gap) have shown it to take place in less than 4×10^{-9} sec., and it is probably considerably shorter than this. One of the oscillograms is reproduced in Fig. 3.

Frequency Distribution .- Mea -surement has shown that ignition interference has a continuous frequency spectrum from normal broadcast frequencies up to at

least 650-Mc/s. It is not serious at the lower frequencies, except to radio equipment situated within the vehicle, but rises rapidly in intensity above 10 Mc/s and is very strong at television frequencies. At one time it was thought that the intensity decreased progressively with increase of frequency above 100 Mc/s but more recent measurements, both here and in America, have shown that, although the strength of the interference varies with the frequency, there is no general decrease in intensity up to 650 Mc/s.² The engine of a motor vehicle is surrounded to a great degree by a bonnet consisting of metal plates and this has a marked effect on the magnitude of the interference radiated from the ignition system. As this effect is not amenable to calculation it is unwise to expect more than qualitative agreement between theoretical field strengths of the interference based on a simplified circuit such as shown in Fig. 1 and those obtained with field-strength measuring equipment.3

Methods of Measurement. — A detailed discussion on the principles of interference measurement is outside the scope of this article but quantitative estimates of its magnitude are meaningless unless the characteristics of the measuring equipment are specified.

A p p a ratus for the m e a s u r ement of radio interferen c e consists essentially of a high f r e q u e n c y voltmeter having a specified a c c e p t ance band with

Fig. 2. Current in the "capacity" component of the ignition spark. (a) no resistance; (b) I, 000 - 0hmseries resistance; (c) 5,000 ohms; (d) 25,000 ohms value of the interference. This is the well-known method of assessing the "annoyance" effect of interference to radio reception, and it has been standardized by the British Standards Institution and accepted by the C.I.S.P.R.⁴

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VOLTAGE

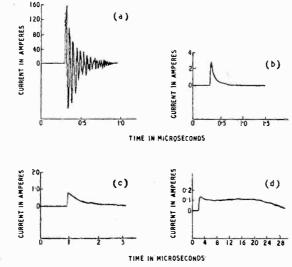
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Fig. 3.

It is necessary that the equipment should be adequately sensitive to both interference and carrier. For interference for measurements gain and bandwidth are of equal importance and have to be considered jointly. The band-

width has also to be chosen in relation to the type of transmission affected by interference. Reception of the television programme necessitates the use of receivers with 5- to 6-Mc/s bandwidths for the vision and approximately 25 kc/s bandwidth for the sound channel.

Measuring Equipment. — In practice, however, the bandwidth of the sound channel in a television receiver is considerably wider, i.e., of the order of 60 kc/s. Of the two measuring sets constructed by the E.R.A. the earlier one (6-50 Mc/s) has a designed bandwidth of 50 kc/s, but tests showed that its effective band-



a linear detector as output meter arranged to measure, subject to certain time constants, the crest width to a wide-band signal such as interference was appreciably greater than this. The later set (20-120 Mc/s) had a bandwidth ot 100 kc/s and both had output meters of the type mentioned above except that the discharge time was increased from the specified value of 150 milliseconds to 500 milliseconds.

The response of a meter of this type to a succession of pulses is a function of the pulse width. the time interval between pulses and the charge and discharge times of the meter. The ignition pulse is of very narrow width

and at low repetition rates the meter reads only a small fraction of the peak value of the pulses.

0.3

TIME IN MICROSECONDS

I-mm gap under impulse

voltage.

Breakdown of

Under these conditions, if the gain of the receiver is adjusted to give a measurable reading, there is a risk of overloading the amplifier, with the result that the measurements have no significance quantitatively. The response is improved by increasing the discharge time of the meter and this is the reason for increasing it to 500 milliseconds.

Comparison tests on ignition interference showed that the response of the two sets differed by less than 3 db and unless otherwise stated, all values of the interference field given in this paper were obtained with them.

Interference to Vision.—This does not become serious and the instantaneous value of the interfering field is such as to give an appearance comparable with " peak white" on the screen, that is, until a limit, which is of the order of the crest value of the signal, is exceeded. Accordingly the subjective effect of the interference requires a meter responding to the frequency with which such a limit is exceeded.

It is not possible to simulate such a characteristic with that of the crest type instrument found suitable for sound transmissions. However, tests on pre-war television receivers showed them to be more sensitive to most types of interference as regards sound than as regards vision. Accordingly, it was held that practical needs of suppression in such cases would be met by an instrument

October, 1947

Ignition Interference-

suitable for the sound transmission. Although a bandwidth of 100 kc/s is greater than the audio bandwidth of television receivers.

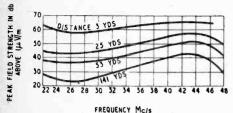


Fig. 4. Frequency variation of average peak-field strength of interference from motor vehicles.

the pre-war subjective tests carried out by the E.R.A. showed that the limiting signal-to-interference ratio for tolerable sound reception as measured in the way described above was independent of the type of interference and approached 40 db, the well-known limit for lower frequencies. The corresponding limits for the vision transmission were found in most cases to vary from 20-35 db.

Some recent tests by the B.B.C. and the E.R.A. on the subjective aspect of ignition interference to television receivers of the post-war type have indicated that when the receivers are fitted with audio and

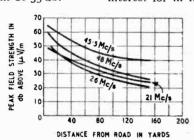


Fig. 5. Variation of average peakfield strength from motor vehicles with distance from road.

video noise limiters they are more sensitive on the vision than the sound channels, probably due to a reduction of the signal-noise ratio in the latter. More comprehensive tests are needed on this point and arrangements to this effect are in hand.

Tolerable Interference Level.-

Before the war BS833 specified that the interference level in the frequency band 1.5 to 150 Mc/s, measured at ground level 30ft from the interfering source, should not exceed $50\mu V/m^{(4)}$. In the tests mentioned above the peak field of the television service was $300\mu V/m$ and the interference from the vehicles, suppressed to a level of about $30\mu V/m$, as measured at the television aerial, was just tolerable.

Many television aerials are situated considerably more than

3oft from motor vehicles and are often screened to some extent from the direct radiation by the presence of buildings; furthermore the residual field from many vehicles after suppression is less than 50μ V/m.

In view of these facts the figure of $50\mu V/m$ is not an unreasonable one and although the specifications on radio interference

are in course of revision, it is unlikely that the revised ones will call for a higher degree of suppression.⁵ Practical tests have shown that ignition interference to television is reduced to a tolerable level by the simple methods well known before the war.⁶

Magnitude of Interference.— The frequency range below 120 Mc/s has hitherto excited most interest for in it lie not only the

television service but also other important services; e.g., police radio cars.

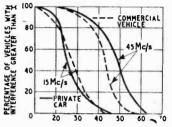
The E.R.A. has made an extensive statistical survey of ignition interference by measuring the radiation from motor vehicles at selected

points near roads such as the Great West Road and Western Avenue which have fairly high

traffic densities and on which the average speed is between 30 and 40 m.p.h. In addition upwards of roo separate vehicles, both private and commercial, have been studied under controlled conditions.

Fig. 4 shows a series of measurements made on Western Avenue at frequencies between 22 and 48 Mc/s and at distances between 3 and 141 yards from the side of the road (ground level). The corresponding attenuation with distance curves are shown in Fig. 5. The order of levels observed and their relatively slow attenuation with distance indicate that motor vehicles can cause interference over a wide area.

Fig. 6 shows the results of tests on a number of vehicles at a standard distance of 30ft and a standard speed of 30 m.p.h. At 15 Mc/s the strength of the interference field is about 15 db below



FIELD STRENGTH IN db ABOVE ILV/m

Fig. 6. Interference due to motor vehicles.

that at 45 Mc/s and it will be observed in the latter case that r mV/m is rarely exceeded (the maximum field recorded was a mV/m) and that only 40 per cent of the private cars tested exceeded 30 μ V/m.

A series of measurements between 43 and 118 Mc/s at 30ft from the line of traffic on Western Avenue is shown in Fig. 7, which also shows the results of controlled tests on a number of vehicles at frequencies of 50, 82 and 103 Mc/s.

In the latter the vehicles were stationary at 30ft from the aerial and the engines run at a speed

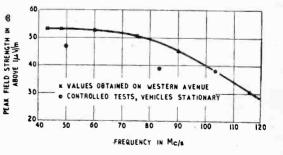


Fig. 7. Comparison of interference measurements on stationary and moving vehicles.

which produced the maximum reading of the output meter.

Results of Tests.—The agreement between the two sets of measurements is satisfactory, having regard to the different conditions of test. The results show that the interference level falls progressively with frequency in-

crease over the range 43 to 118 Mc/s; at 118 Mc/s; be level is about 20 db lower than that at 43 Mc/s. Fig. 4 shows that the level increases with frequency in the range 26 to about 43 Mc/s and so it appears that the band most susceptible to interference is that in which the television service operates.

It should be mentioned that all the figures given above refer to the vertically polarized component of the ignition field. (Television aerials receive vertically polarized radiation.)

For reasons which have already been stated it is unnecessary, when considering interference in relation to television, to measure at distances less than 30ft from the inductance and radiation fields and the fact that at short distances from a vehicle its dimensions become comparable with such distances. Interference radiated from the vehicle body arrives at the aerial from different directions and the magnitude of the sum of these is a function of the

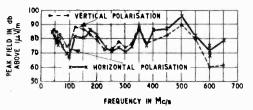


Fig. 8. Variation of interference with frequency for unsuppressed Vauxhall "12" car.

phase differences which depend on the distance of the aerial from the vehicle.

However, in general, the nearer the aerial is to the vehicle the more severe is the interference; on the average the mutual interferry, ence between two vehicles passing one another under normal road ure conditions is about twice as much om as when they are separated by 30ft. TABLE I

| Vehicle | Distance in feet of aerial from | Interference expressed as db above $1 \ \mu V/m$ | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--|----|----|------------|----|----|----------|--|
| | centre of vehicle | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 80 | 100 Mc/s | |
| Vauxhall "12" | 6 | 52 | 49 | 51 | 57 | 65 | 40 | 37 | |
| ,, | 15 | 48 | 43 | 46 | 50 | 58 | 42 | 44 | |
| ,, | 30 | 45 | 43 | 47 | 51 | 51 | 39 | 34 | |
| Vauxhall "14" | 6 | 38 | 45 | 45 | 4 6 | 65 | 45 | 42 | |
| " | 15 | 35 | 39 | 36 | 41 | 56 | 43 | 37 | |
| ** | 30 | 33 | 31 | 38 | 37 | 55 | 36 | 32 | |

the source of interference, but for police radio cars, which must operate in close proximity to other vehicles, shorter distances are of more interest.

Table I shows how the level of interference from two 1940-model Vauxhall cars varies over the range 30 to 100 Mc/s with distances between 6 and 30ft.

The results are anomalous in that sometimes the interference level is unchanged or even increases with increase of distance. Factors which may account for this are the phase difference between the direct and earth reflected waves, the relation between Interference above 120 Mc/s.-

Very little information about ignition interference above 120 Mc/s is available; the only comprehensive results known to the author, apart from those given in George's paper, are those obtained jointly by the E.R.A. and the Radio Division of the National Physical Laboratory.*

* Reports by the National Physical Laboratory and E.R.A. in course of preparation. B. G. Pressey and G. E. Ashwell : "A Pulse Field Strength Measuring Set for Very High Frequencies." To be be published in J.I.E.E., Vol. 93, Part 3A. These tests were made on 1940 model Vauxhall "12" and "14" cars with a pulse field strength measuring set designed by the N.P.L. It consists essentially of a tuned half-wave dipole aerial, a frequency changer, an I.F. amplifier tuned to 35 Mc/s with a bandwidth of 2.5 Mc/s and a cathode ray indicator unit. The frequency ranges are 20 to 30 and 40 to 650 Mc/s.

Figs. 8 and 9 show respectively the variation of the interference with frequency for the "12" and "14" cars. It is seen that the curves are series of crests and troughs with variations in level of up to 30 db but that the average level does not fall off with increase of frequency which is in accord with George's results.

Some difficulty was experienced in determining the peak amplitude of the interference as the individual peaks, as seen on the C.R. screen, varied over the engine cycle by as much as rodb, with occasional peaks, recurring about once a second, about 5 db above the general maximum peak level. A change of frequency of a few Mc/s was often enough to change completely the character of the peak-to-peak distribution.

The ratio of the horizontally to the vertically polarized components of the field is a function of the frequency, but appears to obey no simple law. With one or two exceptions it is well below 10 db.

Table II shows the distribution of radiation around the "14" car. The aerial positions A, B, C, D are shown in Fig. 10; the normal measurements were made at A.

It is seen that the distribution

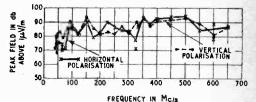


Fig. 9. Variation of interference with frequency for unsurpressed Vauxhall "14" car.

of radiation around the car is not uniform but there is no definite position for maximum interference. This seems to be a func-

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Ignition Interference-

tion of the frequency. It is probable that the distribution is affected very largely by the car body.

Fig. II (a) and (b) shows the variation of the field strength of the interference with distance at 175 Mc/s and 500 Mc/s respectively. They show that slightly higher levels are obtained with the greater aerial height but the tests were not comprehensive enough to permit definite conclusions to be drawn about the effect of polarization, aerial height and frequency on the attenuation with indicate They no distance. special relationship between these factors; on the average the level is reduced by about 30 db as the aerial is moved from 10 to 100 yards from the cars. This is about 10 db greater than that found for the frequency band up to 50 Mc/s which suggests that

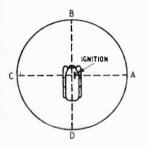


Fig. 10. Positions of measurement for results shown in Table II.

ignition interference at ultra-high frequencies will be much more restricted in area than at the lower frequencies.

Factors affecting Magnitude.— Referring to Fig. 6 it will be observed that there is a great variation in the strength of the interference from one vehicle to another; for instance at 30ft distance the field strength from some vehicles is less than 25 db above $I\mu V/m$, with others it is as high as 66 db; i.e., a ratio of about 100 to 1.

There are a number of factors which account for this variation. The layout of the ignition system and its relation to the vehicle body have a large effect on the magnitude of the interference. In general the longer the H.T. ignition leads the greater is the interference, at least for frequencies up to that of television. Reduction of the length of these leads; e.g., by location of the distributor midway along the cylinder block, may reduce the interference considerably. A further reduction may be obtained if advantage is taken of the screening effect of to the engine, the interference level may be reduced by 8-21 db. Redesign of the layout of the ignition system on the lines discussed above may in some cases

TABLE II

| Danaman in Mala | Delevingtion | Interference level in db above 1 $\mu V/m$ | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--|----|----|----|--|--|
| Frequency in Mc/s | Polarization | Α | В | C | D | | |
| 55 | Horizontal | 74 | 66 | 75 | 69 | | |
| 55 | Vertical | 79 | 79 | 78 | 75 | | |
| 175 | Horizontal | 79 | 79 | 81 | 81 | | |
| 175 | Vertical | 85 | 82 | 88 | 88 | | |
| 300 | Horizontal | 84 | 79 | 78 | 86 | | |
| 300 | Vertical | 82 | 88 | 85 | 86 | | |
| 5 0 0 | Horizontal | 93 | 83 | 89 | 82 | | |
| 500 | Vertical | 95 | 86 | 94 | 90 | | |

proximity to the metal mass of the engine. The farther the leads can be kept from the bonnet, so is the interference likely to be smaller because of the reduced coupling between them.

The type of body affects the magnitude of the interference considerably; fortunately the modern trend in pressed steel body design leads to reduced interference. On many new vehicles the hinged part of the bonnet is in one piece as compared with the four-sectioned

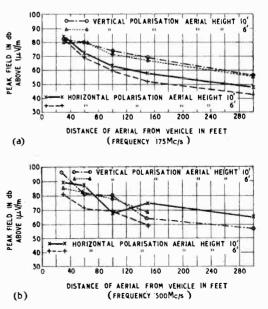
type in which the bonding between inmembers dividual was very indifferent from an R.F. aspect. More efficient screening is the result. with consequent reduction of the interference. It is still common practice to mount ignition coils on bulkheads inthe stead of on engine and this gives a long distributor lead and circulating path for R.F. currents. E.R.A. tests

Fig. 11. Variation of interference with distance of aerial from vehicle and aerial height above ground.

have shown that if the coil is suitably mounted on the engine so as to reduce the dimensions of the radiating circuit and to confine it avoid the necessity for the use of suppressors.

Engine conditions, the type of sparking plug and its gap width affect the interference mainly in so far as they affect the breakdown voltage of the sparking plug gap, and the magnitude of the discharge current.

Spark Gap Length.—Increasing the gap width of the sparking plug increases the breakdown voltage but often this increase is less than linear. With some en-



gines it is possible to increase the gap widths considerably without noticeably increasing the interference, since the breakdown vol-



tage, once the engines have attained normal working temperature, changes very little with appreciable variation of gap width.

On the other hand, additional spark gaps in the circuit should be avoided since each gap breakdown on the ignition circuit produces a R.F. voltage and current impulse. Also any additional gap in series with the sparking plug may be partially or wholly additive with it and so increase the peak voltage of the system and the magnitude of the discharge current. For this reason, apart from deleterious effect on the ignition performance, loose connections in the high tension circuit and large distributor gap due to worn rotors are to be avoided. Relatively little can be done to affect the magnitude of the interference by sparking plug design which anyway is controlled by other considerations.

Engine conditions influence the interference appreciably; the effects are rather complicated but in general maximum interference occurs at rapid acceleration from low speed and at wide throttle under heavy load such as occurs when ascending gradients at high speed.

Mobile Radio - Telephone

Marconi 100 - Mc/s Equipment

A NEW V.H.F. radio-telephone designed by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company for use by police and fire services was demonstrated recently in London. This equipment operates in the 78 to roo-Mc/s band and consists of mobile units for installation in patrol cars, vehicles and launches and a fixed installation of considerably higher power for headquarters' use.

Perfectly reliable two-way communication was maintained between a car and a temporary fixed station in the centre of London, while signals were actually received in the car in the heart of London from the Company's works in Chelmsford. Reliable communication was also maintained between Chelmsford and the temporary headquarters' station.

No interference of any kind was caused by adjacent and passing motor cars, this freedom from the effects of the ignition systems being entirely due to the effectiveness of the noise limiters in the receiver. The radio car was not fitted with suppressors of any kind, yet there was no interference when operating on the move.

The mobile equipment is powered from the r2-volt car battery and consists of a double superheterodyne with crystal-controlled oscillator and a crystal-stabilized transmitter, both working on spot frequencies. There are no external tuning controls of any kind. The few controls that are needed are all located on a small remote control unit which can be mounted on the instrument panel, or anywhere else convenient.

This control unit carries the switches for starting up the transmitter and receiver, but changeover from send to receive is effected by a press-button switch on the hand microphone. This changes over the

short vertical aerial from one set to the other. Each of the two sets is entirely self-contained and includes its own rotary transformer.

Transmitter and receiver units are very compact: each measures 8inwide, $15\frac{1}{2}in$ deep and $7\frac{1}{4}in$ high. They are assembled normally side-by-side on a shock - absorbing carrier located in

the luggage boot of the car. Quick release fittings and rear plug and socket connectors allow rapid servicing of the units.

An additional facility provided is that the audio output from the modulating a mplifier, which amounts to about 11 watts, can be switched at the remote control unit to a loudspeaker mounted outside the car and the microphone is then used for traffic control purposes.

The receiver is unusual in that, though it is a double superheterodyne, it has only one oscillator. As previously mentioned this is crystal controlled and the third harmonic is taken out in the anode circuit and injected into the first frequency changer. The first I.F. is about 45 Mc/s. After passing through one transformer the signal, with the original injected oscillations, is passed to a second frequency changer where a further conversion to 5 Mc/s is made. The main amplification then takes place at this frequency. The overall bandwidth of the receiver is 50 kc/sat -3 db, which allows for crystal tolerances in transmitter and receiver and also permits the system to operate, when required, with several headquarters' transmitters in different locations and on slightly different frequencies, but all modulated from a common source. This system was described in our issue of February, 1946.

The main interest in the mobile transmitter is perhaps its extreme compactness. Miniature components are used throughout as well as miniature valves. The working frequency is extracted from the crystal oscillator in one operation and then amplified by two successive stages, the last of which drives the final amplifier, which delivers be-

tween 8 and 10 watts to the aerial. Anode modulation is employed.

> Transmitter (right) and receiver units of Marconi radiotelephone

Whilst the same receiver, but with a different power unit, is used in the headquarters' installation this transmitter is a comparatively highpower one and delivers about 50 watts of R.F. to the aerial. This has separate drive and power amplifier units, the former being crystal controlled and by means of doublers and triplers, all of which are small V.H.F. pentodes, the output is raised to the operating frequency after which two stages of high-power amplification are employed.

Various other applications are visualized for this new Marconi equipment such as ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship communication in harbour work, such as tug boat services.

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Short Waves for Pleasure

Radio Engineer Takes a Busman's Holiday By THOMAS RODDAM

COMEONE lent us a flat in Stockholm for a month. This isn't going to be a description of non-austerity life in Sweden, although that would be a subject to gloat over. The flat had a radio set in it, one of those all-wave jobs which form an essential item of furniture nowadays. The aerial system was simply five floors height of central heating, and it seemed to do some good. On this equipment we tried to get some entertainment.

Of course, there was the local station, which came roaring in as all local stations do. The only trouble was that the programmes seemed to consist of short gramophone recitals and long talks in what was presumably Swedish. Entertainment value-to uspractically zero. The rest of the medium-wave band was pretty dead at all normal hours: the hour of darkness which forms the Swedish utility night in summer was needed for sleeping. The long-wave band is, of course, stiff with the caterwaulings of radio beacons, which form an interesting commentary on the popularity of the newer navigational aids. The receiver, by the way, was calibrated with the names of 100 medium-wave stations and 25 long-wave stations: it seemed a lot of marking for just one usable programme.

Shortcomings of Short Waves

This left us the short-wave band. Twelve megacycles in 8 inches, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ turns of a small knob. Actually, as the scale was not very linear, the useful range ran to about 2 Mc/s per turn, which means than to tune to within 1 kc/s of the carrier, the knob had to be adjusted to within 10 minutes of arc. It is possible to do this, but it is not easy, and I don't think a non-technical listener could, or would, manage it. Certainly my wife couldn't and just wouldn't try. Of course, it really didn't matter, because after

a few minutes the receiver had drifted completely away. At a rough estimate it drifted at least five band-widths, and it certainly went on drifting for an hour. That meant that for the first half-hour it needed retuning every five minutes, and then at increasing intervals. Of course, we should never have switched off, but austere habits die hard, and in practice we tried to remember to switch on half-an-hour before we tried to listen.

This question of drift is wellknown, and there are quite a lot of cunning ways of compensating for it, according to the literature. In receiver production, however, it seems as though the cost of fitting a short-wave range has exhausted the manufacturer. One solution which I haven't seen described is to fit a heater inside the box with a suitable cut-out switch, to bring the whole thing up to its steady temperature quickly. If the drift was all over in five minutes, that would be tolerable, but the slow creep after hour is an abominable an nuisance. The other really trying thing is this ticklish tuning; finding a station by searching a band is tolerable, but having to hold ones breath while doing it is not.

The receiver market in Europe is open to British receivers. Quite a lot of countries have long-wave local stations, so that American competition is not so serious; the Germans are, for the moment, out of the market. It is essential, however, that the receivers should be good. Europeans do listen to the B.B.C., because they want to improve their English. If they suffer as I did, they will get bored.

Then, of course, there are the programmes. Three times within 30 minutes we were given the same cricket scores on the same programme. In case we missed that, an hour later there was a sports bulletin. But I could never find Tommy Handley: I was told I should remember soand-so, who was first violinist at the Argyle Theatre in Birkenhead before the war! I never was in Birkenhead and I don't know any first violinists, and nor do 99 per cent of the listeners to the overseas service. Can't a quick programme summary, free of the Boys at the Bolivar atmosphere, be slipped in after the news bulletins?

Reverting to a more technical point : can't Mr. Bennington help, too. I don't want to sit down with Tremellen charts or the month's ionospheric predictions to find which band to tune to. It is nice to know that in East Africa I should tune to the 10-metre band, but an indication that listeners 1,000 kilometres east of London should tune to such and such band, based on the current propagation conditions, would be most useful. As it is, I had to check the 19-metre band, to make sure that the poor signals on 25 metres weren't absorption rather than penetration, and then hunt around 31 metres to find the programme. Again, most listeners don't know that when the signals go bad they must change wavebands, and they certainly don't know which way to go.

My short period of complete dependence on broadcasting on short waves has been most instructive to me. It has brought out the seriousness of the defects, both in receivers and in B.B.C. information, of which I was already vaguely aware. It would be well if receiver designers could be made to depend completely on their own receivers for a time, so that they would make more serious attempts to cure their defects.

Electro-plating

A COMPREHENSIVE collection of data for those concerned with the design, erection, maintenance or operation of electro-deposition plants is to be found in the ' Handbook of Industrial Deposition '' This book, just issued by our publishers on behalf of our associated journal, Metal Industry, confines itself to the practical aspects of the subject, and does not deal with theory. The Handbook costs 15/- (postage 7d).

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36 Advertisements

October, 1947



TYPE A.D./47 AMPLIFIER

This is a 10-valve amplifier for recording and play-back purposes for which we claim an overall distortion of only 0.01 per cent., as measured on a distortion factor meter at middle frequencies for a 10-watt output.

The internal noise and amplitude distortion are thus negligible and the response is flat plus or minus nothing from 50 to 20,000 c/s and a maximum of .5 db down at 20 c/s.

A triple-screened input transformer for $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 ohms is provided and the amplifier is push-pull throughout, terminating in cathode-follower triodes with additional feed-back. The input needed for 15 watts output is only 0.7 millivolt on microphone and 7 millivolts on gramophone. The output transformer can be switched from 15 ohms to 2,000 ohms, for recording purposes, the measured damping factor being 40 times in each case.

Built-in switched record compensation networks are provided for each listening level on the front panel, together with overload indicator switch, scratch compensation control and fuse. All inputs and outputs are at the rear of the chassis.



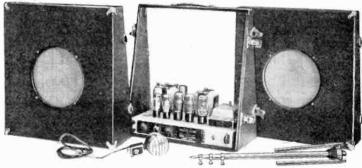
This 15-watt amplifier, has a response 35-25,000 cps. mixing arranged for pick-up and microphone, large output transformer for 4-7.5 and 15 ohms. Complete in 3-part leatherette case as illustrated, with 2-10in. P.M. Speakers, moving coil microphone and collapsible floor stand, retails at **40** gns.



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Heterodyning and Modulation

Do Additive and Multiplicative Mixing Amount to the Same Thing ?

BV C. J. MITCHELL, A.M.I.E.E.

REQUENCY changing in a superhet can be accomplished in two ways, (a) by adding the signal to the oscillator and then rectifying the resultant voltage, or (b), by employing one voltage to modulate the other; in this case the modulation produces two sidebands, the lower of which is the required intermediate frequency. Method (a) is usually referred to as additive mixing, while the second method is called multiplicative mixing. If this process is studied carefully it will be seen that there is a very close connection between the two methods, and additive and multiplicative mixing amount to almost the same thing. Frequency changing is really a multiplicative process, irrespective of the way in which the oscillator and signal voltages are combined. Simple addition of these voltages does not produce a difference frequency. and it is only after rectification that the intermediate frequency appears as a voltage.

The reader will probably agree that amplitude modulation is a purely multiplicative process, for the R.M.S. value of a modulated carrier voltage is being multiplied by a factor which is varying in magnitude at the modulation frequency. The equation to a modulated carrier voltage can be written down in the form :--

where $V_{inst} = the$ instantaneous value of the carrier voltage, $f_c =$ the carrier frequency, $f_m =$ the modulation frequency, M = the depth of modulation. M = I when the depth of modulation is 100 per cent.

The constant I at the beginning of the second term is present because the modulation factor varies between zero and 2 (when M = I), and if this const: nt were omitted.

the modulation factor would alternate between plus and minus. This would result in frequency doubling, for each trough due to the negative half-cycles of the cosine term would become a peak. The envelope would not be truly sinusoidal in form but would be similar to the shape of the output voltage of a full-wave rectifier.

If equation (1) is multiplied out it becomes :--

 $V_{inst} = V_{max} \sin 2\pi f_e t + M V_{max} \sin t$

In this form the equation shows that there is the unmodulated carrier voltage, plus what is apparently another voltage whose frequency is not obvious because

it is the product of two sinusoidal

quantities. It only requires the

application of a little elementary

trigonometry to change the form

of the second term into something

which shows the frequencies

From the identity: sin A. cos B

 $=\frac{1}{2}\sin(A + B) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(A - B),$

we can re-write the second half

of equation (1a) as follows:

present.

frequencies respectively. The amplitude of these voltages is equal to half the carrier voltage when M = I. These are the wellknown sidebands.

The modulation frequency is usually low compared with the carrier frequency, but in the case of the superhet frequency changer employing multiplicative mixing, the modulation frequency is very close to the so-called carrier frequency; the lower sideband due to this modulation is the required intermediate frequency.

It is rather interesting at this point to study a graph of a modulated voltage; when an R.F. voltage is modulated at an audio frequency, the sidebands are not

$$2\pi f_c t \cos 2\pi f_m t$$
 ... (1a)

apparent in a graph, but when a voltage is modulated at a frequency near to its own, a graph of the resultant voltage reveals the

> Fig. 1 (a). 60-kc/s voltage modulated at 10 kc/s. (b) 120kc/s voltage modulated at 110kc/s. In this case the sidebands can be seen in the graph. The average level varies at the difference-frequency (lower sideband) and the kink in each alternate

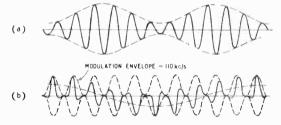
half cycle of the carrier wave is the sum-frequency voltage (upper sideband).

two sidebands quite clearly. The envelope of an amplitude-modulated wave is shown in Fig. I(a); the ratio of the carrier frequency to the modulation frequency is 6: I in this case. Fig. I(b) shows the result of modulating the carrier at a frequency close to its own, the ratio between the two voltages being II: 12. It is seen that the

$$\frac{1}{2}MV_{\max} \sin \left(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_m t\right) + \frac{1}{2}MV_{\max} \sin \left(2\pi f_c t - 2\pi f_m t\right) \\ = \frac{1}{2}MV_{\max} \left[\sin 2\pi \left(f_c + f_m\right)t + \sin 2\pi \left(f_c - f_m t\right)\right] \quad ... (2)$$

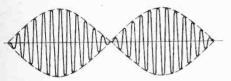
This shows the existence of two equal voltages whose frequencies are equal to the sum and difference of the carrier and modulation

whole curve moves up and down about the datum line at a frequency equal to the difference



Heterodyning and Modulation-

frequency. The average level line is the lower sideband, usually employed as the I.F. in a superhet. The upper sideband is not so obvious, but it will be noticed that a little kink appears in each alternate half-cycle of the resultant voltage, and if this kink appeared



on the same portion of the wave in each cycle it would appear to be a second harmonic. Its position is constantly shifting, however, so it is not harmonically related to the carrier voltage; its frequency is not exactly equal to twice the carrier frequency, but very nearly so. It is the sum frequency, so this kink is the upper sideband. (100 per cent modulation is shown in order to accentuate the sidebands).

Now let us consider the socalled additive process. Fig. 2 shows the result of adding together two equal voltages of slightly different frequency. The resultant voltage rises and falls between zero and 2V at the difference frequency. If we write down the equation to the resultant voltage it is seen that there are no voltages present with frequencies equal to the sum and difference frequencies, and although the contour of the envelope is varying at the difference frequency, this does not indicate the presence of a voltage of that frequency. The envelope of an amplitude-modulated carrier wave varies at an audio frequency, but there is no A.F. voltage present in the carrier wave.

If we express the two voltages in the form :

 $V_a = V_{max} \sin 2\pi f_a t$ and $V_b = V_{max} \sin 2\pi f_b t$, then adding them together produces the result :

$$V_{a+b} = V_{\max} (\sin_{+} 2\pi f_a t + \sin_{2} \pi f_b t)$$

since

sin A + sin B = 2 sin $\frac{(A + B)}{2}$ cos $\frac{(A - B)}{2}$, we may re-write

equation (3) as follows :

$$V_{a+b} = 2V_{max} \sin 2\pi \frac{(f_a + f_b)}{2} \cos 2\pi \frac{(f_a - f_b)}{2}, \qquad \dots \qquad (3a)$$

Equation (3a) shows the existence of a voltage whose frequency is equal to the average of the two frequencies concerned, multiplied by a sinusoidal term whose frequency is equal to half the difference frequency. How, then, does the resultant envelope vary in amplitude at

> Fig. 2. When two sinusoidal voltages of equal amplitude and slightly different frequency are added together, the resultant voltage is modulated at the different frequency. Notice that this modulation is not sinusoidal.

the difference frequency? The answer is simple ; the second term in (3a) passes through two peak values per cycle; one positive peak and one negative peak. The positive peak results in a maximum value of the resultant voltage, and the negative half-cycle produces another maximum, the only effect of the minus sign being to reverse the phase of the resultant voltage. Notice that although rectification has not yet been performed, the combined voltage is the result of a voltage with a frequency equal to the average of the two individual frequencies, which is being multiplied by a sinusoidally varying

factor whose frequency is equal to half the difference frequency. Thus simple addition of two sinusoidal quantities results in multiplication. Where, then lies the difference between additive and

Fig. 3. Heterodyning and modulation.

multiplicative mixing?

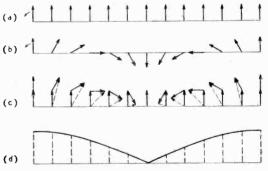
The process of plotting many cycles of two voltages and then

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adding the ordinates together is extremely laborious and not always very instructive. More information can often be obtained by representing the voltages vectorially and adding the vectors together. It is generally understood that vectors of different frequencies should not be added together, but provided we are considering instantaneous conditions only, then it is quite permissible to add vectors together.

The series of vectors shown in Fig. 3 represents the conditions instant by instant, when two alternating voltages of different frequency are added together. Consider each vector to be rotating in a counter-clockwise direction; all the vectors shown in Fig. 3(a)are rotating through $2\pi f_a$ radians per second, and those in Fig. 3(b)are rotating through $2\pi f_b$ radians per second. The instantaneous voltage is proportional to the vertical component of the vector, so the voltages pass through their peak values as the vectors reach a vertical position. Each vector is virtually a snapshot of the conditions at regular time intervals, the snapshots being taken each time vector "a" has made one complete revolution ; vector " b '



is rotating at a lower speed than vector "a" so it appears in a different position each time and is rotating clockwise with respect to the reference vector "a."

The resultant voltage, instant by instant, is shown in Fig. 3 (c)and it is seen that the resultant voltage is modulated at the difference frequency. It is interesting to note that the modulation is not sinusoidal, and that the phase of the resultant voltage does not remain constant. The voltage

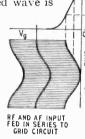
Heterodyning and Modulation-

is both amplitude and phasemodulated. The contour of the envelope is shown in Fig. 3(d)by re-drawing the resultant vectors all in a vertical position.

If the two voltages are not equal, then the contour of the envelope tends to become sinusoidal; this can be shown quite easily by the vector method, but it is extremely laborious to show

this by plotting sine waves. Further, the phase modulation cannot be seen when the sine waves are plotted. If a normal amplitude-modulated wave is

dealt with by the. vector method-that is, the vectors of the carrier and the two sidebands are plotted, then since the upper-sideband vector is rotating in a counter - clock-



wise direction with respect to the carrier vector, and the lower-sideband vector is rotating in a clockwise direction at the same speed, the resultant vector is not phase modulated, but remains vertical.

The result of adding together two alternating voltages of different frequency is to produce a voltage which is amplitude-modulated at the difference frequency, and an actual alternating voltage of this frequency does not appear until after rectification.

Most people who cling to the convention that there is a distinct difference between additive and multiplicative mixing, will agree that modulation is a multiplicative process. If suppressor-grid modulation is employed, the gain of the valve is being varied, and since the output of an amplifier is equal to the product (input \times gain), the multiplication in this case is obvious.

When Class " C " grid modulation is employed, the effective gain is varied by varying the bias on the grid of the modulator valve. An increase in bias results in a smaller fraction of the input wave running into the conducting region of the valve, as can be seen from Fig. 4. Is this not

almost the same as suppressorgrid modulation? The modulation is accomplished by varying the gain of the valve, the only difference being in the method by which the effective gain is varied. On the other hand, it can be argued that the modulation in the case of a Class " C " modulator is an additive process followed by rectification; the carrier and modulator voltages being

ANODE

TIME

Fig. 4. Class "C" grid

modulation.

grid

added together before being applied to the grid of the valve: rectification then takes place within the valve.

The author does not venture to lay down any hard and fast rules concerning this

question of additive and multiplicative mixing, nor to dispute any accepted conventions. The object of this article is to point out the similarity of the two methods. and in conclusion, to suggest that frequency changing and modulation are both multiplicative processes, irrespective of the method employed.

Wharfedale Corner Cabinet L.S.

Twin Loudspeaker with Frequency Separation

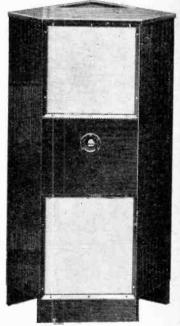
DESIGNED to fit in the corner of a room the new Wharfedale corner cabinet loudspeaker is available in mahogany, or oak of any shade to order. Solid wood of the order of rin thickness is employed for the exterior walls of the cabinet to achieve the requisite rigidity at low frequencies, and internal divisions are of thick material.

A type W12 unit with cloth surround is used for low frequencies and a W10/CS unit for frequencies above 1,000 c/s. Frequency division is by means of a choke-capacity potential divider and a volume control employing a tapped choke is also provided. The high-frequency unit is at the top, and is fitted with a diffuser for the forward radiation and a reflector which directs part of the back radiation through a triangular aperture in the top of the cabinet.

The back radiation from the lower unit is passed through a bass chamber to apertures at floor level.

We have heard one of these loudspeakers in operation; the multiple sound sources give an attractive spatial effect not found in single cone units mounted in a plane baffle. The bass response is smooth and unobtrusive, indicating the absence of any marked resonance. Without tone control the output in the upper middle register was prominent on some gramophone re-cordings but should be well suited to compensate for sideband cutting when the loudspeaker is used in conjunction with the average radio receiver. No trace of cabinet vibration could be detected with inputs of the order of 4 to 6 watts, representing the maximum acoustic output which could be tolerated in the average living room, having regard to the high flux density and efficiency of the units employed.

The price of the Wharfedale corner cabinet loudspeaker, impedance 6 or 15 ohms, without transformer, is \pounds_{17} tos. Transformers of any ratio can be supplied to order. The separator unit, with cross-over at 1,000 c/s is available as a com-

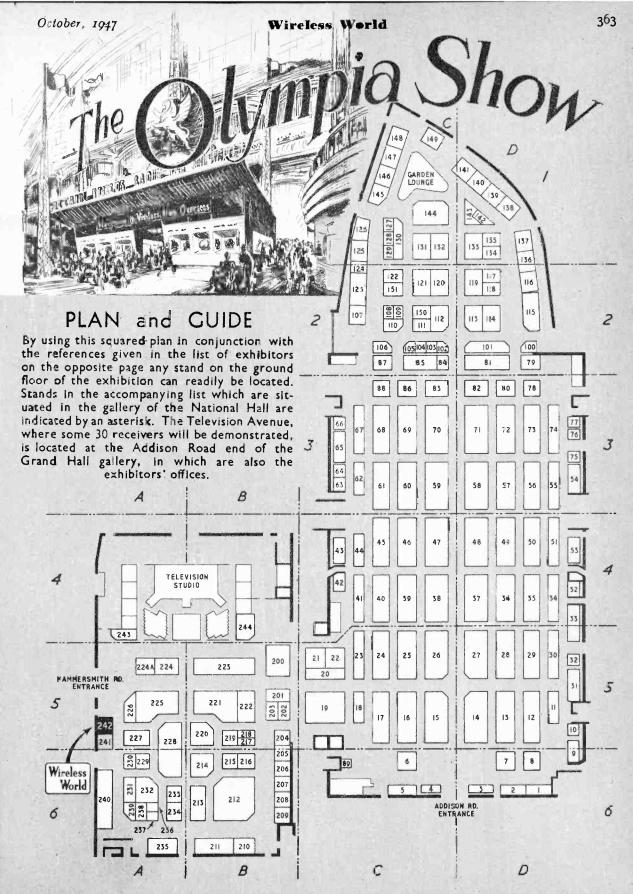


Wharfedale corner cabinet loudspeaker. The dimensions of the front are $44 \text{ in} \times 25\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$ and the depth is $18\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$.

ponent for use with pairs of similar existing loudspeakers of 3 to 15 The price is ohms impedance. £3 158.

Exhibitors at the Show List of Stand-holders with References to the Plan Opposite

| Name | Stand | Ret. | Name | Stand | Ref. | Name | Stand | Ret. |
|---|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|---|-------------------|----------|
| Ace Radio | 55 | D3 | Electronic Engineer- | | | Partridge, Wilson | 206 | B6 |
| Acoustic Products | III | C2 | ing | 216 | B6 | Peerless Radio | 307* | - |
| Acoustical Mfg. | 147 | Cı | Electrothermal | 32 | D5 | Peto Scott | 8 | D6 |
| Aerialite | 78 | D3 | Emor | 314* | | Petter Radio | 102 | C2 |
| Aerodyne | 7 | D6 | Erie | 41 | C4 | Phileo | 25 | C- C5 |
| Albion Elec. Stores | 107 | C2 | Everett, Edgcumbe | 76 | D_3 | Philips | 16 & 2 2 7 | C5 & A5 |
| Allander | 131 | Ст | F 11 | | D. | Pianomaker, Music | | |
| Amplion | 85 | C2 | Farnell | 203 | B5 | Seller & Radio | | C2 |
| Antiferen ce | 2 | D6 | Felgate | 120 | C2 | Retailer | 124 | |
| Armstrong | 205 | B6 | Ferguson | 26 | C_5 | Pilot . | 39 | C4 C3 |
| Automatic Coil | 1 | | Ferranti | 57,77 | D_3, D_3 | Plessey | 65 | D3 |
| Winder | 113 | D2 | Trid-life- | \$ 215 | & B6 | Portogram | 56 | A6 |
| aBC | 243 & 244 | AT & BT | Fidelity | 309* | D2 | Practical Wireless | 239 308* | AU |
| B.B.C B. 1. Callender's | 200 | B5 | Fitton | 114 | D1 D1 | Puckridge, F. | 58 & 229 | Do & Al |
| | 222 | B ₅ | Franklin Electric | 143 | | Руе | 50 0 229 | Dyam |
| B.S.R B.T.H | 213 | Bő | Fulham Electrical. | 10 | D_5 | HO Man P | 234 | A6 |
| | 50 | \tilde{D}_4 | G.E.C | 70 & 221 | C2 & B5 | "Q-Max" | 241 | A5 |
| Baird · · · · · · · Balcombe · · · · · | 28 | D5 | G.P.O. | 302, 303 | 0 j a D_j | Qualrad | ~ 4 * | |
| Barclay Stuart | 201 | B ₅ | d.1.0 | & 304* | | R.G.D | 36 | D4 |
| | 61 | \tilde{C}_3 | Gamma Electronics | 238 | A6 | R.M. Electric | 51 | D4 |
| Beethoven Bell & Croyden | 117 | D_2 | Garrard | 230 | C5 | R.S.C. Radio | 45 | C4 |
| Belling & Lee | 33 | \tilde{D}_4 | General Elec. Radio | 217 | B ₅ | R.T.R.A. | 100 | D2 |
| Bennett Power Prod. | 122 | \tilde{C}_2^+ | Goodmans | 87 | C2 | R.W.F | 103 | C2 |
| Bernards (Publishers) | 321* | | Gramophone Co. | 59 | Č3 | Radio Instruments | 52 | D4 |
| Bird, Sydney S. | 31 | D5 | Grampian . | 79 | D2 | Radiomobile | 144 | Cı |
| Board of Trade | 84 | C2 | | ,, | | Radiospares | 73 | D3 |
| British Centralab | 74 | D_3 | Hale Electric | 67 | C ₃ | Raimo Raidio | 305* | |
| British Mech. Prod. | 127 | Cī | Havnes Radio | 53 | D4 | Regentone | .40 | C4 |
| British Moulded | , | | Hobday Bros. | 116 | D2 | Relay Services | 320* | |
| | 30 | D5 | Hunt, A. H. | 88 | C3 | Ripaults | I | D6 |
| Plastics | 135 | Dī | | | | Roberts | 43 | C4 |
| British Tungsram | 132 | Ст | Imhot | 62 | C ₃ | Romac | 129 | CI |
| Brit'sh Vacuum | Ŭ | | Invicta | 69 | C3 | | | |
| Cleaner | 121 | C2 | Keith Prowse | 89 | C6 | S.T. C | 47, 6.1 | C4, C3 |
| Brown Brothers | IOI | D2 | Kerry's | 140 | Di | o. 14 - 1 | & 228 | & A5 |
| Bulgin | 3 | D6 | Kleergaze | 317* | | Salford | 75 | D3 |
| Burgovne | 208 | B6 | Kolster-Brandes | 48 | D4 | Scharf, Erwin | 306* | 6. |
| Burgoyne | 38 | C4 | | | | Scott, Geo. L | 109 | C2 C2 |
| | | D. | L.E.S. Distributors | 148 | Ст | Shannons & Bishop | 10.4 | B6 |
| Cable & Wireless | 223 | B5 | Lee Products | 207 | B6 | Simon Sound Service | 209 | |
| Celestion | 86 | C3 | London Elect. Mig. | 9 | D6 | Sless (Tools) | 322* | C5 |
| Champion Electric | 68 | C3 C4 & C2 | London & Prov. | | <u> </u> | Sobell | 19 210 | B6 |
| Cole, E. K. | | D4 | Factors | 123 | C2 | Static Condenser Steatite | 18 | C5 |
| Collaro Elect | 35 | 104 | Long & Hambly | 146 | CI | Sterling Cable | 128 | Čĩ |
| Concordia Elect. | 236 | A6 | Lowther Mig | 323* | Di | Stratton | 230 | A6 |
| Wire | 15 & | C5 & A5 | Lugton | 141 | | Stratton | 230 | |
| Cossor, A.C. | 224A | oj a aj | McMichael | 60 | C3 | Т.С.С | 5 | C6 |
| Cossor Radar | 224 | A5 | McMurdo | 42 | C L | T.C.M. Co | 118 | D2 |
| Coventry Factors | 145 | Cī | Marconi Instruments | 226 | A5 | Tannoy | 17 | C5 |
| Crypton | 237 | A6 | Marconiphone | 37 | D4 | Taylor Elect. Inst. | 119 | D2 |
| crypton | - 37 | | Marconi's W.T. | 225 | A5 | Tenaplas | 133 | DI |
| Dagole | 66 | C3 | Masteradio. | 130 | Ст | Trix. | 20 | C5 |
| Dallas | 137 | DI | Metropolitan Police | 211 | B6 | Truvox | 81 | D2 |
| Dawe | 201 | B ₅ | Metropolitan Vickers | 233 | A6 | Tucker Eyelet | 134 | Dı |
| Decca | I 4 | D5 | Micramatic Elect. | | | | 1 | D |
| De La Rue. | 44 | C4 | Inst. | 21 | C5 | Ultra | 13 | D5 |
| Dibben | 105 | C2 | Midland Bank | 313* | | United Insulator | 126 | CI |
| Dubilier | 80 | D ₃ | Min. Civil Aviation | 235 | A6 | V.S.E. Construction | | C6 |
| Duratube & Wire | II | D5 | Min. of Supply | 240 | A6 | | 4 | |
| Dynaport Radio | I 2 | D_5 | Mullard | | D3, C2 | Varley | 202 | B5 D5 |
| Dynatron | 6 | C6 | | & 214 | & B6 | Vidor Vitavox | 27 | |
| | | | Multicore | 23 | C5 | Vitavox | 54 | D3 |
| E.I.B.A. | 324* | _ | Murphy | 72 & 220 | D3 & B5 | Webber, J. M. | 149 | CI |
| E.M.A. | 318* | Dr & Dr | Music Trades Re- | | 6 | Westinghouse | 34 | D4 |
| E.M.I. | | D5 & B6 | view | 108 | C2 | Weymouth. | 142 | Di |
| Eastick | 115 | D2 | National Prov. Bank | 312* | _ | Wharfedale | 150 | Č2 |
| Econasign | 316* | D. & Br | New London Elec- | 5.4 | | Wingrove & Rogers | 139 | Dī |
| Ediswan | 29 & 212 | | tron Works | 22 | C5 | Winter Trading | 138 | DI |
| Electrical Inst. | 218 | B5 | | | | Wireless & Electrical | - 30 | |
| Electrical & Radio | 106 | C2 | Ossicaide | 232 | A6 | Trader | 136 | Dı |
| Trading | | 1 04 | | | 1 1 2 2 1 2 | | | 1 |
| Trading | 100 | | Overseas Reception | 82 & 83 | D3 & C3 | Wireless World and | | |
| Trading Electrical & Radio- logical Inst. | | A6 | Page Engineering | 62 0 03 | C3 | Wireless World and Wireless Engineer | 242 | A5 |



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Wireless World

October, 1947

National Radio Stand-to-Stand Report

N the following pages we give a report of individual exhibits printed in order of trade names. Overseas readers should note that, where prizes are given, purchase tax (abbreviation P.T.) is shown separately : this tax is applicable only on the home market. This review is intended to serve not only as a guide for visitors but also as a permanent record of the industry's programme for 1947-48.

ACE (55)

364

Domestic receivers shown by this firm include an eight-valve superhet (Model A600) covering medium and long waves with bandspread tuning on seven short-wave ranges, and a three-waveband, five-valve superhet (Model B50) for export only, operating from a 6-volt battery.

Most of the receivers in this year's range will be fitted with the "fidelity bandwidth expansion

> " Lectrona " loudspeaker with die-cast frame.

system" in which one position of the tone control switch widens the I.F. band-width to 20 kc/s.

1111

C LUNNER W

Ace Radio, Ltd., Tower Road, Pound Road, London, N.W.10.

ACOUSTIC PRODUCTS (111)

In the range of "Lectrona" loudspeaker units shown, the speech-coil former and high-frequency cone are moulded in one piece. A non-magnetic chassis reduces leakage field an important point where the unit is to be installed near a C.R. tube. There are 8in and 10in permanent magnet types which are available in four colour-coded flux densities ranging from 6,500 to 9,500 lines per sq cm.

Acoustic Products, Ltd., 50-58, Britannia Walk, City Road, London, N.1.

ACOUSTICAL MANUFAC-TURING (147)

From the wide range of electroacoustical equipment shown by this firm the MB32 amplifier and the labyrinth loudspeaker may be selected for special mention.

Overloading by unskilled operators or announcers is mitigated in the MB32 amplifier by a compressor circuit which comes into operation before the overload point and limits distortion to less than 4 per cent. A phase-shift bass-cut filter with a

> Ambassador auto radiogramophone with 5-valve all-wave receiver chassis.

much sharper cut-off than usual is available when the load is taken by conventional projector speakers.

In the labyrinth loudspeaker a smooth response down to 30 c/s has been obtained by fitting the characteristics of the unit with those of a folded acoustic tube of less than the usual length. The type SL15 is ruggedly designed for P.A. work and a twin labyrinth (Type CL2) is available for domestic reception.

Acoustical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ermine Street, Huntingdon.

AERIALITE (78)

This firm specializes in aerials and associated equipment and an interesting feature of their display is the "miniatures" showing the various types of television and rod aerials mounted on chimney stacks.

The latest form of the Mastatic anti-interference aerial with screened down-lead is included, together with a range of car aerials for mounting on the roof, on the side of the scuttle, on the rear bumpers or below the running board.

or below the running board. A selection of "Ashton" cables, co-axial and balanced-twin aerial feeders is also included.

Aerialite, Ltd., Castle Works, Stalybridge, Cheshire.

AERODYNE (7)

The Model 303 A.C./D.C. is a 4valve plus rectifier superheterodyne of the midget type covering 16-50 metres in addition to medium and long waves. It is designed for 100-110 V as well as the usual 200-250 V. It is priced £14 145 (£3 38 3d P.T.). Larger table models are also

Larger table models are also shown, including a battery receiver, and there is a console radio-gramophone.

Aerodyne, Ltd., Platina Street, London, E.C.2. October, 1947

Wircless World

Exhibition 1947

T HIS Exhibition, which is the 15th of the series, is the first to be held since the débâcle of 1939, when the show was closed prematurely on the imminence of war. It is being held at Olympia, West London, fram 1st to 11th October, and is open daily fram 11.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m. (except Sunday). Admission costs 2/6. The show is larger than in pre-war days, and covers a wider field, embracing communicative and electronic equipment as well as broadcast receivers.

Demonstrations of the performance of broadcast receivers in the hall is impracticable, but the loudspeakers of the sets on show are fed with B.B.C. programmes by a high-impedance line. Performance of the television receivers shown can.

however, be studied, as the television programme is distributed at R.F. after being received by a central station working with a long tilted-wire aerial erected on the roof of Olympia. Elaborate measures have been taken against interference. A 3-mV signal is "piped" to each exhibitor through a separate cable.

AMBASSADOR (114)

For the home market Ambassador is showing a range of receivers embodying a 5-valve superhet circuit. This covers 9.7 to 1,900 metres in six ranges with bandspread on the short waves. An extra short-wave range replaces the long in the export version.

This chassis is available in table, console, radio-gramophone and bookcase styles.

The radio-gramophone is an attractive set having an automatic record-changer and storage space for 300 records.

A new 14-valve A.M.-F.M. receiver is shown covering 2.75 metres to 2,000 metres. It is a double superhet on the short waves, has a noise limiter, a six-gang tuning condenser and 12-watt push-pull output stage feeding twin loudspeakers.

R. N. Fitton, Ltd., Radio Works, Hutchinson Lane, Brighouse, Yorks.

AMPLION (85)

A magnetic pick-up at £1 98 6d (+ 68 8c P.T.) in which steel, fibre, cr sapplire needles can be used, is a product of this firm. It has an output of about 1V. A crystal pick-up is also made and has an output of some $7.5 \vee$ at 500 c/s.

365

A portable receiver covering medium and long waves is designed for dry-battery operation. There is also a mains unit which is claimed to be suitable for any "All-dry" portable set; it is for A.C. only. Amplion (1932), Ltd., 230, Toltenham Court Road, London, 49.1.

000

Aerodyne 303 A.C./D.C midget receiver

Arabessador bookcase me del of the Series 4756

ALBA (28) A new table model superhet type

Dars with bandspread tuning on six wavebands below 31 metres and with continuous tuning between 32-100 metres, 200-550 metres and 300-2000 metres, is among the wide range of broadcast receivers and radio-gramophones shown by this firm. In the new Alba midget receiver, Model C112, single-ended all-glass valves are employed and the superhet circuit consists of triode-hexode frequency changer, combined I.F. and A.F. amplifier, diode-pentode output stage and halfwave rectifier. There are three wavebands and the plastic cabinet measures $8in \times 4in \times 4in$. The price is £13 13s (£2 18s 9d P.T.) A. J. Balcombe, Ltd., 52-58,

Tabernacle Street, London, E.C.z.

ALBION ELECTRIC STORES (107)

As wholesalers this company is not exhibiting products of their own manufacture but shows a selection of receivers and components by wellknown manufacturers.

Albion Electric Steres. 125. Albion Street, Leeds.

ALLANDER (131)

With the exception of the A432 midget for A.C./D.C. operation all Allander receivers have a 5-valve superhet chassis covering long, medium and short waves for home use and with medium- ard two short-wave bands for export

Model A400 is a ralio-gramophone with an automatic record changer, models A430 and A435 are consoles, the latter being an A.C./ D.C. set. There are two table models, one for home and one for export.

Allander Industries, Ltd. 48, Avenue Street, Bridgeton, Glasgou.

> Source Manufacturing 30-wett Type MB32 ampBiger with automatic volume compression and abased rain abyrithm "Concert" Ioudmeaker Type SL2.

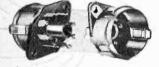
Wireless World

October, 19.17



Electronic Avo Testmeter and (right) High-sensi-tivity multi-range test set.

ANT -



Belling-Lee valveholder for B8Abased valves.

ANTIFERENCE (2)

A television aerial of the compressed dipole type is shown by Antiference for use indoors and where space is limited. The Unipoint aerial is an anti-interference aerial system without the customary matching transformers. The design necessitates the use of a fixed length of screened downlead; one receiver only can be fed.

The Arnine short-wave folded dipole is made throughout of 300ohm polythene insulated flat twin feeder. It is available for all the anateur and most of the short-wave broadcast bands.

Other Antiference specialities include a range of motor car aerials and all kinds of aerial accessories.

Antiference, Ltd., 67, Bryanston Street, London, W.I.

(Above) Armstrong RF103 chassis and (left) Antiference folded dipole with feeder made of 300-ohm flat-twin line.

ARMSTRONG (205)

Receivers in chassis form are produced by this firm. The RF103 has an R.F. stage, triode-hexode frequency-changer, one I.F. stage and duo-diode-triode detector, A.V.C. and A.F. stage. This is followed by a phase-splitter, a push-pull triode A.F. stage and a push-pull tetrode output stage delivering 10 W. The set covers 17.9-50m, 195-530m and 800-2,000m in three bands. On gramophone 6-db bass lift is provided. The tone control gives treble lift. The chassis is priced at £18 18s (+ P.T.). An A.C. /D.C. model at the same price has a 6-W output.

Similar chassis, the EXP83 and UNI83, but with a simpler A.F. system, are available.

Armstrong Wireless and Television Co., Ltd., Warlters Road, London, N.7.

AVO (113)

The Electronic Testmeter is a new valve-voltmeter type of instrument for voltage and current measurements up to 10 kV D.C. and 2.5 kV A.C. Ou D.C. the input resistance is over 100 M Ω total and on A.C. the upper frequency limit is 200 Mc/s. Other facilities provided are A.C. power output, decibels, capacitance roopF to 50 µF and resistance 0.2Ω to 1,000 M Ω . There are 49 ranges all told.

Among the more recently introduced test apparatus is the AVO Valve Characteristic Meter fitted with a multiple selector switch for "wiring" the valveholders to suit any valve and an overload cut-out which protects the whole instrument. There is also a wide-range signal generator covering 50 kc/s to 50 Mc/s and having a switched coil turret and a multi-range highsensitivity test set of the wellknown Avometer style having a resistance of 20 k Ω per volt. The Douglas series of fully automatic coil winding machines are shown.

Automatic Coil Winder and Electrical Equipment Co., Ltd., Winder House, Douglas Street, London, S.W.1.

B.B.C. (243 & 244)

One of the two B.B.C. stands is devoted to engineering. Here is displayed the various processes in the production of sapphire recording and reproducing needles. The exhibit includes a projection microscope with a magnification of 250 for inspecting the finished cutter. Another section of the stand is devoted to a display depicting the technical processes through which the signal passes between the microphone and the aerial.

The two stands of the B.B.C. are linked by a photographic display of some of the outstanding events during the first twenty-five years of broadcasting in this country. The Corporation's 25th anniversary will be celebrated in November

British Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting House, London, W.I.

B.S.R. (222)

In addition to beat-frequency A.F. oscillators and their standard range of P.A. amplifying equipment, this firm is showing a new ribbon microphone (Type RBM1) with floating suspension and built-in 500-ohm line transformer, a gramophone motor and pickup, in which the die-cast turntable is rimdriven and the pickup standard needle resonance around 4,500 c/s has been eliminated, and a direct disc recorder; Type DR13. The recorder is housed in a transportable wood instrument case and cuts discs up to 13in, 96 grooves per inch. The 15-ohm cutter requires 1 watt for average modulation. A lightweight play-back pickup is provided and the equipment includes swarf-removal brush, spiralling handle and automatic cutter lowering lever.

Birmingham Sound Reproducers, Ltd., Claremont Works, Old Hill, Staffs.

B.T-H. (213)

The aerial scanner and console of radar equipment developed for merchant shipping are shown on this stand. There is also a standard test-bench for use with X-band waveguides.

Crystal valves are shown and some miniature crystal receivers, as well as examples of silicon and germanium crystals.

Radio-frequency heating equipment, a resistance-welding control unit, a photo-electric relay and an electronic timer are on view as well as industrial valves, including thyratrons. There are also working models of a compensated thyratron motor-speed control and a remote-position control servo system.

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby, Warwick.

BAIRD (50) Four television receivers are shown by this firm. The smallest is the Garrick with a 12-in C.R. tube. In addition to vis.on and sound it includes a broadcast receiver covering 15-50 m and 200-550 m with push-button control and 3-W output. The set costs ± 162 155 (plus ± 37 os 6d P.T.).

The Adelphi and Lyric models are of similar general design but have more elaborate cabinets and cost £183 15s (plus £41 16s 4d P.T.).

The Grosvenor has a picture 22in by 19in with a flat viewing screen. The receiver has 11 wavebands and 30-W output. An automatic record changer is fitted and a recording unit can be provided if required. The price is not fixed but stated to be about £1,500.

John Logie Baird, Ltd., 4. Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.I.

BARCLAY STUART (204)

Specialists in the production of injection, compression and transfer moulding for the radio industry, this firm is showing a variety of coil formers, tuning knobs and escutcheons as examples of the type of work they are prepared to produce to customers' requirements.

Barclay Stuart (Plastics), Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.2.

BEETHOVEN (81)

This exhibit comprises all-wave table model receivers, radic-gramophones and television sets.

Very impressive is the ARG1188 radio-gram with its 9-valve superhet chassis, 12in loudspeaker and automatic record changer. The 11-49metre band is divided into nine band-spread ranges with an additional one covering 50 to 10c metres for export. For the home market this is replaced by a long-wave band; both cover the medium waves.

A T.R.F. circuit, with five R.F. stages, is used in the television set, the first two being common to the sound channel. It has a gin tube, which in the Model T918 disappears into the cabinet when not in use

into the cabinet when not in use. Beethoven Electric Equipment, Ltd., Chase Road, London, N.W.10,

BELLING-LEE (33)

An unusual aerial possessing directional properties and described as the inverted "V" is now included in the range of television aerials made by Belling and Lee. It is designed to fit in the roof space of a house in localities where a reasonably good signal is available. It can also be erected externally on a pole.

There is a new Skyrod "whip" aerial, now 18ft long, one for window-frame mounting, known as the Winrod, and a telescopic car aerial for mounting on the side of the scuttle.

Instead of one set of transformers for the Skyrod and another for the Eliminoise anti-interference aerials one new design now serves for both. Other items of interest include a new B8A valveholder, a variety of co-axial plugs and sockets for television and car radio feeders, many different kinds of *terminals, fuseholders and a delay switch.

fuseholders and a delay switch. Belling & Lee, Ltd., Cambridge Arterial Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

BELL & CROYDEN (117)

Hearing-aids are shown on this stand. There are two lightweight battery models, one with internal batteries and the other with a separate battery unit. A mains unit is available so that batteries can be saved when mains are accessible.

There is a mains model also for office and home use and an audiometer is being shown. J. Bell and Croyden (Savory and

J. Bell and Croyden (Savory and Moore, Ltd.), 117, High Street, Oxford.

BENNETT POWER PRODUCTS (122)

Among the range of broadcast receivers shown on this stand is a set including a time-switch which can be set to switch on at any predetermined time. The set is unconventional in appearance in that it is built to look like a clock.

Bennett Power Products, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

B.I. CALLENDER'S (200)

In addition to a selection of wires, special cables and wave guides, a range of R.F. heaters designed for pre-heating moulding powder, soldering and welding thermoplastics is shown. Powers range from 0.2 to 5 kW, and in all but the last size the pre-heaters are fitted with electrode assemblies on top of the cabinet. Process timers are included. An all-wave anti-interference

An all-wave anti-interference aerial has been developed for use on the usual long, medium and short waves. A 6oft dipole is coupled to a receiver transformer through an 80-ft coaxial cable, polyethylene insulation being used throughout.

B.I. Callender's Cables, Ltd., Norfelk House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.



B.I. Callender's all-wave antiinterference aerial system.

BOARD OF TRADE (84)

The Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade is responsible for this stand, which consists entirely of an export enquiry bureau where visitors from overseas are especially welcome.

Board of Trade (Export Promotion Department), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1

ERIMAR (47)

Prominence is given on this stand to the new loctal all-glass valve, which, by virtue of the improved characteristics with the pinchless form of construction, especially at the television frequencies, is likely to replace many of the current types even for general-purpose use. This valve has a grooved centre spigot



Bevelling tool used by the B.B.C. for grinding the facet round the cutting edge of the supphire tips of recording cutters.



Baird "Garrick" television receiver.

which locks into the valveholder and prevents the valves in a receiver from falling out in transit.

Shown also is a range of new miniature valves intended mainly for use in small portables and hearing aids. The Brimar replacements scheme,

which is being demonstrated, shows how obsolete multiple valves may be replaced by modern types combined with metal rectifiers

Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Connaught House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

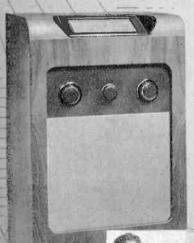
BRITISH MOULDED PLASTICS (30)

This company make a wide variety of plastic mouldings for the radio industry and the great advances made in the technique of plastic moulding are well exemplified by the inclusion of some early examples for comparison with the present-day article.

British Moulded Plastics, Ltd., Works, Avenue Walthamstow Avenue, London, E.4.

BRITISH VACUUM (121)

The Goblin Time-Spot receiver includes a time-switch and a cali-



brate | volume control so that it can be pre-set for a particular programme.

The Magneta Time Co. are showing on this stand a range of P.A. equipment with outputs of 10-100 W

British Vacuum Cleaner and Engineering Co., Ltd., Goblin Works, Leatherhead, Surrey.

BROWN BROTHERS (101)

These well-known traders are showing a representative display of receivers and equipment by some of

the leading manufacturers. Brown Brothers, Ltd., Brown's Buildings, Great Fastern Street, London, E.C.2.

BULGIN (3)

This company has always been noted for the extent and versatility of the vast range of components and parts they manufacture. Of special interest is the series of really miniature intervalve transformers

There were well over 200 different types of switches, but nevertheless some new models have been added, including a series of press switches operating against a return spring and key-actuated toggles.

Other new items comprise a series of moulded signal lampholders giving easy access to the bulb for replacement, 8- and 12-pin plugs and sockets and a safety mains connector for television sets; removal of the back of the set automatically breaks the mains supply.

Fuses, plugs and jacks, connectors of many kinds, knobs, coils and I.F. transformers are also shown.

A. F. Bulgin and Co., Ltd., Bypass Road, Barking, Essex.

BURGOYNE (208)

Products as diverse as coaxialcable connectors, electric soldering irons and a personal portable come within the scope of this firm.

The "Seven Second" solder gun, as its name implies, reduces the

warming-up period and effects economies in current consumption as well as in time.

Measuring 7in × 43in × 23in, the weighs only 34lb and covers medium and long waves. Separate tuning scales calibrated in station names are provided and an automatic on-off switch is incorporated in the lid

Burgoyne Engineering Co., Ltd., 1-3, Robert Street, London, N.W.I.

BUSH (38)

A feature of many of the sets shown by this firm is "Bi-Focal Tone." This is an arrangement whereby the audio-frequency re-sponse is broadened when the volume control is turned down for the reception of strong signals. The broadening is obtained by negative feedback and is arranged to improve the quality of local reception without complicating the operation of the set

It is used in the AC2 table and SUG3 console models, which are priced at £20 14s 5d (plus £4 9s 7d P.T.) and £25 os 100 (plus £5 ss 2d P.T.) respectively. They are both three-band sets of the four-valve type for A.C. operation, but A.C./

D.C. models are being produced. Portable sets, both battery and mains, are shown. The BP90 is an example of the former and the DAC90 one of the latter. It is for A.C./D.C. operation with a frame aerial.

Export models are the EAC91 and EAC95. D.C. models are available and vibrator power-packs for 6V battery operation can be supplied. They cover two short wavebands The EAC95 has and the medium. an R.F. stage and a scale indicator permitting accurate resetting.

Television sets include the model Tor, reviewed in our last issue, and a similar set with a larger (12in) tube.

Bush Radio, Ltd., Power Road, London, W.4.

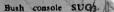
C. & W. (223)

A two-way wireless telegraph circuit is operating between the Cable & Wireless stand and the company's station at Barbados.

Among the latest equipment on show are a high-speed photo-electric

Cossor Model 477 A.C. band-spread receiver.









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telegraphy transmitter, capable of handling up to 800 words a minute, and a photo-telegraphy transmitterreceiver. The latter, which was designed by C. & W. and manufactured by the G.E.C., transmits photographs, maps, etc., measuring roin x 7 in in about ten minutes. A device, normally used for monitoring, has been fitted to the console models on show whereby the picture being transmitted on a closed circuit from one set to the other is seen as it is being built up on "Teledeltos" aluminium-foil paper.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2.

CELESTION (86)

All loudspeakers in the Celestion range are of dustproof design and are treated to withstand tropical climates. They range from a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in unit weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz to a 18-in reproducer capable of handling 40 watts. Universal output transformers and cabinet extension loudspeakers are also shown.

Celestion, Ltd., 145, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

CENTRALAB (74)

Piezo-electric pickups, microphones, headphones and loudspeakers are being exhibited here. The De Luxe Crystal Pickup has an output of 1.3 V R.M.S. and costs 4 4s (+P.T.). The Torpedo microphone has an output of -54db and costs ± 18 18s. A hearing-aid type with an output of -51 db at 100 c/s has a rising characteristic to about 3,500 c/s. It is priced at 25s. The loudspeaker shown is of the "pillow" type for use in hospitals.

Volume controls, sapphire gramophone needles, and vibration pickup units are among the other exhibits.

British Centralab, Ltd., Canterbury Road, London, N.W.6.

CHAMPION (68)

A range of five receivers—including a car radio—is shown. The "Comet" (three wavebands) and "Planet" (two wavebands) sets are compact A.C./D.C. superhets in plastic cabinets, with built-in aerials. The Model X49 is designed for export, has three waveranges (medium and two short) and is housed in a walnut cabinet.

Champion Electric Corp., Champion Works, Seaford, Susser.



Wireless World

CLIX (127)

Some new valveholders have been added to the Clix range of specialities; there is one for the miniature all-glass lock-in type valve, with or without centre spigot, and the B8B and B9C which are eight- and ninepin models respectively, the latter being for the EF50 style of valve.

One other new item in the Clix range is a moulded M.E.S. lampholder for scale illumination. It is so designed that the lamp always makes a good contact and cannot become loose.

In addition there is a vast range of plugs and sockets, terminal strip connectors and many different types of valveholders on laminated and ceramic plates.

British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., 21, Bruton Street, London, W.1.

COLLARO (35)

Equipment for gramophone and radio-gramophone manufacturers, pickups, record players, motor and automatic record changers are shown on this stand and also the "Microgram" portable electric gramophone for A.C. mains with 2¹/₂-watt output.

Collaro, Ltd., Ripple Works, Bypass Road, Barking, Essex.

CONCORDIA (236)

Cables, flexes and wires of all kinds are made by this firm and the exhibit gives some idea of the range and variety of their products. The wide use of nylon, glass and asbestos in the manufacture of insulated wires to-day is well exemplified.

Concordia Electric Wire and Cable Co., Ltd., Long Eaton, Nr. Nottingham.

COSSOR (15 & 224A)

The television receivers shown by this firm include a C.R. tube incorporating an ion-trap to avoid ion burns on the screen. The timebases include automatic linearity controls, there is a cathode-follower



Goblin Time-Spot Receiver

(Left) Bush export Models EAC95 and EU95 are externally the same. (Right) Safety mains connector made by Bulgin for television sets. V.F. stage and a strip-built 3-Mc/s stagger-tuned I.F. amplifier.

In the Model 902, there is a 10-in tube with 6 kV for E. H. T. and the set costs 478 158. (plus 417 138 9d. P.T.). The Model 901 has a 15-in tube giving a picture 12 in by 9 fin. The E.H.T. supply of 9 kV comes from a high-voltage coil pulsed at line frequency. The set includes an all-wave sound receiver.

Among the many broadcast sets shown the Model 477AC is of particular interest in having five S.W. bands as well as medium and long. Push-button waveband selection is used and there is flywheel tuning.

There are several battery sets, including the Model 481B, which is specially designed for rural areas.

A. C. Cossor, Ltd., Highbury Grove, London, N.5.

COVENTRY FACTORS (145)

A wide range of equipment is shown by this firm of wholesalers. Receivers, components and accessories by manufacturers not exhibiting at Olympia are to be found on this stand.

Coventry Factors Ltd., Radel House, Leicester Row, Coventry.



Cossor Model 998 selevition receiver (top) and Burgoyne "Playboy" porsonal portable Model R473.

Cyldon dual capacitor on ceramic base for minia-ture I.F. transformers.

Dubilier

bonized rod and precision wire-wound resistors.

ectro - Dynamic tary convertor d sound-proof

cabinet.

Davenset Model H battery charger for A.C. mains; output 15 volts 2/25 A.



(Top) "Double Decca" three-waveband portable for mains or battery operation and "Deccalian" portable electric record reproducer.

Wireless World

COSSOR RADAR (224)

Marine radar equipment similar to that installed in R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" is shown in a facsimile of a ship's chart room. Examples of "Gee" navigational equipment for aircraft are also shown.

Cossor Radar, Ltd., Highbury Grove, London, N.5.

CRYPTON (237)

This exhibit comprises battery chargers. The AI will charge up to 6 cells at I A and the A63 will deal with 36 cells at 8 A. Other models cover all intermediate requirements. Most patterns have selenium metal rectifiers but some use valves.

Crypton Equipment, Ltd., 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

CYLDON (31)

All kinds of variable condensers, from the high-voltage transmitting types to miniature air- and micadielectric trimmers, are made by this firm. One of their latest productions is a miniature twin-micadielectric trimmer for inclusion in fin square I.F. transformer cans.

In addition there is shown a small model-making press described as the Prestacon which can be used for the production of small brackets, punching shaped holes and for bending.

Sydney S. Bird and Sons, Ltd., Cambridge Arterial Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

DAGOLE (66) The redesigned type "S" volume controls have centreless-ground shafts and a new type three-finger spherical contact spring.

Wire-wound resistances of all types are shown including standard 0.2 and 0.3-amp voltage droppers, coated in cement or heat-resisting paint. Other types are available in ratings of 1, 5, 10 and 20 watts. Dagole and Co., Ltd., 5, Torrens

Street, London, E.C.I.

DALLAS (137)

This firm of wholesalers is showing a large variety of receivers and amplifiers of various makes, as well as test gear, transformers, aerial equipment, and recording apparatus.

J. E. Dallas & Sons, Ltd., Dallas Buildings, Clifton Street, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

DAVENSET (206)

Here are shown the latest models of Davenset battery chargers for both A.C. and D.C. supplies. Some of the units are very versatile and will accommodate several banks of accumulators while charging them at different voltage and current Individual control of each rates. circuit is provided. The latest selenium rectifiers are widely used.

This firm also continues to make their well-known range of Davenset mains transformers and chokes, one of the chief features in their design being the fully insulated and protected input and output connectors.

Partridge, Wilson and Co., Ltd., Davenset Works, Evington Valley Road, Leicester.

DAWE (201)

An enormous range of measuring and test apparatus is exhibited on this stand. The Modulated R.F. Oscillator Type 802A is unusual in having an aperiodic buffer amplifier between the master oscillator and the output. It covers 10 kc/s-50 Mc/s and is direct reading up to 30 Mc/s; the accuracy is $\pm 1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up to roMc/s and ± 3 per cent to 30 Mc/s.

A new R.C. oscillator, type 400C. covers 0.1-1,000 c/s with an accuracy of \pm 0.1 c/s or \pm 3 per cent. Its output is 100 mW into $5 k\Omega$ for a distortion of under 3%.

A Decade Inductometer, Type 230A, provides inductances up to III.I mH in 10-µH steps with an. accuracy of ± 2 per cent. The inductors used are dust-cored and readjustment for higher accuracy at a particular frequency is possible.

Among the other apparatus on view are output power meters, valve voltmeters, impedance bridges. distortion meters, stroboscopes, and vibration meters.

Dawe Instruments, Ltd., Harle-quin Avenue, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

DECCA (14)

Full frequency range recording and reproduction is the keynote of the exhibit, which culminates in the "Decola" standard model electric reproducer with a frequency range of 30 to 14,000 c/s. A portable selfcontained electric reproducer, known as the "Deccalian," while not on the ambitious scale of the 'Decola,'' nevertheless has many refinements, including the latest Decca lightweight pick-up with

sapphire stylus. The "Double Decca" portable. in its latest guise, provides recep-tion in short as well as medium and long waves, and operates from A.C. or D.C. mains, or from internal bat-teries. The L.T. battery receives a trickle charge when the set is being used on mains.

Decca Record Co., Ltd., 1-3. Brixton Road, London, S.W.9.

DE LA RUE (44)

The many ways in which plastic materials is one form or another are now used in radio apparatus is well exemplified by this exhibit. A special display is made of Delaron resin-bonded laminated board, Delaflex insulating sleeving and other De La Rue plastic specialities.

De La Rue Insulation, Ltd., Imperial House, 84, Regent Street, London, W.I.

DIBBEN (105)

Servicing equipment, P.A. gear, receivers, loudspeakers, batteries

October, 1947

and valves by many of the wellknown manufacturers are to be seen on this wholesaler's stand.

Horace Dibben, Ltd., Upper Banister Street, Southampton, Hants.

DUBILIER (80)

Here can be seen a most comprehensive selection of capacitors and resistors for use in communication, television and transmitting equipment. Many of these are designed to satisfy the most stringent tropical conditions.

The new series of Drilitic electrolytic capacitors now includes some double types in cylindrical metal cases with the case negative in some but insulated in others. The Nitrogol series of impregnated paper capacitors in sealed metal cases has been enlarged and improved, and there are a number of special television models for 3.5 kV to 10 kV working voltages.

Paper, metallized paper, mica and ceramic capacitors in a wide range of styles and values are also included in this section of Dubiliers' exhibit.

A fine display is also made of resistors. There are high-stability carbonized ceramic rod types for general purpose use, wire-wound precision models for instrument construction, ultra-high resistances, power resistors and volume control potentiometers in a profusion of sizes, types and characteristics.

Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., Ducon Works, Victoria Road, London, W.3.

DURATUBE (11)

A comprehensive display of wires and cables insulated with Duratuf "S" P.V.C. includes screened types suitable for communication equipment. Other applications of extruded P.V.C. shown are decorative strips, plaited covered tinsel wires for carrying handles on portable receivers, and thread for binding wiring assemblies.

Duratube and Wire, Ltd., Faggs Road, Feltham, Middlesex.

DYNATRON (6)

The Ether Conqueror models shown on this stand include a 12valve receiver covering 10-32 m and 30-85 m as well as the medium and long wavebands. The harmonic distortion at 5 W output is claimed to be less than 0.1 per cent. Spin tuning is fitted and there is variable selectivity with bandwidths of 5, 10, 15 and 20 kc/s. Independent bass and treble tone controls are fitted. The model K129M is priced at £168 (plus P.T.) and includes an automatic record-changer.

Another model including a television receiver costs \pounds_{325} ios (plus P.T.). The tuner and amplifier with loudspeaker are available separately in chassis form at \pounds_{84} (plus P.T.).

This firm is also showing a range of A.F. amplifiers, and special equipment for Geiger counter measurements.

Dynation Radio, Ltd., Perfecta Works, Ray Lea Road, Maidenhead, Berks,

E.D.C.C. (311)

This firm has long specialized in the production of small machines for converting a D.C. voltage to A.C., or stepping up a D.C. supply to a higher voltage. Such machines are essential for operating radio, television and P.A. equipment when the right kind of supply is not laid on.

Their range of equipment also includes soundproof cabinets and antiinterference filters which are effective from 10 to 2,000 metres. A special type of machine with exceptionally good voltage regulation is supplied for television sets.

The exhibit includes petrolelectric generating sets, constantcurrent charging dynamos and small rotary transformers for operating mobile equipment from car batteries.

Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray, Kent.

E.I.B.A. (324)

The Electrical Industries Benevolent Association, the object of which is to help the non-manual members of the industry who "fall on bad times," is using this stand as an information bureau.

Electrical Industries Benevolent Association, 32, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1.

E.I.C. (218)

Among the several test sets shown on this stand is one with range selection by push-buttons. Described as the Test Set 5PB it is a universal meter for measuring current, voltage, resistance and capacitance. The ranges are: current up to 500 mA; A.C. and D.C. volts up to 1,000; resistance up to 2 MΩ with internal battery and capacitanc from 100 pF to 0.1 μ F. The meter resistance is 1,000 ohms/volt.

This firm make a portable electrostatic voltmeter with a single range and full-scale deflection of $6 \, kV$ for E.H.T. measurements in television.

Electrical Instrument Co. (Hillington), Ltd., Boswell Square, Hillington, Glasgow, S.W.2.

E.M.A. (318)

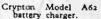
The Electronic Manufacturers' Association, which aims at promoting the welfare of the British electronics industry, defines electronic apparatus as including all equipment "depending for its function in whole or in part on the emission of a stream of electrons, including apparatus incorporating thermionic valves." The stand of E.M.A. is for the use of its members as a club room for the purpose of meeting business associates.

Electronic Manufacturers' Association, Vernon House. Sicilian Avenue, London, W.C.1.



Dawe Instruments Type 802A modulated R.F. oscillator.

Push-buttons tepla the usual range switt in this E.I.C. test so



Dynatron tuner und amplifier

E.M.I. (212)

Electronic devices shown on this stand include examples of recent Emitron television camera developments and a new film scanner. There is also a scale model of one of the E.M.I. mobile television vans.

A range of R.F. dielectric heaters for pre-heating plastic moulding powders is represented and applications in other industries are indicated. Radio aids to navigation in-



Eric Ceramicon " Feedthru," capacitor.

I.H. R.K. manent magloudspeaker wn by Edis-

> Mazda Octal- and B8Abase type valves showing the reduction of size with the latter.



clude marine radio transmitters as well as marine and light radar equipment, and there is a working model demonstrating the principles of the "Rebecca" system of beam approach for aircraft.

Tape and portable disc recording apparatus is shown and there is also a section explaining the scope of the training courses in electronics provided by E.M.I. Institutes. *Electric and Musical Industries.*

Electric and Musical Industries. Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.

E.M.I. SALES & SERVICE (29)

Community aerial systems for blocks of flats are represented among the various systems of R.F. and A.F. programme distribution shown. There is a series of P.A. amplifiers from 12 to 200 watts, and a wide variety of aids to service ranging from tools to test gear.

E.M.I. Sales & Service, Ltd., Sheraton Works, Hayes, Middlesex.

E.R.I.C. (231)

This firm is showing a variety of apparatus which includes R.F. tuning coils, I.F. transformers, tuning units, power transformers, vibrator units and loudspeakers.

In addition there are complete receivers and radio-gramophones. They have three wavebands, four in the export models. There is also a television set with a 12-in tube.

A multi-range high-impedance valve voltmeter covers 5-1,000 V. A.C. and D.C.

Electrical and Radiological Instrument Co., Ltd., 54-56, Church Road, London, W.3.

EASTICK (115)

The Eelex range of standardized plugs and sockets and spring-loaded testing prods manufactured by this company are exhibited on this stand. As wholesalers they are also showing a comprehensive range of proprietary components and accessories.

J. J. Eastick and Sons, Ltd., 12, Errol Street, London, E.C.1.

EDDYSTONE (230)

Three new sets occupy prominent places on the Eddystone stand. The Model S680 communications receiver is an improved version of the "504." It is a nine-valve super having two R.F. and two I.F. stages, the latter incorporating a crystal filter giving a 45-db attenuation r kc/s off resonance. Use of this filter is optional. This receiver



provides continuous tuning from 30 Mc/s to 600 kc/s.

The Model 640 is also new and is essentially an amateur's receiver as its coverage is 31 to 1.7 Mc/s. An eight-valve superhet circuit is employed with one R.F. and two I.F. stages with crystal filter. The price is $\frac{1}{2}42$ ($\frac{1}{2}9$ os 7d P.T.).

The other set is intended for export and is described as Model S659. It has two tuning bands, each with two ranges, covering 10 to 50 metres and 110 to 575 metres respectively.

In addition there is a full range of the short and ultra-short wave components for which Eddystone are so well known.

Stratton and Co., Ltd., Eddystone Works, Birmingham, 31.

EDISWAN (49 & 219)

Magnetically-deflected television tubes with screen diameters of 7in, 9in and 12in are shown, as well as a range of Mazda valves. These include miniature A.C./D.C. types with the B8A base taking 0.1Å heater current. The miniature A.C. types include an R.F. pentode with $g_m = 7.5 \text{ mA/V}$ and fitted with the B7G base. This is the 6F12 and there is a double-diode, the 6D2 on the same base.

Both magnetic and piezo-electric pickups are shown. The former has an output of 0.7 V R.M.S. at 1,000 c/s and is priced at 27s 6d (+ 6s 3d P.T.), while the latter has an output of 1.7 V R.M.S. and costs 50s (+ 115 5d P.T.). The B.T.H. Senior R.K. loud-

The B.T.H. Senior R.K. loudspeaker is of the permanent-magnet type with a curved cone. It is rated to handle 10 W peak; it has a fundamental resonance at 45 c/s and covers $30 \cdot 12,000 \text{ c/s}$. It costs $\pm 6 \text{ 15s}$ without transformer.

This exhibit also includes the loudspeakerphone, an electro-encephalograph with an automatic wave analyser, industrial valves and metal-to-glass seals.

Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., 155. Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

ELECTRON (22)

Insulated aerial wire is being shown on this stand as well as D.C.C. one- to four-way telephone wire. There is also a rod aerial costing 21s with 25ft lead-in.

New London Electron Works, Ltd., Boleyn Road, London, E.6.

ELECTROTHERMAL (32)

Retaining devices made of moulded rubber and fibre-glass naterial to prevent valves from falling out of their holders in mobile and transportable sets are shown, together with various other applications of asbestos and glass-fabric insulating materials to radio equipments.

Electrothermal Engineering, Ltd., 270, Neville Road, London, E.7.

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EKCO (46 & 110)

In accordance with the policy of this firm to extend the trading cycle in new models from one to two years, none of the sets to be produced in 1947/48 will supersede any of the receivers so far produced in the 1946/47 period.

Table models are represented by a standard all-wave set with no frills (A.C. and battery versions), by a receiver of superior specification and performance falling between the A23 and A28 models and by the "Radiotime" combined programme setting alarm clock receiver for those who need a "second set."

those who need a "second set." Those requiring a "luxury" radio-gramophone will find their needs fulfilled by the Model ARG37 with Garrard automatic record changer mechanism, push-pull output stage and 30 to 10,000-c/s 12iuch loudspeaker.

Television receivers, car radios and export models complete the firm's exhibit.

E. K. Cole, Ltd., Ekco Works, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

EMOR (314)

A three-waveband superhet built in the form of a globe, with circumferential tuning scale and loudspeaker grille at the top, is the principal exhibit. Tuning is effected by rotating the globe, and subsidiary controls are in the form of sleeves concentric with the supporting rod, which stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft high and is adjustable to 6ft.

Emor Radio, Ltd., 45, Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6.

ERIE (41)

Some new ceramic double-cup condensers rated at 5 kVA are shown for use in transmitting and radioheating equipments. These will carry comparatively heavy R.F. currents with working voltages ranging from 5 to 10 kV. Three capacitances in each of two temperature coefficients are so far available, viz., 20 to 39 pF and 51 to 100 pF respectively.

Included also is a new ceramic trimmer of the circular rotor type designed to exclude all dust from the rubbing surfaces, thereby greatly improving both stability and noise factor. Other new "Ceramicons" comprise lead-through and stand-off condensers in which the fixing bush serves as one connection, the other being the insulated bush or pillar.

The exhibit contains many varieties of carbon rod and wire-wound vitreous enamel resistors as well as carbon track potentiometers.

Erie Resistor, Ltd., Carlisle Road, The Hyde, London, N.W.9.

ETRONIC (67)

The Model RA640 receiver is being shown here. It is a threeband set costing ± 18 18s (+ ± 4 1s 3d P.T.), and the valves are arranged as frequency-changer, I.F. stage, detector, A.V.C., and 1st A.F. amplifier, and tetrode output.

Hale Electric Co., I.td., Radio Works, Talbot Roud, London, W.13.

EVERETT, EDGCUMBE (78)

Among the exhibits on this stand is an All-purpose Tester. This is a multi-range A.C. and D.C. meter, with voltage, current and ohmmeter ranges. The Model A has a meter with a $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in scale length; the Model E one with a 6-in scale.

The Vampire is a new rectifiertype A.C. test set having one voltage and four current and power ranges.

A 500 V insulation and earth circuit conductivity tester called the "Hum Metrohm," derives its power from a battery through a buzzer, transformer and rectifier.

Valve testers are shown, including an elaborate model for educational establishments. It is designed to facilitate taking characteristic curves and to permit the operation of the valve in certain circuits.

Everett, Edgcumbe and Co., Ltd., Colindale Works, London, N.W.9.

FARNELL (203)

This firm is showing close tolerance silvered-mica capacitors and a range of chokes, transformers and resistances. There are also loudspeakers, electric soldering irons and radio tools, including a ratchet screwdriver and B.A. socket set.

A. C. Farnell, Ltd., 15, Park Place, Leeds, 1, Yorks.

FERGUSON (26)

The Model 201RG is a 6-valve plus rectifier receiver with push-pull output of 6 W and three wavebands. An R.F. stage is included and there is an automatic record changer. There is a smaller radio-gramophone —the 461RG, with 3½ W output.

Among the table models there is an A.C./D.C. set, the 203U, which covers medium and long waves. It has a plastic cabinet and is normally designed for 200-250 V mains. A model for 100-110 V is available. The price is $\pounds 15$ ($\pounds 3$ 48 6d P.T.).

The Model 204 is designed for export and there are three versions of it—one for A.C. supplies, one for A.C./D.C., and one for 6-V battery operation. A television set, Model 841C, is being shown.

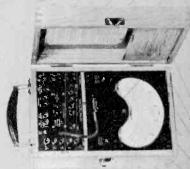
Thorn Electrical Industries, Ltd., 105-109, Judd Street, London, W.C.1.



Eddystone Model S680, communication receiver (left) incorporating a crystal filter.

Ranges of battery, 4-V A.C., 5.3-V and 0.15-A valves are shown by this firm as well as high-voltage rectifiers and both 9-in and 12-in television C.R. tubes. There are also cold-cathode tubes, crater lamps, stroboscopic lamps and electrometer valves for industrial application.

A cloth-guiding device and a yarnbreakage detector are shown, and there is a hyperbolic computator. This



Everett Edgcumbe Model E All-purpose Tester.



Ferguson Mains Min Model 203U.



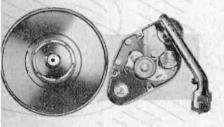
Elstone output transformer and replacement winding shown by Farnell.

Everett Edgcumbe Hum Metrohm, Ferranti Tesvac H.F Unit Model PLA.

(Right) G.E.C. television and broadcast receiver Model BT7092 with (below, communication (Right) receiver, Model BRT400.



Gamma all-wave universal receiver. (Below) Garrard Model RC70 automatic record changer.



last corrects automatically the positional information obtained from navigational aids such as Gee, Decca, Loran, into range and bearing. It shows also the track and distance to a chosen destination.

The Tesvac is a portable H.F. unit with an output at 4 Mc/s for testing the degree of vacuum in any glass or partly glass system. The exploring electrodes are held near the glass and the degree of vacuum can be judged by the nature and colour of the discharge.

Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood. Lanes.

FIDELITY RADIO (309)

Laminated plastic cabinets in a wide range of colours are available for the small table model receivers



made by this firm. Radio-gramophones in wood cabinets are also shown

Fidelity Radio, 11, Blechynden Street, London, W.II.

FRANKLIN ELECTRIC (143)

The components shown include capacitors of the dry electrolytic, silvered-mica, paper, and ceramic types, as well as carbon and wirewound resistors, both fixed and Rotary variable. and toggle switches are on view and a feature is made of windings for transformers, chokes and field coils.

Franklin Electric Co., Ltd., 27a, Howland Street, London, W.I.

FULHAM ELECTRICAL (10)

Silvered ceramic fixed condensers ranging in capacitance from I to 400 pF are shown on this stand. They include models with positive and negative temperature coefficients and combination of these two types will provide a capacitance of exceptional stability or, if required, one having a predetermined temperature co-efficient.

Fulham Electrical Components, Ltd., 459, Fulham Road, London, S.W.10.

G.E.C. (70 & 221)

Communication equipment on the main stand includes a I-kW F.M. broadcast transmitter and portable V.H.F. transmitter-receiver, also with frequency modulation. The BRT400 communication receiver is a 13-valve superhet with two signalfrequency stages covering 150 kc/s to 31 Mc/s in six bands. It is equipped with every circuit refine-ment and is fully "tropicalized." A magnetic tape recorder having a playing time of 35 minutes and using oxide-impregnated plastic tape is shown, and there is a typical sound reproduction system, suitable for large factories, with a power output of 500 watts. The G.E.C. 5-kW industrial R.F. heater is also shown

Flat-ended 9-inch C.R. tubes are employed in the G.E.C. television sets (BT7092 and BT7094) which include three-waveband broadcast receivers. Louvred cabinets are a

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characteristic of G.E.C. sets this year and in the Model BC4850 and its A.C./D.C. version BC4855 "piano-key" station selection requiring vertical instead of horizontal pressure are provided. These are also a feature of the BC4750 luxury table model and its radiogram and auto-radiogram versions BC4758 and BC4758R.

General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

G.P.O. (302, 303 & 304)

Designed to illustrate the work of the Post Office in many fields of communication this stand provides visitors with an opportunity of seeing some of the apparatus produced by the research engineers at Dollis Hill. One such piece of equipment is the frequency-range limiter. This demonstrates the effect of suppressing the upper and/or lower sidebands

A cable fault-locator is shown for which is claimed an accuracy in the location of faults in a radio-frequency cable to within I per cent in distance up to 10 miles.

The process of inverting the transmitted frequencies symmetrically about a central frequency and correcting them at the receiving end is demonstrated visually and aurally. This method of frequency inversion was introduced during the war to help safeguard confidential telephone conversations.

Another aural and visual demonstration shows how various types of signal are affected by fading and noise peculiar to long-distance S.W. communication. The use of this equipment to simulate fading, etc., permits the examination of radiotelephone systems in the laboratory under controlled conditions.

Enquiries from listeners and viewers regarding electrical interference are invited.

E.C.I.

GAMMA (238)

A 5-valve A.C. / D.C. receiver with a long-wave band for home use and an extra short-wave range in lieu for export is shown with a choice of cabinet styles. There is also an inter-office communication equipment having a control unit, separate amplifier and station units. The design permits a ' call " to be sent out. ' pageing

Gamma Electronics, Ltd., 12, Greenford Road, Greenford, Middleser.

GARRARD (24)

Gramophone motors, recordchangers and pick-ups for every application are shown. The new Model S radiogram unit makes use of a constant speed drum drive motor mounted on a unit plate with automatic stop and Type E mag-netic pickup. The friction driving

General Post Office, London,

wheel is interchangeable and the unit can be supplied to give 78 r.p.m. on 60 c/s mains. It is claimed that the drum drive gives increased torque for heavy record-ings, and the same motor is used in the new Model RC70 record changer. This plays ten 10in or 12in records (not mixed) and the operation time between records is four seconds.

Garrard Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newcastle Street, Swindon, Wilts.

GENERAL ELECTRICAL RADIO (217)

Those seeking receivers and radiogramophones with specifications above the average will find much to interest them on this stand. The seven-valve three-waveband receiver Model GER/E7 has two I.F. stages and the sensitivity is stated to be $8\,\mu$ V on the two short-wave ranges, which cover 12-23 metres and 30-120 metres. The third waveband is 200-550 metres. Other models incorporating record players are available. A radio-gramophone Model GER/G24 is also shown, in which a simple turntable for playing special records is provided in addition to a record changer. Separate amplifier channels are provided for 16-2,000 c/s and 2,000-16,000 c/s, and there are three loudspeakers with separate controls for bass, middle and top frequencies.

General Electrical Radio Co., 92, Charlotte Street, London, W.I.

GOODMANS (87)

Among the high-quality loudspeaker units shown on this stand the twin-diaphragm model with a frequency range of 45-15,000 c/s may be selected for special mention. A range of bass reflex cabinet speakers for high quality reproduction has been developed, the largest of which incorporates the twin-diaphragm unit. Among P.A. equip-ment may be mentioned the new cabinet units and a diffuser loudspeaker with a high-efficiency drive unit designed to handle 5 watts.

Goodmans Industries, Ltd., Lancelot Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

GRAMPIAN (79)

A high-grade 12-inch loudspeaker with curved-sided cone is among the new products shown by this firm of P.A. equipment manufacturers. It has a power handling capacity of 15 watts and the Alcomax magnet develops 14,000 lines/cm² in the 13-in diameter gap. Two circular diffuser loudspeakers are also They are of the reflector shown. plate type and designs are available for suspension from or direct-mounting on the ceiling.

The Type DP1 moving coil microphone employs a pressed duralumin. diaphragm and aluminium speech coil weighing only 560 milligrams. Response correction is provided by

coupled acoustic chambers and a die-cast streamlined housing is provided.

Grampian Reproducers, Ltd ... Hampton Road, Hanworth, Feltham, Middlesex.

H.M.V. (59)

The Model 1604 table model radiogramophone is of special interest. It includes an automatic record changer of compact design and takes up no more space than a conventional table model receiver. Other table models are the Model 1119 push-button A.C. mains transportable and the Model 1115 for A.C./ D.C. mains with built-in aerial. The console Model 1605 radio-gramophone with pull out front gives easy control and access to the record changer from armchair level.

A 10-in tube is used in the Model 1804 television which costs £61 19s (+ £14 IS IId P.T.) while the Model 1803 at £94 108 (+ £21 108 P.T.) employs a 15-in tube giving a picture size 12 in x 10in.

Future developments are foreshadowed by the display of an electrical gramophone reproducer with a frequency range of 30 to 15,000 c/s and a 43-valve 12-waveband combined radio-gramophone and television receiver designed for both A.M. and F.M. reception.

The Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex

HAYNES (53)

The Model HR77 televison re-ceiver shown by this firm has a 14-in cathode-ray tube. There are six R.F. stages and one V.F. stage and the detector is of the full-wave type. Hard-valve time-bases are used and the sound side is unusual in having a push-pull triode output stage. The price is $\pounds 120$ (+ $\pounds 26$ 13s 4d P.T.).

A wide range of chokes and transformers is shown including some with Crystalloy cores. Scanning and focus coils for television are on view, and there are E.H.T. transformers of the hermetically sealed type for outputs up to 7 kV. Haynes Radio, Ltd., Queensway,

Enfield, Middlesex.

(Top right) Equipment for simulatting fading shown by G.P.O. It enables radio-telephone systems to be examined in the laboratory under "working" conditions.

(Right) H.M.V. table radiogram Model 1604.

(Below) General Electrical Radio Model GER/G9 radiogramophone.



HOBDAY (116)

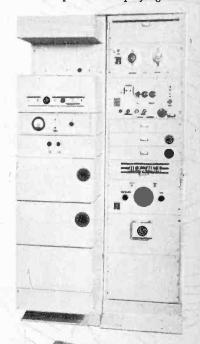
A representative display of radio and television receivers and accessories made by the leading manufacturers is shown by this firm of wholesalers. A certain quantity of test equipment is also exhibited.

Hobday Bros., Ltd., 21-27, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2.

HUNT (88)

The activities of this company are devoted to the manufacture of capacitors and their exhibit comprises specimens of the many varieties of fixed capacitors, semivariable trimmers and associated apparatus now in production.

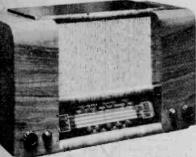
Among the many types of fixed condensers are tubular paper-dielec-tric types, some of which are miniature pattern employing the



Wircless World



Marconiphone "personal" portable Model P17B.



This Invicta Model 30 superhet covers the trawler band.

(Below) Imhof radiogramophone cabinet. metallised paper form of construction developed by Hunts, moulded mica and silvered mica condensers. large capacitance paper coudensers in rectangular metal cases and an extensive range of dry electrolytics.

Included also is an imposing display of small preset trimmers some on ceramic bases.

The exhibit includes the capacitance and resistance bridge manufactured by this company.

tured by this company. A. H. Hunt, Ltd., Garratt Lane, London, S.W. 18.

IMHOF (82)

This firm specializes in instrument cases and handles. The cases are of welded sheet steel and are finished in a wide range of colours. The Type 1022B, for instance, measures 21½ in by 15in by 10½ in, costs 69s, and can be supplied finished in light grey, brown, yellow, red or black. Receivers and radio-gramophone cabinets are also made.

Alfred Imhof, Ltd., 112-116, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

INVICTA (69)

Receivers for the home market as well as for export are shown on this stand. Among the former is a television receiver in a console cabinet fitted with a 9-in tube and having a T.R.F. circuit. It costs £55 (+P.T.)

Housed in an attractive walnut cabinet is a four-waveband A.C. superhet with one range covering the trawler band. This set is the Model 30 and costs £17 (£3 738 2d P.T.). There is a three-waveband A.C./

D.C. superhet and a self-contained all-dry battery receiver, the price of which is fr3 5s (f2 16s 11d P.T.). Shown for export are two A.C./

D.C. five-valve superhets, one for 110/250 volts A.C. supplies and a six-valve model incorporating bandspread tuning.

Invicta Radio, Ltd., Parkhurst Road, London, N.7.

K.B. (48)

The television set exhibited is the CV 40 with a 12-in tube giving a picture 10in by 8in. It is a superheterodyne employing 19 miniature valves and a temperature-compensated oscillator.

There is a radio-gramowith automatic phone record-changer and storage space for records. The pickup is of light weight and has a sapphire needle; the loudspeaker is provided with an acoustic labyrinth and a high-note diffuser. The receiver has four bands with bandspread for 14.5-15-4 Mc/s and 9.1-10 Mc/s. Flywheel tuning is used and there is an internal frame aerial for local reception. There is a similar receiver without the gramophone equipment.

The BR40 is a 7-valve 7-band set with bandspread on five S.W. bands.

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It has one R.F. and one I.F. valve, and fly-wheel tuning. A similar set, the BR40T, is an export model designed for tropical use.

There is a wide range of small sets, including some reflex types, and many are available as export models with tropical components.

Kolster-Brandes, Ltd., Footscray. Sidcup, Kent.

KERRY'S (140)

Among the items featured on this stand are a number for which thiscompany—formerly East London Rubber Co.—are the sole wholesale distributors. They include the "Roberts" portable combined valve and circuit analyzer and the Hutchings mains unit, Type A14, for converting all-dry portables to mains operation.

Kerry's (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Warton Roud, London, E.15.

KLEERGAZE (317)

A preparation for applying to the glass screen of a television set, or the dial of a radio set, to prevent condensation and misting is shown on this stand. It has the additional quality of imparting a high polish. Kleergaze. 30a, Sackville Street,

London, W.1.

L.E.M. (9) This firm specializes in the manufacture of silvered mica fixed capacitors and these are made in capacitances ranging from 1 to 10,000 pF. The working voltage of the standard pattern is 350 D.C., but there is a range available for 750 volts D.C. and a limited selection for operation at 5,000 volts. The silvered mica construction enables close tolerances to be achieved

even in quantity production. London Electrical Manufacturing Co., I.td., 459, Fulham Road, London, S.W.10.

L.E.S. (148)

The exhibit of this firm of wholesale distributors consists entirely of proprietary articles, and is intended for the trade visitor only.

for the trade visitor only. L.E.S. Distributors, Ltd., 15, Alfred Place, London, W.C.1.

LEE PRODUCTS (207)

Kits of parts and circuit diagrams for the construction of radio receivers are shown. They are available for export as well as for the home market and include amplifiers, T.R.F. and superhet receivers.

Lee Products (Great Britain), Ltd., Radio House, East Street. Brighton, Sussex.

LONDON & PROVINCIAL FACTORS (123)

Proprietary equipment, including receivers, test gear, inter-communication units, battery chargers, loudspeakers, rotary convertors, aerials and components in great variety are shown by this firm.

London and Provincial Factors, L.I.d., 230. Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. LONG & HAMBLY (146)

Specialists in moulded rubber parts, the company are showing, among other items, masks for tele-vision and C.R. tubes, valve re-tainers, a wide range of grommets and rubber-metal bonded parts.

Long and Hambly, Lta., Em-pire Works, Slater Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.

LOWTHER (323)

Receiver and amplifier units for high-quality reproduction are shown by this firm. The Type DT/4 functions as a straight receiver for local station reception, and as a superhet with variable selectivity for more distant programmes. Types LEI/2 and LES are straight and superhet units respectively for those who do not require the dual tuner.

Three A.F. amplifiers are available, Type B5F with single PX25 output valve, Type A10F with PX4s in push-pull, and Type A15F with two PX25s in the output stage. The latter amplifier employs separate rectifiers for the H.T. supply to the output valves and the preceding stages.

Lowther Manufacturing Co., Lowther House, St. Mark's Road. Bromley, Kent.

LUGTON (141)

The display on this stand, which is mainly of interest to dealers, is divided into four main categories: receivers, public address gear, test gear and servicing replacements. Among the P.A. equipment is a high-quality record reproducer and the test gear includes a 6,000-volt electrostatic meter for television servicing. Lugtons are sole distribu-tors of Leland instruments for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Lugton and Co., Ltd., 209-212, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.I.

MARCONI (225)

The exhibits on this stand are concerned with the "heavier" side of the radio industry. Here are shown some typical examples of the equipment used in broadcasting stations, for navigation on the sea and in the air, for high speed pointto-point communication and for mobile use.

There is a complete 5-kW medium wave broadcast transmitter with some typical microphones for use in studios, a horn-type aerial for a V.H.F. television link and, among the air navigation equipment, is a lightweight communication and automatic direction finder for aircraft. The Marconi Radiolocator for use in merchant ships gives a P.P.I. picture of everything "seen" by the radar transmitter.

The versatility of Marconi equip-ment is further emphasized by the new V.H.F. mobile transmitters and receivers designed for the use of police forces, fire services, dock and harbour authorities.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Marconi House, Chelmsford, Essex.

MARCONI INSTRUMENTS (226)

Two items of test equipment that will attract the interest of most radio service technicians, are the TF888 Receiver Tester and TF868 Universal Bridge. The former is a versatile test set comprising a crystal-checked signal generator, an A.F. tone source and an output meter. The frequency range is 75 kc/s to 50 Mc/s and the A.F. generator produces 1,000 c/s for modulating the R.F. output, or as a separate signal for A.F. testing. Battery or mains operation is optional.

The TF868 provides facilities for the measurement of inductance from 1 µH to 100 H; capacitance from i pF to 100 µF and resistance from o.1 Ω to 10 M Ω . The single dial gives direct readings without the complication of multiplication factors.

In addition, test sets of various kinds for use in receiver and component production are shown and demonstrated.

Marconi Instruments, Ltd., St. Albans, Herts.

MARCONIPHONE (37) "personal" portable (Model P17B) with a four-valve superhet circuit is among the range of Marconiphone receivers which this year are for the most part of compact design with built-in aerials. Model T14A, on the other hand, is intended for long-distance reception as well as quality of reproduction and covers 13.5 to 52 metres in three waveranges with band-spread tuning in addition to the normal medium- and long-wave ranges. The corresponding ARG14A radiogramophone includes a recordchanging mechanism of new design.

The Model VT50A television receiver incorporates a ro-in tube and gives a picture size of 84 in x 64 in.

A display of export models, transmitting and receiving valves, cathode-ray tubes, H.T. batteries and accessories, such as pickups and record players, completes the exhibit

Marconiphone Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.

MASTERADIO (130)

This exhibit comprises a wide range of equipment including car sets, radio-gramophones and television receivers. There are special export models and aerials for car sets.

Masteradio, Ltd., 10-20, Filzroy Place, London, N.W.I.

MCCARTHY (120)

T.R.F. amplifiers are used for both sound and vision in the tele-



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Marconi Instruments uni-versal bridge Type TF868.



Invicta Model TL21 television receiver.

Marconi V.H.F. mobile radio-telephone transmitter and receiver units.



Wireless World

vision receiver shown by this firm. There are four R.F. stages in the vision channel with the first common to the sound channel. It includes a 9-in magnetic-type tube and derives its E.H.T. in a rather unusual manner by rectifying the output of an R.F. oscillator. Extensive use is made of miniature valves.

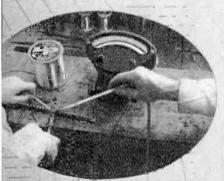
Shown also is a range of superheterodyne broadcast receivers, all of which have negative feedback.

Felgate Radio, Ltd., 6, Studland Street, London, W.6.

MOMICHAEL (80)

In addition to a wide range of mains seceivers and radio-gramophones, McMichael has a special display of battery sets. The outstanding model is a battery radiogramophone providing a radio coverage of 16.5 to 171 metres as well as the medium and long waves. It has a to-in speaker and a spring motor capable of playing a 12-in record on one winding. Q.P.P. output is used and the consumption is 12 mA H.T. and 0.5 A L.T. There is a table model receiver and a consolette with the same chassis.

In addition to a twin-speaker de



Measuring the bit temperature of a soldering ron while in use by means of a pyrometer, demonstrated by Multicore. fuxe radio-gramophone embodying every up-to-date feature there is a television set which is also an allwave receiver covering 13.3 to 2,000 metres. It is a console type and is fitted with a 12-in tube.

Shown also is a range of export models with similar circuit specifications to those mentioned but giving continuous tuning from 9 to 550 metres.

McMichael Radio, Ltd., 190, Strand, London, W.C.2.

McMURDO (42)

This firm is showing a range of Amphenol valveholders in both bakelite and ceramic materials, including the B8A and B7G types.

There is also a range of A.F. amplifiers, among which a 15-W model is interesting in view of the use of an R.F. oscillator to generate heater current for the early valves in order to reduce hum.

McMurdo Instrument Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Ashtead, Surrey.

MEICO (21)

The Meico moving-coil microphone is shown and also two audio amplifiers, the Model UIo for A.C./ D.C. mains giving 10 watts, and the Model 5A for A.C. mains rated at 5 watts. Examples of power transformers, coil winding and sheet metal work undertaken by this firm complete the exhibit.

Micramatic Electrical Instrument. Co., Ltd., Meico Woxks, Congleton, Cheshire.

METROVICK (233)

Radio test gear and the "Seascan" marine radar equipment, developed to meet the Ministry of Transport specification, are shown. The test gear includes examples of signal generators, valve voltmeters, miniature oscilloscopes, etc. There are also an electronic industrial process timer, and examples of the application of "Metrosil" non-ohmic resistances in spark and surge sup-

00000000

pression. Accurate polythene mouldings are a speciality of this firm and samples are on display.

Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Pk., Manchester.

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (235)

The slogan of the Ministry's exhibit is "safety in the air." There is a replica of a civil aviation area control room which provides a live demonstration of the movement of aircraft in what is known in aeronautical circles as the South East Flight Information Region. The controller and radio operators are actually handling traffic and the movements of all aircraft in and out of London which are being handled by Control Headquarters (of which this stand is a sub-section) are depicted on a wall map.

Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ariel House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY (240)

The purpose of the exhibits on this stand is to show the research and development work done by the Ministry for the War Office, Air Ministry and industry.

On the air side is shown the latest V.H.F. aircraft communications equipment in contrast with that used during the Battle of Britain. The latest equipment, the TR1920, which operates in the 100-124-Mc/s band, is a combined transmitterreceiver of exceptionally small The main unit, exdimensions. cluding cables, weighs approxi-mately 22 lb. With a load of 45 ohins the transmitter has an output of 4-5 watts. Receiver sensi-tivity is of the order of $15 \,\mu\text{V}$ for A.G.C. threshold. Another item of interest is a daylight-viewing skiatron which has been designed to meet the need for the daylight operation of A.C.R. (Approach Control Radar) in accordrome control towers. The H2S simulator described in February Wireless World is shown. Among the ground equipment is

shown the No. 10 set, described in our June and September issues last year, and the proximity, or V.T., fuse.

Ministry of Supply, Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

MULLARD (71, 112 & 214)

Receivers, valves and C.R. tubes are displayed on this stand. The receivers "are of all types from the MUS221, with a plastic cabinet, and

Interior of Ossicaide Model RP7 hearing aid.



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Murph / A102B redio-gramophone and (right) V116 console television receiver. for A.C./D.C. operation, to the MTS315 television console model giving a picture 10in by 8in which includes also an "all-wave" receiver. The MAS281 five-valve A.C. set includes an R.F. stage specially designed for a good short-wave performance.

In addition to the home models, there is a range of special export types covering the medium- and short-wave bands and designed to withstand extreme heat, cold and humidity.

Among the wide range of valves shown are 1.4-V miniature types on the B7G base and the sub-miniature types for hearing aids are of special interest. There are also special television types and low-power transmitting valves.

Measuring instruments, including C.R. oscilloscopes, and transmitters are being shown as well as Ticonal magnets, air-dielectric trimmers and high-stability resistors.

high-stability resistors. Mullard Wireless Service Co., Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

MULTICORE (23)

The Ersin Multicore three-core solder is being shown, but a major part of the stand is occupied by demonstrations of the use of the solder in radio production. One of these is a conveyor at which girls from the Bush Radio factory are assembling and soldering coil units. Another consists of an illustration of the way in which the solder is used by A. H. Hunt for soldering the ends of tubular paper capacitors at the rate of 500 joints per hour.

Apparatus for the measurement of the bit temperature of a soldering iron while a joint is being made is shown.

Multicore Solders, Ltd., Mellier House, Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

MURPHY (72 & 220)

This firm is showing broadcast and television receivers. Of the latter, there are the VII4 and VII6 table and console models with 9-in and 12-in tubes respectively. Interference limiters are included.

The 'Atoo is a small set so designed that the controls are accessible from either side. It is for A.C. operation and embodies miniature technique.

A full-scale set is the A122, but is unusual in being of the baffle type;

that is, the "cabinet" is little more than a baffle plate carrying the controls and tuning scale on the front and the enclosed receiver on the back. The set itself is of the four-valve type and negative feedback is used in the A.F. circuits.

There is a radio-gramophone, the A102R. The receiver has three wavebands and fly-wheel tuning. A larger model, the A104 has an automatic record changer and the receiver has an optically projected tuning scale effectively 50in long.

Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

OSSICAIDE (232)

A 3-valve R.C. coupled circuit is used in the latest Osray hearing aids. They are housed in neat moulded cases of small size with self-contained batteries. Consumption is very low, being 70 mA L.T. and 1.5 mA H.T. Models are shown also with separate battery cases.

also with separate battery cases. Ossicaide, 1, Upper Richmond Roud, London, S.W.15.

OVERSEAS RECEPTION (82 & 83)

With the slogan for the exhibition "Britain Builds Radio for the World," it is very fitting that the central feature of the west end of the Grand Hall should be the reception rooms set aside for overseas visitors.

Overseas Reception and Information Office.

PAGE (63)

A bedside lamp incorporating a loudspeaker is among the range of extension loudspeakers made by this firm. The "Switchmatic " control unit will operate any number of extension units and enables the set or any individual speaker to be switched on or off from the extension point. A range of 5-, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - and 8-in loudspeakers for set manufacturers is also shown.

Page Engineering Co., Ltd., Franklin Road, Portslade-by-Sea.



PARKER RADIO (315)

A table model and a radio-gramophone are the principal products of this firm. The Model S/AD/3A.C./D.C. superheterodyne, covering short, medium and long waves, is housed in a mahogany cabinet $12in \times 9in \times 6\frac{1}{2}in$ and costs £14 3s 6d (plus £3 3s P.T.). In the Model RG/AC/Q radio-gramophone a Class A push-pull output stage is employed and the pick-up is a Lexington moving coil.

Parker Radio Manufacturing Co., 756. Harrow Road, London, N.W.10.

PEERLESS (307)

Communication type receiver chassis with alternative A.F. output stages, designed to meet the requirements of discriminating technical users, form the principal exhibit. The 16-valve Model 1546 receives medium and long waves in addition to four short-wave ranges covering 3 to 60 MC/s. An R.F. stage with bandpass aerial filter precedes the frequency changer, which is followed by two I.F. stages with variable selectivity, including a crystal "gate." The A.V.C. circuit m-

9 9 9

Above) McMichael batter radio-gramophone and new portable receiver.

radio-gramophone and portable receiver

Carlos and

Mullard A.C./D.C. receiver Type MUS221.

cludes an inter-station noise limiter. The standard A.F. unit employs 6L6 valves in pnsh-pull; negative feedback is variable. The whole of the receiver is "tropicalized" to meet the severest conditions.

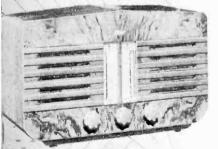
Peerless Radio, Ltd., 374, Kensington High Street, London, W.14.

PETO SCOTT (8)

A range of A.C. and A.C./D.C. sets is exhibited on this stand. They include the H52 at £22 IS (plus



Portogram Transconti-nental table-model radiogramenhone.



Pilot Little Maestro de Luxe A.C./D.C. receiver.



"O-Max" communication receiver Model Q:/xo.

Plessey television components, focus coils, scanning trans-formers and de-flector coils.

£4 145 10d P.T.), an A.C. threeband set and the HU52 at £22 15s (plus £4 175 10d P.T.) for A.C./ D.C. use. They are four-valve with triodesuperheterodynes hexode frequency-changer, one I.F. duo-diode-triode detector, stage, A.V.C. and A.F. stage, and tetrode output valve.

In the H52 and HU52, the wavebands are 15-51.7m, 170-550m and 750-2050m. There are also SU51, S51 and H51 models otherwise similar but covering 12.5-47.5m 47.5-170m and 170-550m.

portable An all-dry battery weighing $14\frac{1}{2}$ lb costs £14 14s 9d (plus £3 2s rod P.T.) including. batteries. There is also a radiogramophone.

Peto Scott Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Addlestone Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

PETTER (102)

A comprehensive range of proprietary components and accessories is shown by this wholesale firm, which specializes in meeting the needs of the service-man. The company has the sole agency for London and Eastern Counties for the Advance signal generator.

Petter Radio and Electrical Supplies, 201-7, Forest Road, London, E.17.

PHILCO (25)

The Model A1708CG television receiver shown on this stand is of the T.R.F. type with three R.F. stages in the vision channel. A g-in tube is used and the cabinet has folding doors covering the tube when not in use. In a larger model, the A1707, the tube is mounted on a hinged panel and disappears when out of action.

The Model D-537RG is a table model radio-gramophone of the "letter-box" type. The receiver is of the four-valve + rectifier type with three wavebands.

A four-band set, the A747W has an R.F. stage and covers 4.5-30 Mc/s on short waves. A tetrode output valve is used and there is a C.R. tuning indicator.

A new four-valve portable using miniature valves is on view. It covers medium and long waves with built-in frame aerials.

There are also some large radiogramophones.

Philco Radio and Television Corp. of Gt. Britain, Ltd., 204, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.



PHILIPS (16 & 227)

Except for the cheapest table model, the television receivers shown on this stand all include a sevenvalve three-band broadcast receiver. Two picture sizes are available, 71in by 6in and 10in by Sin, and the sets include interference limiters in both sound and vision channels.

The receivers are mostly table models and include a small A.C./ D.C. set-the 209U. Most, however, are four- or five-valve types for A.C. mains. A high-fidelity radio-gramophone has a push-pull output stage and twin loudspeakers. The receiver is of the seven-valve type. The automatic record-changer will handle a mixed batch of up to eight roin and 12in records.

R.F. induction heaters are shown on Stand 227. The F_{12}/I has an input of 5 kW and the FV100 an input of 100 kW. A Mass Chest X-Ray Unit and a Therapy unit with an output of 300 W at 6 m are on view as well as a welding control mnit

Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, Lon-don, W.C.2.

PILOT (39)

Among the new receivers shown for the first time is the Little Maestro De Luxe, an A.C./D.C. 4-valve (plus rectifier) superhet with separate scales for the medium and long waves. Housed in a wal-nut cabinet it costs £13 138 (£2 18s 9d P.T.).

There is the Little Maestro, also an A.C./D.C. superhet with a 4valve chassis. A choice of cabinets is provided with prices varying slightly, the average is £12 55 (£2 125 9d P.T.). Both are miniature sets with concealed aerials.

A table radiogram with the modest dimensions of 15in×111in× 15% in is also new and, like the other Maestros, has a 4-valve (plus rectifier) superhet chassis, but for A.C. mains only. It provides for short-, medium- and long-wave listening

and costs f32 (f6 175 8d P.T.), Pilot Radio, Ltd., 31-37, Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10.

PLESSEY (65)

Components for the receiver manufacturer include trimmers, chokes, electrolytic condensers, drive mechanisms, variable condensers, switches, vibrators and transformers. Scanning coil assemblies, line and frame transformers, focus coils, etc., are also available for the television set maker.

Loudspeakers include types with centre-pole magnets and reduced external field, suitable for use in television sets.

The Plessey record-changer has an overall height above the table of 41 in and depth below of only 21 in. It offers the standard performance

380

of eight mixed 10-in or 12-in records with a much-simplified mechanism, and the special clutch device safeguarding the pickup arm mechanism is a useful feature.

Vibrators of both synchronous and non-synchronous types are shown.

Plessey Co., Ltd., Vicarage Lane, Ilford, Essex

POLAR (139)

This company specialize in the production of variable condensers and condenser drives for set manufacturers. Their well-known bar construction is retained for the frame of the standard and miniature types. A three-gang assembly of the latter kind measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in × $1\frac{1}{2}$ in only.

The capacitance of Polar condensers is largely decided by users' requirements, but there is an upper limit normally imposed by space considerations in both the standard and miniature patterns. In the former it is 532 pF and in the latter 362 pF.

Several different types of reduction mechanism with remote and integral drive are shown, together with a series of air- and micadielectric trimmers.

Wingrove and Rogers, Lid., Mill Lane, Old Swan, Liverpool, 13, Lancs.

PORTADYNE (12)

The model U57 receiver is of the three-band type for A.C./D.C. operation, with self - contained aerial for local reception. It costs \pounds 19 175 6d (+ \pounds 4 55 6d. P.T.). There is an export model, the U57E, which has two short-wave bands and medium waves.

An A.C. 5-valve set (including rectifier) is the A548. This has also three bands and costs $\pounds 22$ IS (+ $\pounds 4$ 148 Iod P.T.).

Another 5-valve set, an A.C./ D.C. model, has one medium and one short-wave band only. It can be supplied with medium and long wavebands as an alternative. It is priced at \pounds_{13} 2s 6d (+ P.T.).

Dynaport Radio and Television, Ltd., Portadyne Works, 18-19, Gorst Road, London, N.W.10.

PORTOGRAM (56)

This firm is showing a wide range of receivers and radio-gramophones. The Transcontinental Table-Model radio-gramophone has an output of 8 W from a push-pull stage and is a three-band superheterodyne. The Corner Console has an output of 3 W (A.C./D.C. Model) and 4 W (A.C.) and is designed to fit into the corner of a room.

Portogram Radio Electrical Industries, Ltd., Preil Works, St. Rule Street, London, S.W.8.

PUCKRIDGE (308) Here is shown the Radio Listening Reminder, a device with three clock dials with hands which can be set as a reminder when to switch on the set.

F. Puckridge and Nephew, Ltd., Mount Works, 96, Upper Clapton Road, London, E.5.

PYE (58 & 229)

A new range of receivers with built-in frame aerials but mains operated is shown for the first time. Two are 3-valve (plus rectifier) superhets, one for A.C., the other for A.C./D.C. operation and the third is a 4-valve (plus rectifier) transportable for A.C./D.C. mains. All cover short, medium and long waves and have provision for external aerials when needed.

The exhibit includes the new Baby "Q" all-dry portable and a 4-valve super. A car radio set for 6- or 12-volt supplies with manual tuning and loudspeaker measures $5\frac{1}{6}$ in $5\frac{1}{6}$ in $5\frac{1}{6}$ in c of 12 volt superbalance of the sup

Two television receivers are shown, one is a table model and the other a console. Both have the same T.R.F. circuit for sound and vision, 9-in magnetic tube and noise limiters. The table set costs \pounds_{42} (\pounds_{9} 8s 8d P.T.) and the console \pounds_{52} 10s (\pounds_{11} 15s 10d P.T.).

Pye, Ltd., Radio Works, Cambridge.

"Q-MAX " (234)

Components for the construction of short-wave transmitters and receivers and complete instruments such as the $B_4/40$ transmitter with 10-, 20-, 40- and 80-metre tank coil turret are shown. The Q5/10 communication receiver is a five-band ten-valve superhet for A.C. mains with plug for external battery operation. A four-valve all-dry shortwave receiver is available at £12 12s (+ £2 17s 5d P.T.) and covers 11 to 350 m.

"Q-Max" (Electronics), Ltd., 10, Little Turnstile, London, W.C.1.

QUALRAD (241)

This firm is showing a range of receivers including an A.C./D.C. model—the Midgetuned—with pretuned circuits. There is a 6-valve A.C./D.C. set with a push-pull output stage; also a range of components.

Qualrad Products, Ltd., 29, Red Lion Street, Richmond, Surrey.



Polar miniature two-gang condenser compared in size with an ordinary Yale key.

R.G.D. (36)

An attractive ten-valve radiogramophone fitted with an automatic record-changer occupies a prominent place on this stand. It is a five-band superhet having three short-wave ranges, 13.8 to 52 metres inclusive, and the usual mediumand long-wave facilities. Other features include variable I.F. bandwidth, 3-watt push-pull output stage and tone control. An export







Philips Mocel 563A television receiver.



Wireless World

October, 1947



(Top left) Radiomobile push-button car-radio equipment, Model 100, (Above right) Rola "Regal" extension loud, speaker.

> valves in push-pull feeding up to 12 watts to a 12-in loudspeaker. An R.I. miniature pickup with sapphire needle is used.

The "Airflo" television receiver Model T484 employs 21 valves plus three rectifiers and the vision receiver fully modulates the 12-in tube for a signal of 200 μ V. The picture size is 10in x 8in and the price £110 (+ £26 9s 5d P.T.).

Components shown include pickups, valveholders with beryllium copper contacts, transformers and chokes.

Radio Instruments, Ltd., Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey:

R.M. ELECTRIC (51)

Among the receivers made by this firm are two of more than usual interest. One is a quality localstation receiver made for rack mounting and having an 8-valve T.R.F. circuit with push-pull output giving-4 watts, with bass and treble tone controls. The other is an R.F. feeder unit for use with any existing amplifier. It is a superhet covering 16 to 50 metres with medium and long wavebands and consists of a frequency changer, I.F. and combined detector, A.G.C. and A.F. stage. It is in chassis form.

R.M. Électric, Ltd., Team Valley, Gateshead, 11, Durham,

R.T.R.A. (100)

The advice bureau provided by the Radio & Television Retailers' Association at this stand is open both to traders and the public. Full particulars regarding membership of the organization representing the country's radio retailers are available for traders, whilst the public can obtain information about R.T.R.A. members in any locality. Radio and Television Retailers'

Radio and Television Retailers' Association, 18, Woburn Square, London, W.C.1.

R.W.F. (103)

A lounge and enquiry bureau for the henefit of members of the Radio Wholesalers' Federation are provided at this stand.

Radio Wholesalers' Federation, 58, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

RADIOMOBILE (144)

The car radio receivers shown on this stand embody a six-valve superheterodyne receiver covering the medium and long wavebands. In the Model 100 station selection is effected by four push-buttons. The preselected combination can be changed without dismantling any part of the set and four more selected in a matter of minutes.

Change from medium to long waves and tone adjustment for speech or music are likewise pushbutton operated, but a rotary volume control, combined with an on/off switch, is used. Noise filters are included in the circuit and ignition suppressors are not normally required. The Model roo costs f_{27} 6s (f_{6} 16s 6d P.T.). There is a companion set with manual tuning priced at f_{23} 2s (f_{5} 15s 6d P.T.) and a range of car aerials.

Radiomobile, Ltd., Cricklewood Works, London, N.W.2.

RADIOSPARES (73)

This company specializes in the distribution of replacement parts designed in many cases especially for use in the repair of radio equipment.

Radiospares, Ltd., 19-23, Fitzroy Street, London, W.I.

RAIMO RAIDIO (305)

Among the products of this firm are extension loudspeakers and remote control units. They have also the De-Phone radio hearing aid which enables phones to be connected to the external L.S. sockets of an ordinary receiver; volume control is included.

A range of cabinets is shown. Raimo Raidio Products, 1b, Old Torquay Road, Paignton, Devon.

REES MACE (45)

Modern versions of the Rees Mace "Cameo" and "Gnome" receivers are shown and also a Model SC70 battery portable for which unusually high sensitivity is claimed. The "Cameogram" universal mains portable radio gramophone measures only 17½m×14in×10in, yet includes two internal loudspeakers; the four-valve + rectifier receiver operates on three wavebands.

R.S.C. Radio, Ltd., 40, Welbeck Street. London, W.I.

REGENTONE (40)

Table model, console and radiogram versions of a number of superheterodyne chassis with five, seven and eight valves are shown. Models with tropicalized components are available for export.

Regentone Products, Ltd., Eastern Avenue, Romford, Essex.

RELAY SERVICES ASSOCIATION (320)

Designed to represent a living room, the stand of the Relay Services Association of Great Britain is

"Cameogram" A.C./D.C. portable radio-gramophone (R.S.C. Radio).

Above) R.G.D.

radiogramophone.

version of this equipment is shown in which the long waves are replaced by a 50- to 145-metre band and all parts are fully tropicalized.

There is a seven-valve three-waveband auto radio-gramophone and a television receiver fitted with a 12-in tube giving a to-in \times 8-in picture. A superheterodyne circuit is used with six valves in the vision chain and three in the sound, the frequency changer being common to both. Magnetic scanning is used.

Radia Gramophone Development Ca., Ltd., Pale Meadow Print Works, Bridgworth, Shropshire.

R.I. (51)

Two important additions have been made to the range of "Airflo" receivers. The Model RG488 is a radio gramophone with two PEN45 fitted with the various types of loudspeaker installed by the relay companies.

Relay Services Association of Gt. Britain, 25, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

RIPAULTS (1)

The principal activities of this company are devoted to the manufacture of cables, wires, insulated and screened sleeving, resistance line-cords and the assembly of cable forms for the radio industry. They also produce tag connectors and small presswork to manufacturers' requirements.

Ripaults, Ltd., Southbury Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

ROBERTS (43)

This firm is showing portable receivers. The P4D is a four-valve battery model, comprising frequency-changer, I.F. stage, diodétriode detector and A.F. stage and tetrode output valve. It is housed in a rexine-covered case and weighs $19\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

The P5A has a circuit of similar general form but is designed for A.C. mains operation. This one weighs only $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Both sets have internal frame

Both sets have internal frame aerials for medium and long wavebands, and provision is made for the connection of an external aerial for the S.W. band.

Roberts' Radio Co., Ltd., Creek Road, East Molesey, Surrey.

ROLA (135)

A complete range of energized and permanent magnet loudspeakers, the latter including units with Alcomax II magnets, forms the backbone of the exhibit. These speakers are suitable for incorporating in receiving sets or as extension units, though for the latter purpose the ready-made Rola "Regal" in plastic cabinet will meet most requirements.

British Rola, Ltd., 8. Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

ROMAC (129)

A personal portable and a car radio receiver are the principal exhibits. The Model 126 portable is a superhet covering 193-888 metres. A layer-built H.T. battery gives 30-40 hours' service and L.T. is supplied by a type U2 dry cell which lasts 6-8 hours. Wires embedded in the shoulder carrying-strap are used as an aerial. The weight is 41b and the dimensions 91in × 51in × 2in.

In the Model 107 car receiver two units are employed, the "control" unit on the dash containing the R.F. amplifier and frequency changer, while the "loudspeaker" unit contains I.F., detector and output stages, as well as the non-synchronous vibrator and power rectifier.

Romat Radio Corporation, Ltd. The Hyde, London, N.W.o.

SALFORD (75)

A quartz-controlled oscillator for the calibration of radio receivers is one of the most interesting exhibits. The fundamental is roo kc/s and the useful range of harmonics extends to about 30 Mc/s; there is provision for A.F. modulation.

Quartz crystals in evacuated containers are shown with frequencies ranging from 4 kc/s to 15 Mc/s. The Type JCF/200 with a frequency of 100 kc/s is adjusted to 0.01 per cent as standard and higher accuracies can be supplied if required. Thermostatically - controlled units on international octal bases are available and some types have an overall stability of 5 parts per million over a wide ambient temperature range.

Selenium-rectifier type photocells of high sensitivity for use in the control of industrial processes are also shown, and the exhibit will include toroidal dust-cored coils, decade switches, slow-motion drives, small measuring instruments, the "Selectest" A.C./D.C. testing instrument, "Miniscope" C.R. oscilloscope and G.E.C. resistance and capacity bridge.

Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Peel Works, Silk Street, Salford, 3, Lancs.

SCHARF (306)

Sapphire - pointed gramophone needles of straight, trailer and miniature type are shown, also a new lightweight pick-up (No. 121) retailing at 35s plus P.T.

Erwin Scharf, 49, De Beauvoir Road, London, N.I.

SCOTLAND YARD (211)

The part played by radio in providing speed in the communication system of the Metropolitan Police is shown on this stand. The V.H.F. equipment, employing frequency modulation, which is fitted in patrol cars, is seen in situ.

Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London, S.W.I. SCOTT (109)

This firm is showing silicon-steel laminations for transformers, chokes and relays as well as types for meters and motors.

Geo. L. Scatt and Co., Ltd., Gronwell Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

SHANNONS & BISHOP (104)

The activities of this firm are devoted to the distribution to the trade of certain proprietary receivers, test apparatus and accessories. There is shown also the Leak amplifier having a push-pull output stage with negative feedback giving 15 watts with 0.1 per cent distortion and a linear response.

Shannons and Bishop. Ltd., 182, Wardour Street, London, W.T.



R.I. television receiver Model T484.

3

R.M. Electric radio feeder un with one shoe waye band.

Salford crystal calibrator

Romac" 126" personal

Wireless World

S.T.C. (84 & 228)

Several new types of rectifier have been developed by Standard Tele-phones for use in radio, television and electronic equipment. These include L.T. rectifiers for battery chargers, several different models for H.T. supply and a series of rod-type units for the E.H.T. supply in oscilloscopes and television sets.

This company also has a display of quartz crystal oscillators and resonators, equipment for industrial applications of radio heating, part of a 130-kW broadcast transmitter and compact radio-telephone sets for installation in aircraft and in vehicles

Audio equipment, such as movingcoil microphones, P.A. amplifiers and test-room instruments, including a new double-beam oscilloscope, are also included.

Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Connaught House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

SIMON SOUND SERVICE (209)

A comprehensive service to sound record studios - professional and amateur-is represented by accessories and complete instruments of all types.

Simon Sound Service, 48, George Street, Portman Square, London, W.I.

SOBELL (19)

Model 717 (six valves + rectifier) has two I.F. stages and push-pull output valves; there are four wavebands. A rotary drum scale exposes only one wave-range at a time. In addition to the table model there is the Model 717G in dwarf console cabinet and Model 717AG with separate compartments for radio receiver, record changer and record Both models have autostorage. matic record changers.

A combined television and broadcast receiver (Model T107) has an interesting tuning device in which the broadcast tuning scales are contained in a sliding panel which hides the picture tube and television controls when they are not in use. The television set gives a 10-in x 8-in picture and includes impulsive noise suppression on both sound and vision

Sobell Industries, Ltd., Langley Park, Nr. Slough, Bucks.

STATIC CONDENSERS (210)

The firm is showing paper dielectric capacitors in rectangular metal cans and also of the tubular type. They are available with voltage ratings up to 20 kV.

Co., Ltd., Static Condenser Wokingham, Berks.

STEATITE (18)

Specimens of the many different forms of ceramic insulating ma-terials made by this firm for the radio industry are displayed on this stand. Of special interest are such products as variable condenser spindles and threaded coil formers,

ground to very close dimensional limits after manufacture.

Included also is an extensive range of standard type metallized insulators for use as hermetic seals and a profusion of ceramic bases in various shapes and sizes for the multifarious uses to which ceramic insulating materials are put in modern radio equipment.

Steatite and Porcelain Products, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs.

STERLING CABLES (128)

A comprehensive range of the insulated wires and cables using rubber, synthetic rubber and plastics made by this firm is shown. Their products also include co-axial cables for high frequency applications and wires and cables with special tropical insulation.

Sterling Cable Co., Ltd., 25, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex.

T.C.C. (5)

Every variety of fixed capacitor in paper, mica and electrolytic types for radio and television equipments is to be found on this stand. Miniature and tropical styles are included.

For conditions of extremely high humidity T.C.C. have a range of super-tropical models described as Metalboss, Metalpack and Metalmite in sealed aluminium cases, the last being a miniature type.

Designed especially for television equipment and C.R. oscilloscope purposes is a range of high-voltage (750 V to 15 kV) capacitors in moulded bakelite cases.

An interesting type is the ex-tremely small Picopack series of electrolytics which measure only 0.34in in diameter and include a F size for 350 volts D.C. Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., THI

Wales Farm Road, London, W.3.

TANNOY (17)

A number of new products for sound amplification and distribution are shown.

The "Commercial" radio-gramophone which is intended for school and similar installations comprises a playing desk, a newly designed ladio chassis and a 25- or 60-watt amplifier assembled in a wooden cabinet. Designed for low record wear, the "Commercial" movingiron pick-up uses standard needles with a rubber-sprung quick release mounting. The frequency response is claimed to be substantially level from 50 to 8,000 c/s.

Tannoy Products (Guy R. Fountain, Ltd.). Canterbury Grove, London, S.E.27.

TAYLOR (119)

This exhibit consists of a very comprehensive display of multirange measuring instruments and specialized test equipment such as circuit analysers, cathode-ray oscil-loscopes and bridges.

The Model 20A circuit analyser provides facilities for checking re-

Trix 6-channel electronic mixer.

C.C. Metalmite tropical-type miniature

capacitor.

(Left) Truvox "Wafer" loudspeaker chassis.

CC

Ceramic lead-through and by-pass capacitors made by United Insulators.

Four S.T.C. Uni-plates assembled as a bridge rectifier for measuring in-struments.

Simon 14-watt record-replaying unit, taking up to 171in discs.

ceiver performance; it contains an amplifier and loudspeaker and is mains operated.

The Model 30A cathode-ray oscilloscope has a 31-in tube, an input amplifier, linear time base covering 10 c/s to 10 kc/s and provision for synchronising. The price is £27 10s.

Taylor Electrical Instruments, Ltd., 419-424, Montrose Avenue, Slough, Bucks.

TELCON (118)

R.F. cables with Telcothene dielectric are shown and include types suitable for use at 10,000 Mc/s. The range includes coaxial and twin-wire types. Transmission lines intended for the amateur transmitter are shown and have impedances of 150 Ω and 300 Ω . There are also other cables, including high-voltage types for C.R. tube H.T. leads.

Various high-permeability alloys and glass-sealing alloys are also shown

Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., 22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

TENAPLAS (133)

A selection from the wide range of thermoplastic extrusions in polythene and polyvinyl-chloride is shown

Tenaplas, Ltd., Upper Basildon, Nr. Pangbourne, Berks.

TRIX (20)

A.F. amplifiers with outputs ranging from 15 W to over 500 W are among the P.A. equipment produced by this firm; the model V885 is unusual in giving a 20-W output with AC/DC operation. Gramophone units and receivers are shown as well as horn-type loudspeakers, and there are 4- and 6-channel electronic mixers

Trix Electrical Co., Lid., 1-5, aple Place, Tottenham Court Maple Road, London, W.I.

TRUVOX (81)

A reduction of weight of 40 per cent and a depth roughly onequarter of the diameter are advantages of the novel method of construction adopted in the "Wafer" series of loudspeakers. The magnet is enclosed within the depth of the cone and the magnetic circuit is completed by the chassis itself.

High-quality pickups shown include a ribbon type with a frequency range claimed to be linear between 25 and 20,000 c/s, a moving coil covering 40 to 16,000 c/s, and a "Ferrocoil," also with detachable sapphire needle, suitable for use without pre-amplification in normal radio-gramophones

Truvox Engineering Co., Ltd., Truvox House, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex

TUCKER EYELET (134)

This firm manufactures all types of eyelets for the radio industry. An extensive range of soldering and connecting tags is included in the exhibit.

Geo. Tucker Eyclet Co., Ltd., Tay receiver Walsall Road, Birmingham, 22, trol panel down Warwick. Geo. Tucker Eyrlet Co., Ltd., Warwick.

TUNGSRAM (132)

Valves made by this firm cover a very wide range of types and replacements for most makes are available. So far as possible lists have been consolidated, and the valves included are adequate for most purposes

The American and international octal range covers the requirements of most industrial control devices, amplifiers, domestic and car radio receivers. Octal-based "E" series valves are being continued, and there is a range of miniature buttonbased valves with standard B7G pin arrangements for personal portables and hearing aids.

British Tungsram Radio Works. Ltd., West Road, London, N.17.

ULTRA (13)

Among a wide range of broadcast receivers this exhibit includes the Model A511 auto-radio-gramophone. It covers 18.8-6 Mc/s, 1,500-545 kc/s, and 300-150 kc/s and has an output from push-pull tetrodes of 6 watts. A metal rectifier is used for H.T

The T49 table model has flywheel tuning and the set is in three subunits, two of which are hinged to allow ready access to the interior for The cabinet is servicing. of moulded plastic material in two shades of brown.

Ultra Electric, Ltd., 62, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.I.

UNITED INSULATORS (126)

Among the latest products of this firm is a silvered-mica twin capacitor available up to 200 pF designed for use as the base of an I.F. transformer. Two sizes are made, one for midget I.F.s measuring #in square and one for standard types of Ifin square.

A departure from the traditional tubular, disc and cup shapes for small ceramic capacitors is made by the introduction of a wafer pattern for capacitances of from 10 pF to 100 pF

United Insulator Co., Ltd., Oakcroft Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.

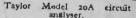
V.S.E. (4)

Radio receivers and portable amplifiers are the main interest of this firm.

The V.S.E. lightweight portable amplifiers are designed to operate on A.C. or D.C. mains, 190-250 volts, and the "Junior" model at 24 is rated at 10 watts with two CL33 valves in push-pull. The V.S.E. 16-watt amplifier uses four CL33's in parallel push-pull. V.S.E. Construction Co., Ltd.,

57 Denman Street London W.I.

Sobell Model broadcast for reception and (below) up for television.





Three

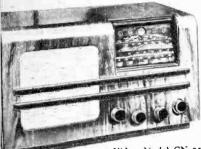
VARLEY (202)

Dry accumulators with capacities of 10 a.h. to 32 a.h. for radio purposes are shown and there is a hearing-aid model of 4 a.h. and 4 V which measures 34 in by 34 in by 14 in and weighs 1 lb 8 oz.

Vurley Dry Accumulators, Ltd., Bypass Road, Barking, Essex.

VIDOR (27)

A "pocket" receiver measuring only 83 in by 33 in and costing £17



Vidor Model CN 359 four-band receiver.







Vitavox Type "B" moving-coil microphone.

(Below) Westinghouse rectifiers : types shown are 16K, 16HT72 and HT43.



 $(+\pounds_{3} \ 13s \ P.T.)$ is shown. It is a four-valve superheterodyne covering medium and long waves and including batteries and loudspeaker weighs $4\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

There are two television sets, Models 369 and 370, with 9-in and 12-in tubes. They are superheterodynes and 19 valves are used in all. Vidor, Ltd., West Street, Erith, Kent.

VITAVOX (54)

A wide range of microphones, loudspeakers and P.A. equipment is shown. It includes the "Bitone" reproducer with multi-cellular H.F. horn and 12-in L.F. cone speaker combined with cross-over filter network.

The "550" series of multicellular horn loudspeakers are designed as "tweeters" for high-quality domestic reproducers, and are available in a and 6-cell sizes.

in 3- and 6-cell sizes. Vitavox, Ltd., Westmoreland Road, London, N.W.9.

WEARITE (125)

I.F. transformers with dust-core trimmers are shown in several types. In the 550-type the size is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in by Igin square and the coils have a Q of 115 at 465 kc/s; two different degrees of coupling are available in different models. The M400B type is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in by $\frac{1}{2}$ in square and is for frequencies of 460 kc/s, 1.6, 2.1, and 4.86 Mc/s, the Q ranges from 90 to 120.

Miniature A.F. transformers measuring only I_{32}^{-1} diameter by I_{7}^{-1} in high are shown, and include microphone, intervalve and pushpull types. There are ceramic rotary-type switches, a range of mains transformers and chokes.

Coil packs, containing aerial and oscillator coils for three wavebands, together with switching are on view, as well as the well-known range of P coils.

Synchrönous and non-synchrönous vibrators are shown, and there are Vibro power units, containing transformer, buffers and R.F. filters. Wright and Weaire, I.td., 2, Lord North Street, London, S.W.I.

WEBBER (149)

The exhibit of this firm consists of various proprietary makes of broadcast receiver, battery chargers, H.T. and L.T. batteries.

J. M. Webber and Co., Ltd., 244, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.I.



WESTINGHOUSE (34)

The latest pattern Westalite rectifier is now made in a variety of types covering most requirements of H.T. and E.H.T. supply in radio equipments. These models are smaller, lighter and more efficient than earlier types.

Westinghouse are showing seven units, HT43 to HT49 inclusive, for use in A.C. receivers and a special range of 16H tubular rectifiers for E.H.T. supply in C.R. equipment and television sets. Two 16H units in a voltage doubling circuit will give over 8,000 volts D.C. at 8 mA.

A 16K miniature rectifier is available giving 150 volts D.C. at a few milliamps for use in test apparatus, also some improved copper-oxide Westectors in miniature and hermetically sealed types.

Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co., Ltd., 82, York Way, London, N.1.

WEYMOUTH (142)

A new range of dust-core coils in cans measuring 2in by 1in by 1in is shown on this stand. These K-type coils cover 33-2,000 m and there are air-core models for 12-35 m.

Several coil packs for three wavebands are made and include switching and trimmers. There are permeability tuners of both the straight and superheterodyne types. They can be supplied to cover any two bands between 150 kc/s and 15 Mc/s.

Weymouth Radio Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Crescent Street, Weymouth, Dorset.

WHARFEDALE (150)

A new cabinet-type loudspeaker designed for schools is shown. Known as the "Varitone" it employs an 8-in moving coil unit with a bass resonance at 45 c/s and the phase inversion opening at the bottom of the cabinet is fitted with a door which is closed when reproducing speech.

The twin speaker corner cabinet, for which a frequency range of 40-18,000 c/s is claimed, employs a 10-in unit for high and a 12-in unit for low frequencies, with an electrical separator unit giving a crossover at about 1,000 c/s. This separator, which is suitable for loudspeaker impedances of 2 to 15 ohms and will handle 30 watts, is available as a unit, price £3 15s.

Wharfedale Wireless Works, Bradford Road, Idle, Bradford, Yorks.

WINTER TRADING (138)

These wholesale distributors and factors are exhibiting equipment by n.any of the well-known manufacturers. Components form a large part of the exhibit.

Winter Trading Co., Ltd., 6, Harrow Road, London, W.2.

386

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You'll see television at its brightest and clearest when you meet the modern R.G.D. television receiver-No. 2547 T.R.making its first public appearance at this year's "Radiolympia." This new instrument is presented as a worthy companion to the famous radio-gramophones which for years have been acclaimed the "Aristocrats of Radio." All television models and the seven and ten valve all wave auto-radiogramophones-746G, 1046G and 1048G - will be demonstrated daily throughout the exhibition.



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October, 1947 Wireless World



By FREE GRID

Juan Fernandez, 1947

Some TIMES amid the turmoil of modern life with its incessant jangling of telephones and clatter of typewriters, I find myself longing for the solitude of Alexander Selkirk as he sat on the beach at Juan Fernandez wondering with some satisfaction what particular crisis he was missing at home. There must be many like me in this respect and I am happy to be able to tell everybody that I have found at least one place where one is as much cut off from the outside world as the unfortunate Mr. Selkirk, and that is in a British railway train.

When travelling in one of these archaic monsters the other day I suddenly remembered that I had not told Mrs. Free Grid I should be away for a few days. Reaching automatically for the 'phone I was brought up sharply by the realization that for no apparent reason, despite all our much vaunted carriercurrent system, not a single train in this country is fitted with a telephone call box nor even a telegraph station. I was, I reflected, far more cut off than was Mr. Selkirk who could at least have put messages in bottles and thrown them into the sea—that is if he had possessed any bottles.

Thinking of bottles reminded me that I could obtain one of these from the dining car, stick a message and a ten shilling note inside it and hurl it out as we rushed through a wayside station. The dining car attendant pointed out, however, that this



Red tape run riot.

was a breach of the company's regulations regarding the hurling of bottles from windows whereby platelayers might be injured.

I determined, therefore, to avail myself of the privilege whereby on payment of £5 a train may be stopped by pulling the communication cord, and I took from my wallet the necessary pound notes to hand to the guard. To me this seemed, and still does seem, a simple enough business transaction whereby one pays, although rather stiffly, for a service rendered. But not a bit of it! Those who talk of the red tape that is likely to be rampant when the railways are nationalized seem to imagine that it is non-existent now. The contrary is true, for not only did the guard refuse to accept my £5 but the whole time-wasting and money-wasting m. chinery of the law, for which you and I pay, had to be set in motion solely to fulfil the requirements of red tape. In the end, of course, I had to pay over exactly the same f_5 (plus needless costs) which could have been paid in the first place without any fuss or bother

As a result of my experience, I cannot help reflecting that if marooned railway travellers cannot have a telephone service, they might at least be provided with a broad-cast listening service (headphones only, of course). This is especially necessary now that the newsprint cuts mean that it is no longer possible to buy a newspaper with sufficient reading matter to while away the tedium of a long journey.

Conversational Counterblast

THE factory-made wireless set that enhances the furnishing scheme of almost every British home, be it cottage or castle, contains very little that has not originated in the fertile brain of an amateur. Even where the originator of an idea has been a member of the research staff of some radio manufacturer, he has generally first thought of it when in his bath or at some similar moment of his time not purchased by his firm.

Recently I had further proof of the above when there was demonstrated to me a receiver specially designed to fill a very pressing need of an unorganized section of the listening public for whom no manufacturer cares a sailor's farewell, which

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is, I understand, a rather less refined version of the expression recently made famous in government circles.

I chanced to be on a visit to a friend living near London Airport where, of course, domestic wireless reception during the passing overhead of a plane is made virtually impossible. I was listening to a talk in the B.B.C.'s "Quiet Hour" series when the roar of an approaching plane was heard and I stretched out my hand to turn the volume up, but before I could do so it increased automatically. By the time the plane was overhead the whole place was filled with the stentorian roar of the broadcaster reading the late Poet Laureate's "Into the silence."

With the passing of the plane the reader's voice gradually died down in happy synchrony with the sentiments expressed in the poem. Long



Peace, perfect peace.

before the poem had come to its appointed end I was up and doing, carrying out an investigation into the innards of the set to see what produced this phenomenon. In addition to the aerial lead-in I found a pair of leads running up to the roof where I discovered a carefully positioned microphone. This picked up the noise of the approaching plane and triggered off a special A.V.C. arrangement, rather in the manner of Vogad—faithfully dealt with by "Cathode Ray" in the issue of *Wireless World* for July 20th, 1939, which brought a super amplifier temporarily into circuit.

Needless to say I at once saw the immense possibilities of the invention for something far more pressing than overcoming the noise of planes. I hurried home and set about the necessary alterations to my receiver and I am glad to say that I was able to test it out the very next afternoon at one of Mrs. Free Grid's interminable "at homes." The receiver rose nobly to the occasion. For the first time in my life I succeeded in listening to the B.B.C. programmes throughout the whole of the afternoon's interminable proceedings.

October, 1947

Transformers-Obvious and

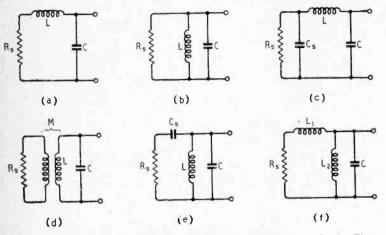


Fig. 1. These are some of the "transformer" couplings explained. The resistance R_s is converted by them to $(a) \ \omega^2 L^2 R_s / M^2$

(a) $\omega^2 L^2/R$, (b) R_s (c) $C_s^2 [R_{s-1} + 1/(\omega^2 C_s^2 R_s)]$

$$\frac{(c)}{C^2} \frac{1}{(c^2 - C_S - C_S)}$$

measured between the terminals in each case. $(\omega = 2\pi f)$.

2 I

Fig. 2. Interposing a perfect

1:2 transformer has the effect

of dividing the resistance R

by 2^2 , so far as the terminals

on the left are concerned

A FEW months ago, while reading one of the more learned articles in this journal*, I came across the following statement :

"The aerial or other source of signal is usually coupled to the first valve *via* some network consisting of at least one circuit tuned to resonance; this acts as a transformer, and the aerial therefore appears to the valve as a resistance having some value RA which depends on the transformer ratio."

As it was not an article for

beginners, the quite author rightly proceeded on his argument further without explanation of this fact; but it struck me in passing that it not be might obvious to all how single tuned a circuit can act as a transformer,

nor did I remember having seen

• "Noise Factor," L. A. Moxon May 1947 p. 171. the point explained in any elementary book. (I am now looking forward to receiving numerous autographed copies of elementary books with the passages on this subject prominently marked.)

(e) $1/\omega^2 C_S^2 R_S$

 $(f) \omega^2 L_1^2 / R_8$

The author of the article showed several examples of the sort of circuit he had in mind, reproduced here as Fig. 1. There will be no difficulty in identifying d as a transformer, but how about a?

One of the things that the books do explain is how resistance (or any other impedance) is, in effect, transferred from one winding of a transformer to another. If

the coupling is cent. 100 per and the ratio is I: I, then from primary's the point of view it is all the same whether a resistance is connected across the secondary or the prim-The ratio ary. being I: I, voltage and current are voltage

the same on both sides, so $\frac{1}{\text{current}}$ (i.e., the impedance) is obviously

the same too. But if the resistance is connected across a secondary winding having twice the number of turns, as in Fig. 2, the primary voltage is one half and the primary current is twice that through the secondary resistance, so the resistance of R looked at from the primary side is one quarter of R. More generally, the voltage across the primary of a perfect I:n transformer is I/n of that across the secondary; the load current is n times as much; so the impedance is $1/n^2$ times the impedance across the secondary. Splitting impedance up into its components, resistance and inductance are effectively multiplied by $1/n^2$, and capacitance by n^2 .

If the coupling is less than 100 per cent, the problem is not so simple but still quite manageable. One considers the transformer as a combination of a perfect one (representing the proportion that is coupled) with inductances in series (representing the uncoupled

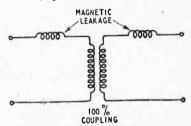


Fig. 3. An incompletely coupled transformer can be represented as a combination of a completely coupled transformer and two completely uncoupled coils (either of which can be "transferred" to the other winding, to make only one).

parts of the windings), as in Fig. 3.

Going back to our very simple case in Fig. 2, there is no change in principle if the winding with the smaller number of turns is made common to both, giving an auto-transformer (Fig. 4a). Simpler still, if the ratio is I : I, as in Fig. 4b, then it is quite obvious that the resistance, referred to the primary (which in this case happens to be the secondary, too) is R.

What about the inductance in parallel, you say? Well, if the

Wireless World

Otherwise

"BY CATHODE RAY"

Things Not Appearing on the Diagram

transformers we have been thinking about are low-frequency ones, with substantial iron cores and many turns, their primary inductances are generally so large that the current taken by them (the "magnetizing current") can be neglected in comparison with

the current resulting from connecting load. But the doubtful-looking " transformers ' in Fig. 1 were definitely intended for high frequencies, in which case the complicating effect of the parallel inductance can be disposed of even more perfectly, by tuning it; i.e., connecting in parallel with it an equal impedance of the op-

posite kind-capacitance (Figs. 40 and 1b).

From the point of view of the supply terminals, the currents through L and C, being in nearly opposite phase, nearly cancel out, leaving the equivalent of a high resistance, known as the dynamic resistance, though "Diallist" (very sensibly, it seemed to me) suggested that it might be called the "rejectance," seeing that it is the net impedance of a rejector circuit. Whatever it is called, this resistance can be merged with the parallel load resistance R, which is thereby reduced. The effect of the tuned circuit on the supply being represented now by an adjustment of the value of R, there is no longer any need to show the mutually cancelling L and C. and we finally arrive at Fig. 4d.

A I: I transformer can hardly be considered a transformer at all, because it has no power to change the effective load resistance. And none of the arrangements shown

in Fig. 1 looks like a step-up or step - down auto - transformer, because no tapped coil is visible. But they all depend on well-known principles, all of which we have already used in connection with Fig. 4. They are : (1) The impedances of in-

ductances and capacitances. These depend on frequency, and as they tend to cancel one another out they are given opposite signs :

XL (inc

(2) The usual rules for combining impedances is series and in parallel. Any number of impedances of the same kind (R, XL or XC)

in series can be reduced to one, by simple addition. Reactances of the opposite kind can be reduced in the same way if the signs are observed; but R and X have to be "added at right-angles " (Z = $\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$) or by the magic j if you prefer it. In Fig. 5a, if the length of Rs represents the resistance, and XLS an inductive reactance in series with it, Z represents by its length the magnitude of the total impedance, and by its angle the phase. If R and L are in parallel, the procedure is the same, except that the lengths have to represent the reciprocals (Fig. 5b).

(3) Putting Figs. 5a and 5b together, it is easy to see that it is possible for the impedance to be the same in both. In other words, given R and X in series, it is possible to substitute another R and X in parallel which are equivalent. And vice versa. But as X depends on frequency, they are equivalent at only one particular frequency. Making Z the same in both circuits, the equivalents work out as :

$$\begin{array}{ll} R_{\rm S} \!=\! \frac{R_{\rm P} \, X_{\rm P}^2}{R_{\rm P}^2 \!+\! X_{\rm P}^2} & X_{\rm S} \!=\! \frac{R_{\rm P}^2 \, X_{\rm P}}{R_{\rm P}^2 \!+\! X_{\rm P}^2} \\ R_{\rm P} \!=\! \frac{R_{\rm S}^2 \!+\! X_{\rm S}^2}{R_{\rm S}} & X_{\rm P} \!=\! \frac{R_{\rm S}^2 \!+\! X_{\rm P}}{X_{\rm S}} \end{array}$$

These are extraordinarily useful formulae. And very often, especially in high-frequency circuits, they can be simplified. If the series reactance is considerably greater than the resistance-say at least five times greater-or the parallel reactance is much less than the resistance, then $Rs^2 + Xs^2$ is nearly the same as Xs², and it is accurate enough to say :

$$\begin{split} R_{S} &= \frac{X_{P}^{2}}{R_{P}} \qquad X_{S} = X_{P} \\ R_{P} &= \frac{X_{S}^{2}}{R_{S}} \qquad X_{P} = X_{S} \end{split}$$

luctive reactance) =
$$\omega L$$
 ohms

Xc (capacitive reactance) = $-\frac{1}{2}$

In a tuned circuit the reactance is cancelled out by one of the opposite kind, leaving resistance only. RP is what is called the dynamic resistance, or "rejectance"; while "Diallist's" name for Rs is "acceptance."

 $(\omega = 2\pi f)$

Armed with the three principles summarized above, one can easily

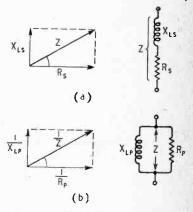
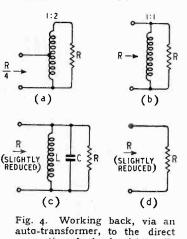


Fig. 5. The well-known vector diagram (" completing the parallelogram '') method of adding resistance and reactance (a) in series and (b) in parallel. If the resultant Z is the same in both cases, then $X_{\rm LS}$ and $R_{\rm S}$ in series are equivalent to $X_{\rm LP}$ and $R_{\rm P}$ in parallel-a very useful dodge in circuit calculation.



connection of a load resistance R.

BOOK REVIEW

Uctober, 1947

Transformers—Obvious and Otherwise—

reduce the examples in Fig. 1 (except the recognizable transformer, d) to their equivalents. Take a, for a start. Assuming Rs is relatively small, RP follows at once as Xs^2/R_e (which of course is $\omega^2 L^2/R_s$), and XL and Xc cancel out at resonance. So this is a suitable circuit for matching the usually low resistance of an aerial to the high input impedance of a valve. It is the equivalent of a \mathbf{R}_s : X step-up transformer. ("X" in this can be either the L or the C kind, because when in tune they are equal).

Circuit f is just the same, except that there is already a parallel inductance, L_2 . So it is necessary that the reactance of L_1 and L_2 in parallel tune with C. The conversion formula is as in a; but as L_1 can—in fact must be greater than is needed to tune with C by itself, the object of this circuit would be to get a bigger step-up ratio than with a.

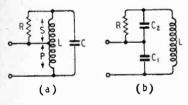


Fig. 6. (a) is obviously a transformer. (b) is an alternative form, tapped on the capacitance side.

Circuit e is the same as f except that the series reactance is capacitive, and the formula is modified accordingly.

Circuit c is a little trickier, because Rs and Cs in parallel must first be converted to series equivalents; the series reactance then partly cancels out with the reactance of L. The balance (which must be inductive) tunes C, and the series resistance is converted to its parallel equivalent. This double conversion means that with normal component values it is suitable for smaller ratio transformations than a, e and f. An advantage is that in very high-frequency apparatus, where the difficulty is to avoid excessively low reactances, L is tuned by two capacitances in series, so can be larger than otherwise. C_S and C might be the irreducible output and input capacitances of valves, for instance.

This suggests a new line of thought, which I shall try to develop next month; but in the meantime there is a way of looking at Fig. 1c that may be more helpful than this seriesparallel-series business. Fig. 6a is obviously a tuned transformer, in which the terminals are connected to the primary winding and R is across the secondary. R can be converted to any other value, seen at the terminals,

by varying the tapping on the coil; i.e., the ratio of the transformer. It is a type of transformer very commonly used to couple anode to grid circuit in a valve oscillator, and is then known as the Hartley circuit. But an alternative is the Colpitts circuit, which is similar except that the capacitance, instead of the in-ductance, is "tapped" (Fig. 6b). The ratio is then determined by the ratio of C_1 to C_2 , remembering that the reactance of the two in series corresponds to that of C in Fig. 6a.

In case you haven't noticed it, Fig. 6b is Fig. 1c.

Elementary Radio Servicing. By William R. Wellman. Pp. 260 + xi. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, W.C.2. Price 215.

THIS book is intended to meet the requirements of those who have had instruction in the theory and practice of wireless apparatus but who are inexperienced in faultfinding. The arrangement of the book is unusual; it is divided into chapters dealing with different parts of the equipment, but each chapter consists of a few pages only of general explanation together with a number of so-called "Job Sheets". These are followed by a number of questions for the student, but answers are not given.

The Job Sheets are really potted instructions for testing particular parts of a circuit or particular components. For instance, the chapter on A.F. amplifiers has four sheets; for a pentode output stage, for a 25L6 beam-power stage, for a triode push-pull stage, and for a selfbalancing phase-inverter circuit. Under the heading "Procedure" the author almost invariably starts by advocating voltage measurements and he gives figures of the voltages to be expected at various points in normally designed equipment.

The examples quoted above show some confusion of thought on the part of the author, for there is no difference from the fault-finding point of view between pentode and beam tetrode stages. The only difference between the two stages quoted lies in the applied voltages. Furthermore, defects in the input coupling capacitor are treated in one only and the impression is thus given that they are peculiar to that one instead of being equally applicable to both

The testing of the phase-inverter circuit is particularly badly done. In the first place the circuit shown is not of the self-balancing type it is claimed to be, but is one in which the balance depends on the maintenance of the correct ratio of two resistances in relation to the gain of a stage. In the second place, after a lengthy discussion on voltage checking, there is a brief reference only to checking the balance with an A.F. input, but no indication at all of what is to be done if the circuit is then found to be unbalanced

In a section headed "The Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter" there is no reference whatever to the milliammeter and the use of this instrument in fault-finding receives no mention at all.

The book is of American origin and the references to circuit techniques are to American practice. Although the ground covered is wide, the treatment is superficial. W. T. C.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Radio Test Instruments.—By Rufus P. Turner. Most of the material in this American book has appeared during the past five years in *Radio News*, and is concerned mainly with the building of test gear—from simple current and voltage meters to signal generators. 221+xx pages, with 182 diagrams and illustrations. Ziff, Davis, Ltd., The Grampians Building, Western Gate, London, W.6. Price 25s.

C. & W. Press Handbook.—The third edition of this booklet includes, in addition to cable tariff rates, details of the cable and radio facilities afforded by Cable & Wireless and its associated companies throughout the world. 36+xii pages. Cable & Wireless, Ltd., Electra House, Victoria Embankmeot, London, W.C.2.



INDOOR TELEVISION AERIAL FOR ATTIC OR LOFT. This is intended for districts where field strength is strong. It has very distinct minima, which can be used against interference. Can be used indoors, or is supplied with metal mast and lashings for chimney mounting. If you do not already know them, see also the "WIN-ROD " WINDOW AERIAL and the "CAROD" CAR AERIAL.

A.B.8A VALVEHOLDER has been added to the range of other wellknown types which include HIGH VOLTAGE VALVEHOLDERS,

Radiolympia

STAND No. 33

Cutouts are a rapidly increasing part of our production, and our engineers will be glad to discuss these with engineers of firms who are interested.

A range of FILTERS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF H.F. INTER-FERENCE is shown. Most of these have been re-designed since last Radiolympia, to take care of the higher frequencies now more commonly in use.

SPARKING PLUG SUPPRES-SORS and DISTRIBUTOR SUP-PRESSORS are available to prevent motor cars from interfering with

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are interested in practically everything shown and will be made specially welcome. Our AMATEUR AERIAL KIT is already fairly well known.

COMPONENTS include a full range of TERMINALS; improved single, double and multi PLUGS AND SOCKETS ; a comparatively new range of COAXIAL PLUGS AND SOCKETS, single, twin "T" section and couplings ; FUSES AND FUSEHOLDERS, including a fairly new miniature panel fuseholder ; also GLASS SEAL TERMINALS,

> We are proud of our production, but, although in general our deliveries are as good as most, we are anything but proud of them, nor are we complacent. We do our best and crave your patience although we are ourselves impatient.

CAMBRIDGE ARTERIAL ROAD. ENFIELD. MIDDX



RADIO · TELEVISION · RECORDS V.H.F. RADIO · TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTERS & RECEIVERS · MARINE & AIRBORNE RADAR VELOCITY MODULATED OSCILLATORS MOBILE TELEVISION UNIT TELEVISION FILM CHANNEL EMITRON CAMERAS MULTIPLIER PHOTO CELL DISC & MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING & REPLAY EOUIPMENTS DIELECTRIC PRE-HEATERS

October, 1947

For the Design, Development & Manufacture of ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

On the E.M.I. Stand in the Electronic Section of Radiolympia the following Companies are exhibiting:

- E.M.I. Engineering Development Ltd.,
- E.M.I. Research Ltd.,
- E.M.I. Factories Ltd.,
- E.M.I. Institutes Ltd.

On this Stand the technical enthusiast will find a wide range of highly interesting electronic equipment.

TELEVISION

The Television Section includes examples of the most recent Emitron Camera developments; typical pulse generating equipment; a scale model of an E.M.I. Mobile Television Van and one of the very latest achievements of E.M.I. Research Laboratories — an entirely new Film Channel. All of these items were developed in the E.M.I. Laboratories, first in the field with Electronic Television.

RADAR

Other sections of the Stand show examples of specialised electronic devices developed and produced by E.M.I. for war-time purposes and now being applied to peace-time uses. Exhibits include "Rebecca" — the beam system for aircraft; marine and light-weight radar equipment and other such gear.

ELECTRONIC HEATERS

The application of electronic technique to industry is exemplified by the range of R.F. Dielectric Pre-Heaters also exhibited on the Stand. The models shown were specifically designed for the plastic moulding industry, but many other industrial applications are now possible.

RECORDING GEAR

A variety of Recording Gear is displayed including a Portable Magnetic Disc Recorder, and a Magnetic Tape Broadcast Recorder, both with replay apparatus.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Several examples of the numerous Communication Transmitters and Receivers developed by E.M.I. are also on view, including a V.H.F. Radio-Telephone equipment.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

It is not practicable within the space available to display more than a selection of the varied electronic equipment produced by E.M.I., which includes Television Transmitters; Monitoring and Studio equipment for complete Television installations; Emiscope Cathode Ray Tubes for radar and other purposes; Velocity Modulated Oscillators covering centrimetric wave-lengths for airborne and marine navigation and for Infra-red viewing apparatus; specialised Electronic Measuring instruments and a wide assortment of intricate Radio-Testing instruments.

However, qualified staff will be in attendance on this Stand during the exhibition and will be pleased to give information and answer enquiries from both overseas and home visitors as to the full field of Research, Development and Manufacture covered by the E.M.I. Group.

NOTE: Students and technicians will be interested to find on this Stand full information about E.M.I. Institutes, the new College which has been estabtablished by E.M.I. to provide elementary and advanced tuition in electronic science.

VISIT STAND NO. 212 AT RADIOLYMPIA Electric & Musical Industries Ltd MAIN FACTORIES AND HEAD OFFICE HAYES MIDDLESEX ENGLAND

JUBSIDIARY COMPANIES AT ATHENS · AMSTERDAM · BARCELONA · BRUSSELS · BUENOS AIRES · CALCUTTA · COPENHAGEN · DUBLIN STANBUL · MILAN · PARIS · RIO DE JANEIRO · SANTIAGO · SHANGHAI · SINGAPORE · STOCKHOLM · SYDNEY · WATERFORD · WELLINGTON E.I.I Uctober, 1947 Wireless World

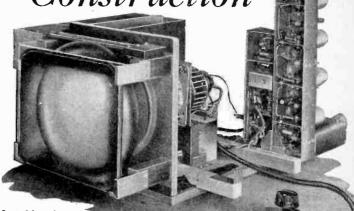
TelevisionReceiver8-Receiver UnitConstruction

A^T high frequencies the use of high-conductivity material for the chassis must be considered essential. As the R.F. currents do not penetrate deeply into the material, it would be economical to use steel with copper or silver plating. However, it is simpler to use sheet copper, and the thickness needed is governed by mechanical considerations.

As shown in the photographs, the vision and sound chassis are of channel section and are bent from pieces of No. 20 gauge copper sheet. Cross screens, cut away to clear the valveholders, are fitted, and No. 26 gauge is adequate for these. The two chassis are bolted together after the cross screens have been fitted and it is, of course, necessary to use countersunk-head screws for those in the adjacent faces of the chassis.

The V.F. stage is carried in a compartment above the rear of the main chassis. This economizes in space and brings the V.F. output close to the base of the C.R. tube. For this, brass is adequate, but there is no objection to copper if it is preferred.

It is essential to pay particular attention to obtaining very short direct leads, and it is especially important to make sound soldered connections to the chassis for all earth points.

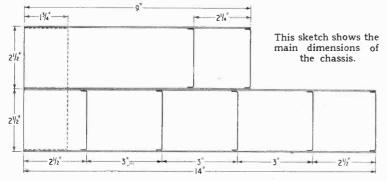


In this view of the complete receiver

the R.F. unit is shown tilted up for access to its underside. The focus and brightness controls can be seen fitted to a small panel which can be mounted in any convenient place.

are the earthy heater, internal screen, grid and cathode connections, while on the output side there are the non-earthy heater, screen, anode and suppressor connections. The second internalscreen connection falls immediately beneath the cross screen.

This last is earthed by a short lead soldered to the chassis on the input side of the cross screen and the suppressor is similarly earthed, but on the output side. The earthy-heater tag is earthed



The cross-screen divides the valveholder leads into two groups which fall into adjacent compartments. On the input side there to the chassis as closely as possible to it and a short lead is run along adjacent to the chassis for the live heater lead.

The earthy heater, adjacent internal screen and centre spigot are all joined together on the valveholder. In addition, there are a lead short from " internal screen '' to chassis, one very " internal short lead from screen' to chassis, and one very short one from the centre spigot to the cross-screen. This last connection is important.

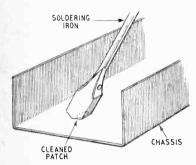
The screen and anode decoupling capacitor is mounted on the cross screen on the output side and the 0.001- μ F main bias-resistor by-pass capacitor is held by the same screws on the input side. A small hole is drilled through the cross screen adjacent to the earthy ends of the capacitors and a wire passed through it is soldered to the two capacitors, to the screen and to the suppressor tag on the valveholder.

The H.T. side of the decoupling capacitor is joined directly to the screen tag on the valveholder and also supports one end of the decoupling resistor.

The 50-pF cathode capacitors are supported in the wiring over the valveholder and soldered directly with the shortest leads to the cathode tag and the internalscreen tag adjacent to the heater. The main $100-\Omega$ bias resistor is soldered across the

Television Receiver Construction— 0.001- μ F cathode capacitor with the 33- Ω resistor from the unearthed end to cathode.

It is necessary to provide some support for the H.T. ends of the 220- Ω anode and screen de-



Illustrating the kind of solderingiron most suitable for making sound joints to a copper chassis.

coupling resistors. There are many ways of doing this. The one adopted is particularly neat, but a little troublesome because the supports are specially made. A short length of ³/₁₆in insulating rod has a 2 B.A. thread run on it and a small hole drilled lengthwise down its centre. Α tightly fitting piece of wire is pushed through the hole and the whole forms a lead-through insulator which is secured in a hole in the cross-screen by two 2 B.A. half-nuts.

Now it will be clear from the above that there are a good many soldered connections to the chassis. If this job is tackled in the right way and with the right tools there is nothing difficult about it, but it is impossible to make good joints if one adopts an ordinary soldering technique. This is because of the high heat conductivity of copper, which makes it difficult to raise the temperature of a small piece of the chassis sufficiently.

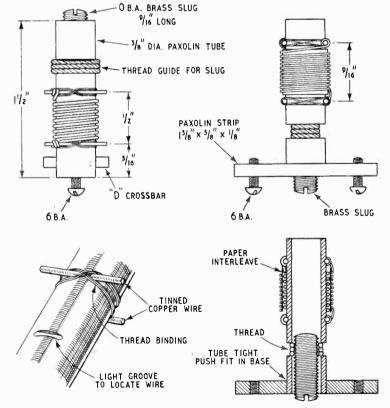
The average soldering iron is quite useless for the job. It is essential to have a big heavy bit so that it can store an adequate quantity of heat; the smallest satisfactory bit weighs about 21b. It is essential to have an adequate contact area between the bit and the chassis so that the heat can flow rapidly from the "iron" to the chassis. A long tapered bit is useless. The bit should not taper at all until it is close to the end, and it should then have a blunt, wedge-shaped nose. The whole flat end of one side of the wedge can then be placed in contact with the chassis.

The sort of bit that is satisfactory, and the simplest way of soldering the leads to the chassis are shown in the sketch. A small area is scraped quite clean, say, with the end of a screwdriver, and a piece of rosin-core solder about in long is placed on the clean patch. The iron must be clean and really hot. It is placed on top of the solder, which it melts almost instantly, and pressed against the chassis. After some 5-10 seconds the copper chassis will locally be hot enough, and a slight rub of the iron will make the solder take. The previously tinned lead is then slipped under the nose of the iron and held perfectly still while the iron is removed and the solder cools.

All this sounds rather difficult, but it is not, and a little practice will enable sound joints to be made with ease. It is worth taking a little trouble to acquire the knack, for bad joints will be a perpetual source of trouble. It will probably be hard to obtain an electric iron with the right shape of bit for the job, and it is best to use a plain one heated by a bunsen burner or a blowlamp.

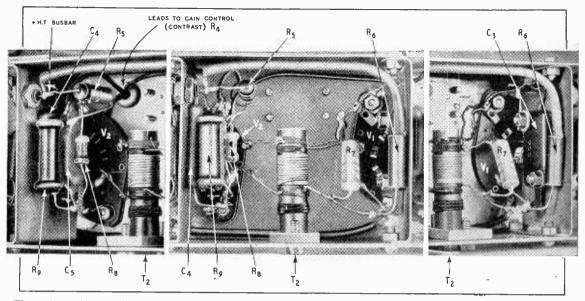
The photographs which illustrate this article show the details of the wiring where they are important. They are substantially the same in all compartments, there being only minor differences brought about by the trap circuits.

The coils themselves are unscreened since in view of the low stage gains they are far enough apart for magnetic coupling to be small and the cross partitions provide screening for the electric fields. They are double wound, not to provide a band-pass effect, for this is obtained by stagger tuning, but to save coupling capacitors and to provide separate



These drawings show the details of the R.F. coil construction. Winding data is given elsewhere.

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These three photographs show in detail the arrangement and wiring of the R.F. stages. The centre one shows T2 coupling V1 (right) to V2 (left), while the right- and left-hand pictures show the same compartment from different angles.

earth return circuits for the anode and grid circuits of adjacent valves. This helps considerably in obtaining stability at high frequencies.

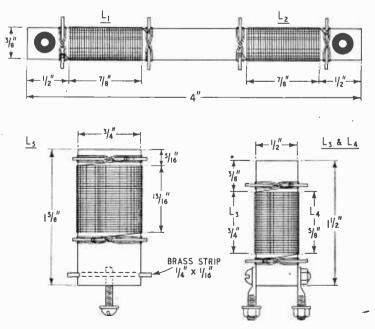
Drawings of the coil details are given. They are wound on a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in outside diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ in wall Paxolin tube and fitted with o B.A. brass slugs for tuning. An internal "thread" is provided by the simple expedient of cutting away two segments of the wall of the tube and winding this with thick thread; this should be done with the slug in place.

Thin wire is used for all the vision-channel coils, since losses are unimportant as the circuits must be heavily damped to obtain the bandwidth. The effect of coil losses is, therefore only to modify the damping resistors needed.

This does not apply to circuits operative on the sound channel, either in the sound amplifier or as rejectors. Heavier wire is used here, but in spite of the higher losses as compared with copper, brass slugs are retained in the interests of uniformity. Copper slugs are better in theory, but the difference is not enormous and o B.A. copper rod is not easy to obtain.

Two forms of coil mounting are used. As can be seen from the

photographs the sound-channel coils, the rejector and one visionchannel coil are mounted in the usual way by a 6 B.A. screw through the chassis into a short metal rod passing through holes in the side of the former. The other coils are mounted by, a Paxolin plate which has two holes tapped 4 B.A. for fixing screws and a hole fitting tightly on the outside of the coil former. The former is pushed into this hole and flooded with shellac.



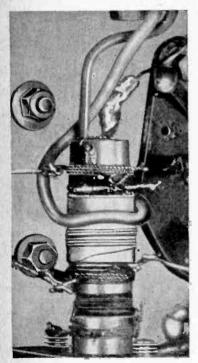
Details of the detector filter and the various correction coils are given here.

Qctober, 1947

Selevision Receiver Construction-

Winding details of all coils, including the V.F. correction coils, are given in the Table. They are not difficult to make, but are somewhat tedious because there are rather a lot of them.

The R.F. coil formers are nearly all alike, and the labour is reduced by carrying out similar operations on all coils in turn rather than completing each one individually. The best procedure is to cut all the formers to length, remove burrs from the ends, mark off the positions of the slots for



This close-up of T₃ clearly shows the coupling loop to the sound channel. It is formed in the wiring.

the thread holding the slugs, and then cut the slots with a miniature hacksaw. If the former is then slipped on a piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ in brass rod, the segments are easily removed with a sharp, narrowbladed chisel.

A few formers have holes for fixing bars, and these can now be drilled. The solder tags should be attached next. A small Vgroove should be put in the former where each tag is wanted with a small triangular file. The tags are short lengths of tinned

COIL WINDING DATA

Note.—In all multi-winding assemblies, all windings are in the same direction, and grid windings are overwound on anode windings with one turn of shellacked paper between for insulation; adjacent ends are grid and anode on the one hand and earth and +H.T. on the other.

| Com- ponent | Wire (S.W.G.) | Winding 12 (turns) | Winding 3-4 (turns) | Resonan Freq'cy (Mc/s.) | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{i}}$ | 36 D.S.C. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 43 | |
| ${f T_2} {f T_3}$ | 36 D.S.C. 36 D.S.C. | 11 10 | 11 10 | 43 41.5 | |
| \mathbf{T}_4 | 36 D.S.C. | 9 | 9 | 47 | |
| T_5 T_6 T_7 (a) | 36 D.S.C. 26 D.S.C. 26 D.S.C. | 13 12 13 | 13 | $46 \\ 41.5 \\ 41.5$ | |
| $T_7(b)$ T_8 | 26 D.S.C. 26 D.S.C. | 12 10 | | $41.5 \\ 41.5$ | |
| $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{L}_1,\ \mathbf{L}_2\\ \mathbf{L}_3\\ \mathbf{L}_4\\ \mathbf{L}_4\end{array}$ | 38 enam 38 enam | 84 108 90 | _ | | |
| L_5 | 40 enam | 112 | | | |

copper wire, about No. 20 gauge. In most cases the tags are in pairs opposite one another. The two tags of a pair should be placed in their grooves and held in place by a tight binding of thin thread. The whole former should then be given a coating of shellac varnish.

When dry, the slugs should be fitted. These are rin lengths of o B.A. brass rod with a saw-cut across one end. The slug should be put into the former and then thick thread should be wound into its thread, through the slots cut in the walls of the former, and tied tightly. This will be found to provide quite a good screw thread and is sufficiently robust for the purpose. Unless the ends of the slugs are tapered slightly and smoothed, it is not recommended that a slug be removed completely after it is fitted. The (Continued on page 395)

EF 37 EL 33 EL 38 G2 G3 G, G, G2 G 0 0 0 0 οo Ao 0 Ao 0 0 0 ٥_H нο ′он HО нο OH 0 0 0 °.G 0 0 M G3 GI = TOP CAP A = TOP CAP**EF 50** <u>MW 22 - 7</u> A = ANODE Ş G = GRIDC C = CATHODE C. A oG, H = HEATER 60 G2 •5 S = INTERNAL SHIELD Ĥ ň M = METALLIZING OR INTERNAL SHIELD A2 = SIDE CAP

For convenience the base connections of the valves used are given here, in all cases looking at the underside of the valveholder.

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Remarks

- Winding 1-2 is interwound with 3-4 at earthy end without interwinding insulation.
- Sound coupling coil of 1 turn inserted in wiring; to be disconnected while adjusting T_{3} .
- Winding 3-4 is tapped for connection (5) at 1 turn from (4).



Both inside and outside the radio business, the name Philips is synonymous with Dependability. And, throughout the changing years, no reputation has been - or ever will be-more jealously guarded.

The latest radio receivers, radiograms and television receivers, to be seen and heard on Stand No. 16 at Radiolympia, outstanding examples of Philips are craftsmanship - worthy of the name they bear.



The Dependable Radio and Television

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LTD., CENTURY HOUSE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2 R300D

October, 1947



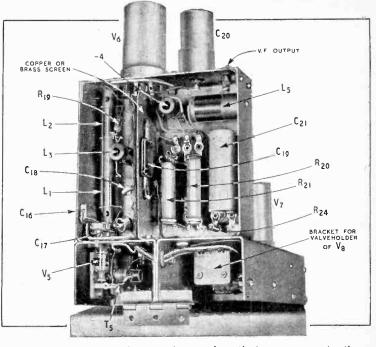
October, 1947 Wireless World

Television Receiver Construction reinsertion of a slug with any roughness on the end is likely to cut the thread.

Winding is easy. The turns are given in the Table, and they are spaced by eye so that the full coil fills the winding space available, starting and finishing about one turn spacing from the tags. After putting on one winding, the coil is given a light coating of shellac, and when it is in the tacky stage one turn of thin, previously shellacked, paper is put over it. This forms the interwinding insulation and is held firmly in place by the outer winding which is the same as the inner in most cases. A second light coat of shellac completes the coil.

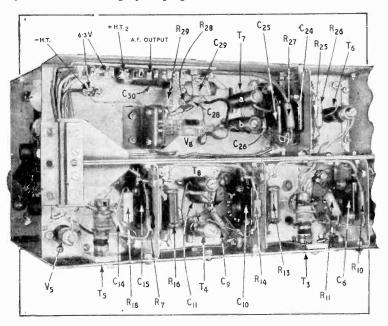
In T_1 the feeder-coupling coil needs no special insulation, and is interwound with the grid coil at its earthy end. The end of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -turn coil is held down by tying it with thread. On the outer winding of T_4 there is a tapping one turn from the earthy end of the outer winding. This is not terminated on the former but is run straight to T_8 .

In all cases the inner winding is the anode one and the outer the grid one. It should be noted that the coupling coil in series with T_a is a single turn over the middle of T_a done in the wiring by looping



The V.F. side of the set is shown here. A vertical screen separates the detector chokes LI, L2, L3 from the output V.F. components.

the connection around the coil. It must be emphasized that as the valve and other stray capacitances are relied upon entirely for tuning, the inductances needed in the coils depend on these capaci-



A general view of the underside of the sound and vision channels.

tances. Anything but minor variations in wiring, or the use of valveholders of widely different pattern will alter the capacitances and so the inductances required. The slug adjustments are provided mainly to correct for unavoidable changes of this kind, but the range of adjustment obtainable in this way is not very large.

It is possible, therefore, that in a few cases some adjustment to the turns may be needed. It is unlikely that lower capacitances will be obtained, so that such adjustment is unlikely to be more than the removal of one turn. It will be necessary only if it is found that a circuit will not tune to a high enough frequency with the slug fully in.

A signal generator or calibrated test oscillator is needed for alignment. The cathode-ray tube can be used as an output meter, even with an unmodulated oscillator, for with the D.C. couplings used the brightness depends on the D.C. output of the detector. The Brightness Control should be kept so adjusted that the brilliance is low and the signal-generator output kept at a suitable level.

The signal generator should

Television Receiver Construction have its output cable terminated in the proper resistance to suit it and the signal from it applied between the grid of V_4 and chassis. T_5 is then tuned for maximum output with an input of 46 Mc/s.

Then connect the signal generator between the grid of V_3 and chassis, and tune T_4 for maximum output at 47 Mc/s. Then adjust T_8 for minimum output at 41.5 Mc/s; this trimmer should be critical. Readjust T_4 at 47 Mc/s and then T_8 at 41.5 Mc/s.

Transfer the signal generator to the grid of V_2 and chassis; disconnect the coupling coil on T_3 from T_s , and adjust T_s for maximum output at 41.5 Mc/s. Reconnect the coupling coil and adjust T_s for minimum output at 41.5 Mc/s.

Then go to the grid of V_1 and adjust T_2 for maximum output at 43 Mc/s, and finally connect to the aerial socket and adjust T_1 for maximum output at 43 Mc/s. Leaving the signal generator connected, adjust T_7 (a) and (b) for maximum output from the sound channel with an input at 41.5 Mc/s. A pair of phones can be connected from the sound output tag or an A.F. amplifier and loudspeaker can be used.

Quality of B.B.C. Transmissions Chief Engineer Interviewed By H. A. HARTLEY

EADERS will recall my R criticisms of the quanty of B.B.C. transmissions and the reply of the Corporation's criticisms of the quality of Chief Engineer in Wireless World January-March last. Mr. Bishop has since been good enough to give me a detailed account of the Corporation's engineering approach to the problems. Readers will be glad to know that Mr. Bishop and his colleagues are far from satisfied with what they have already achieved and are continually striving to do better, although in fairness it should be pointed out that he does not think that conditions are as bad as I made out.

High-fidelity enthusiasts have strongest grounds for complaint in the transmission of orchestral programmes, and Mr. Bishop is fully aware of the shortcomings there. The principal difficulty is the present lack of suitable studios for large orchestras and with good acoustical properties. The main orchestral concerts in London originate in the Maida Vale studio, the People's Palace and the Albert Hall. The loss of the Queen's Hall was a grave blow to musical London. The acoustical performance of the Maida Vale studio could undoubtedly be improved by structural alterations, and both the People's Palace and the Albert Hall were technically "difficult." In certain cases cor-

rection is introduced into the A.F. chain, but this is seldom a cure for acoustic problems: if the auditorium itself kills the extreme top, then no amount of tone correction can put it back. Certain of the smaller studios at Broadcasting House, reconstructed since the war, give excellent results. Throughout the war period there was practically no acoustical research, and owing to the extreme difficulty of getting either building materials or labour for rebuilding it will take a long time to bring all the studios acoustically up to date. Nevertheless, Mr. Bishop puts improvement of studios near the top of his list of priorities.

On outside broadcasts and S.B.s a limiting factor is Post Office lines. The line from B.H. to Brookman's Park is flat to 15,000 c/s, and many of the important trunk routes are flat up to 8,000 c/s, but on other routes it is not always possible to achieve this figure.

Distortion has sometimes been allowed to creep in in control and monitoring, but the B.B.C. engineering operating staff, greatly expanded during the war, is fully alive to these dangers. In wartime it was impossible to give adequate training to new staff, but this is now being done in the Engineering Training Dept. under Dr. Sturley. An interesting point mentioned by Mr. Bishop was the provision of perforated desk tops in talks studios to avoid sound reflections into the microphone when speakers drop their heads.

On the matter of recorded programmes Mr. Bishop said they sometimes had difficulties in bringing artistes to the microphone when they were wanted. Programmes were recorded only when it was impossible to achieve a live broadcast; improvements in the quality of recording and reproduction were constantly being made and they had gone to considerable expense to design and construct entirely new equipment, which was now in use.

Mr. Bishop gave his assurance that a feeling of healthy discontent could be said to animate his department. The economic situation of the country imposed severe restrictions on what they were trying to do. In reply to a specific question, Mr. Bishop denied that they restricted the band-width of their transmissions because of international repercussions on the problem of interference.

MANUFACTURERS' LITERATURE

LLUSTRATED brochures (for manufacturers only) have been received from The Plessey Co., Ilford, Essex, and deal with the following: Electrolytics, Chokes and Transformers, Drives and Couplings, Miscellaneous Components.

Bulletin B528D from Muirhead and Co., Elmers End, Beckenham, Kent, describes the Muirhead-Wigan Decade Oscillator with a frequency range of 1 c/s to over 100 kc/s.

"Sobell Television Dealer's Manual" —including typical questions asked by the public and some model answers. A few copies are available to other dealers on application to Sobell Industries, Langley Park, nr. Slough, Bucks.

Catalogue of "Ashton Radio Cables," including all types of screened leads for pickups, microphones, car radio, etc., from Aerialite, Ltd., Castle Works, Stalybridge, Cheshire.

List of ex-Government electronic and radio equipment from Clydesdale Supply Co., 2, Bridge Street, Glasgow, C.5.

Brochure "From Wet to Dry" describing Varley dry accumulators. Instructions for care and charging of the batteries are given. From Varley Dry Accumulators, Ltd., By-pass Road, Barking, Essex.

WORLD OF WIRELESS

Exhibition Plans + Radio Facilities Extended + International **Organizations**

RADIOLYMPIA

FINAL arrangements for the first post-war National Radio Exhibition, which opens at Olympia on October 1st (preview September 30th), have now been made.

We give below a few of the details regarding special sections.

Conventions .- The convention hall situated in the National Hall gallery is being used during the afternoon session-3 to 5-on October 2nd, 6th and 7th for conventions organized by the Radio Wholesalers' Federation, Radio & Television Retailers' Association and Television Society, respectively. It is available for exhibitors' meetings at other times.

Television Avenue .- Some twenty manufacturers are exhibiting over thirty receivers in the specially constructed television avenue which is fed with the B.B.C. programme at R.F. from a central pre-amplifier. This 250-foot long avenue is situated at the Addison Road end of the Grand Hall gallery.

Films .- Throughout the exhibition there will be six sessions daily in the cinema located in the Grand Hall gallery. The hour-long exhibitions begin at 11.30, 2, 3.30, 5, 6.30 and 8. The main films being shown and the concerns exhibiting them are:

The Decca System of Naviga-(Decca). "Electronics" tion " and "Electronics in Industry" (B.T-H.). "They're Called Elec-trons" (Ediswan). "North Sea-Work of Coast Stations" (G.P.O.). "Radar Record" and " Radar Goes to Sea " (Metrovick). " R.D.F. to Radar" (Ministry of Supply).

Admission to the shows is free but tickets must be obtained from the exhibitors.

Electrons at Work and Play.— This "novelties" section includes demonstrations of radar, infra-red, radio control of a model train and transmission of sound on light. The section is located at one end of the National Hall gallery. At the opposite end is a promenade from which visitors can see the production of programmes in the B.B.C. television studio.

EXTENDING RADIO FACILITIES

HE recent announcement that the Postmaster-General had allocated seven frequencies for the

exclusive use of the Press for twoway radio communication prompted the question "Is the P.M.G. lending a more sympathetic ear to applica-tions for new licences?" It is learned from the G.P.O. that frequencies over 67 Mc/s will be issued to certain specified classes of applicant where it is known that the ordinary line telephone cannot possibly give the required service.

As has already been mentioned in previous issues tugs and railways have been allocated frequencies. Other classes of undertaking to which permission may be granted are: ---electricity undertakings, road vehicles of public utility, hired cars and taxi services, port authorities, professional cars and for communication between works and sites in constructional undertakings.

What is believed to be the first taxi service to employ a radio-communication system in this country was recently licenced in Cambridge.

The maximum power of the central station in the Press scheme will be 150 watts, the mobile stations 25 watts and the pack sets one watt. The maximum range of all stations licensed by the G.P.O. for such schemes is at present limited to 15 miles.

I.B.U. AND I.B.O.

 $T_{two}^{HE \ merits \ and \ demerits \ of \ these}_{two \ organizations \ caused \ a}$ clash at an early meeting of the Atlantic City Conference when the International Broadcasting Union applied for admission to the meetings. The application met with strong opposition from delegates from the countries belonging to the International Broadcasting Organization formed just over a year ago.

The main reasons given for the exclusion of the Union were:

I. It is a deceased organization : 2. It includes Franco Spain (which is not represented at the conference) among its members;

3. It should give way to the I.B.O. whose aims are identical and which has a greater number of members;

4. It suffered Axis influence during the war and permitted the Control Office to pass to German Administrators.

Sir Stanley Angwin, head of the



World of Wireless-

British delegation supported the recommendation from the Executive Sub-Committee that the Union should be admitted as an observer. This was ultimately adopted by twenty-four votes to twenty with seventeen abstensions.

Britain is not a member of either organization and in giving support to the recommendation Sir Stanley stated that while he "deplored the existence of two separate broadcasting organizations in Europe he also deplored what is an obvious attempt to suppress one of them (the U.I.R.). . . . Until a single unified broadcasting organization can be set up in Europe, forming part of a larger world organization, and conforming to I.T.U. accepted rules of membership and voting, the U.I.R. should be allowed to continue to exist."

AIR RADIO

UTSTANDING among the radio equipment displayed at the recent exhibition of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors at Radlett, Herts, were two radio compasses, one by Marconi's W.T. Com-pany and the other a G.E.C.-Salford design. They work on the M.F. and L.F. bands.

The present tendency is for ordinary aircraft routine communications-as opposed to direction finding-to be carried out on entirely separate equipment built largely in unit form. Separate receivers and transmitters, all fully miniaturized and fitting the stan-

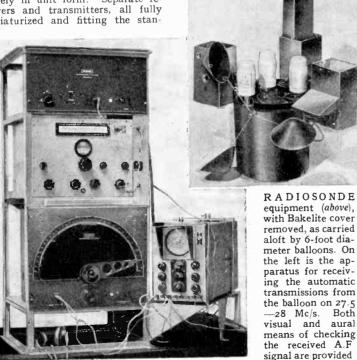
dard S.B.A.C. aircraft racking, were shown by Marconi and by Standard Telephones while G.E.C. had a lightweight V.H.F. radio telephone designed especially for installing in privately owned civil aircraft. It is hoped to describe the outstanding exhibits in greater detail in our next issue.

WEATHER SHIPS

IN compliance with an international agreement signed in London last year eight nations are to establish and operate weather reporting ships at thirteen stations in the North Atlantic. Great Britain is manning two stations and has for the purpose converted four corvettes into floating meteorological observation stations. Each ship will be at sea 27 days and will be relieved by a sister ship before proceeding to her base at Greenock.

In addition to their primary task of undertaking meteorological observations the ships will also provide radio navigational aids for transatlantic aircraft and air-sea rescue facilities, for which purpose they are painted the well-known daffodil vellow.

The reports provided by the ships will supplement those of meteorological reconnaissance aircraft and Their main merchant shipping. advantages are that they will be re-



porting from set positions at regular intervals and giving observations on the upper atmosphere by the use of radiosondes every six hours.

The ships' radio equipment is operated by a Chief Radio Officer, six radio Petty Officers and two radar Petty Officers, who, like the remainder of the crew of fifty, have been selected from the R.A.F. and Merchant Navy.

The radio gear includes beacons, D.F. sets, radar apparatus for following the flight of radiosonde balloons to a height of 40,000 feet, and Loran. In addition to the five main transmitters there are four lifeboat transmitters and the equipment carried by the balloons. These transmit C.W. modulated at audio The frequency (700-1,000 c/s). inductance in each of the three sets (one each for pressure, temperature and relative humidity) is varied by a mumetal armature the position of which with respect to the coil is controlled by the meteorological element (pressure, aneroid capsule; temperature, bi-metal coil, humidity, gold-beater's skin).

AIRCRAFT RADIO OPERATORS

A MORE advanced knowledge of radio, higher operating speeds and a higher pass standard generally will, in future, be required of those sitting the examination for the Civil Aircraft Radio Operators' andcombined radiotelegraphy radiotelephony licence.

The proposed changes, which will probably be introduced at the beginning of next year, raise the operating speeds as follows : -

- Plain Language; 25 words per minute (375 characters in 3 minutes).
 Code; 20 groups per minute (60 groups of five letters in 3 minutes).
- Cipher; 12¹ groups per minute (25 groups of five figures in 2 minutes). (3)

These changes have been made in accordance with the proposed revised Air Navigation (Radio) Regu-

PERSONALITIES

lations.

Sir Edward Appleton received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of St. Andrews University, Dundee, during the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at which he was a speaker.

W. E. Benham, B.Sc., F.Inst.P., who was until recently with P.R.T. Laboratories (now Airmer Labora-tories), has been appointed to the board of Gamma Electronics, Ltd.

D. C. Birkinshaw, B.B.C. television superintendent engineer at Alexandra Palace, has, we regret to record, an attack of infantile paralysis. Although a comparatively mild attack, it will necessitate him being away for some months

Harold Bishop, C.B.E., B.Sc. (Eng.), B.B.C. chief engineer, was recently elected a Fellow of the City and Guilds of London Institute (F.C.G.I.).

R. C. Hiscock has resigned his position as general sales manager of Birmingham Sound Reproducers to take up an appointment with the Plessey Co. He has been succeeded by Norman Miers



RT. HON. OLIVER LYTTELTON the new president of the Radio Industry Council in succession to Alfred Clark. He was President of the Board of Trade and Minister of Production during the war.

A number of radio personalities were among those recently decorated by U.S.A. with the American Medal of Freedom. Among them were :--

Sir Frank Smith, who was during the war controller of telecommunications equipment, Ministry of Supply, and chairman of the Ministry's scientific advisory council. He received the Medal with Silver Palm,

Dr. R. L. Smith-Rose, superin-tendent, Radio Division, N.P.L., received the Medal with Silver Palm for his work on radio propagation.

Dr. H. G. Booker, who was head of the mathematics section of T.R.E., received the Medal with Bronze Palm for his work on micro-wave radar.

Dr. H. G. Hopkins, radio-physicist, received the Medal with Bronze Palm for his contributions in the field of radio direction finding.

Dr. E. T. Paris, principal director of scientific research (defence) in the Ministry of Supply, received the Medal with Bronze Palm for his work on the development of radar communications and other electronic equipment for the Army.

W. Ross, M.A., who is principal scientific officer on radio navigational aids (Ministry of Transport), received the Medal with Bronze Palm for his services in the field of radio and radar, especially when serving as liaison officer in the U.S.A.

J. M. C. Scott, secretary of the Ministry of Supply U.S.W. Propagation Panel, received the Medal with Bronze Palm for his work on radio propagation.

WHAT THEY SAY

Useful but Fallible .-- " Electronic devices will be accepted by the British shipmaster merely as useful, though fallible, aids, and never in substitution for the traditional methods and principles of good seamanship."-From the Report of the Officers' (Merchant Navy) Federation.

International Short Waves .- " Of the total of 300,000,000 people throughout the world who daily listen to some form of broadcasting, less than three per cent hear any form of direct short-wave broadcasting."—Brigadier General Stoner, Chief Communications Engineer, United Nations, speaking at U.N.E.S.C.O. international radio network conference in Paris.

Radio-meteorology,--" The most striking manifestations of these effects (the bending of radio waves round the curvature of the earth) were noticed during the war, when it was found that, under certain fine-weather conditions, it was possible for a coastal radar station to receive echoes from a ship which had passed well beyond the horizon. . . . The need to correlate radio phenomena with meteorological conditions has prompted the radiophysicist and the meteorologist to join forces in attacking the problems of what is practically a new subject, radio-meteorology."—Sir Edward Appleton in his address as president of the Mathematics and Physics Section of the British Association meeting in Dundee

IN BRIEF

Licence Figures .--- Of the 10,883,500 broadcast receiving licences in force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of July, 21,200 were for television receivers.

Ferry Radar.—It is proposed by the Wallasey Corporation Ferries to install radar gear for the guidance of vessels when close to the landing stages.

No Outside Aerials.-Tenants of new council houses at Saffron Walden, Essex, will not be permitted to erect outside aerials. The housing committee reported that outside aerials are not needed for new sets. In view of protests by one councillor it has been decided to consider applications from householders with old sets and from short-wave enthusiasts.

Unlicensed Transmitter.—At the Wirral Justices Court on August 28th, Reginald C. J. Maude, of West Kirby, Cheshire, was fined fin for operating an unlicensed transmitter. The postal authorities stated that transmissions were on 160 and 200 metres.

Consol Tables have been prepared by the Ministry of Civil Aviation so that bearings may be plotted from the stations at Bushmills and Stavanger when the specially prepared charts are not available.

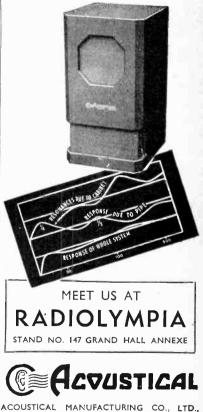
Electron Jubilee .- The special exhibition arranged at the Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, to mark the jubilee of the dis-covery of the electron by J. J. ThomIn the interests of better quality ...



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World of Wireless-

son, will be opened on September 27th. Industrial organizations and the universities have helped in providing the exhibition, which is designed to show the principles underlying the applications of the many devices in which the electron plays an essential part. A handbook on the exhibition is obtainable at the Museum or by post from the Institute of Physics, 47, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, price 1s 2d.

Worked His Passage.-When the wireless operator on the Union Castle liner Roslin Castle had to be left at Freetown, Sierra Leone, because of ill-ness, a Cable and Wireless operator from Ascension Island who was delayed in Freetown on his way home took on the operator's job and the vessel was able to proceed.

Out of Date.—A number of Maxi-mum Price Orders have been revoked by the Board of Trade with the pub-lication of the Miscellaneous Maximum Price Orders (Revocation) Order, 1947 (S.R. and O. 1947, No. 1749), as they no longer serve any useful purpose. The revoked Orders are:-

Radio Valves (Maximum Prices) Order, 1942 (S.R. and O. 1942, No. 1934), controlling prices of valves imported under lend-lease; High Tension Dry Batteries (Maxi-

mum Prices) Order, 1942 (S.R. and O. 1942, No. 2512), controlling prices of 120-volt lend-lease batteries; Imported Wireless Receiving Sets

(Maximum Prices) Order, 1944 (S.R. and O. 1944, No. 200), controlling prices of American receivers.

I.E.E. Meetings.—As in the past few years, admission of non-members of the Institution to its meetings will again be permitted. Those "interested in the proceedings, but who may be unable to claim admission to any of the classes of membership " may therefore receive an admission card to meetings on completing the application form (obtainable from the secretary) and on payment of £1 for the session.

Broadcasting Stations.—The third re-vised edition of our booklet "Guide to Broadcasting Stations" is now avail-able. In addition to the geographical and frequency lists of world short-wave stations and European medium- and box genue transmitters this addition in long-wave transmitters this edition includes other useful information for the broadcast listener. The 1,400 entries have again been checked against the frequency measurements made at the B.B.C. Tatsfield Receiving Station. Copies are obtainable from booksellers or direct from our Publisher, price 15 (postage 1d).

Anti-Interference .- The Canadian Government has prohibited the use of unscreened diathermy apparatus after January 1st. All new equipment must be frequency stabilized and include harmonic suppression.

City and Guilds Exams.-Although last year there was an overall decrease of 92 in the total number of examinees (14,941) in the five subjects comprising the telecommunications group, there was an increase of 98 in telephony (total 2426) and 52 in transmission and lines (1227). The decreases were: lines (1227).

REVIEW OF THE SHOW

DETAILED REVIEW of A technical progress and tendencies as revealed at Olympia will be included in our November issue

telegraphy 43 (total 796), radio communication 139 (3,970), and technical electricity 60 (6,522). The number of electricity 60 (6,522). The number of candidates for the radio service work examination increased by 33 to 289.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

T.C.C.-A new factory-Whiteside Works-at Bathgate, Linlithgow, Scotland, recently started production of T.C.C. condensers. When in full production it will employ 1,000 people.

Ultra.-The London County Council is purchasing £33,550 worth of school radio equipment from Ultra Electric.

Gamma Electronics, Ltd .- The offices and works of this company, which has been reorganized, have been trans-ferred from Greenford, Middlesex, to Burwood Road, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. (Tel.: Walton-on-Thames 4483).

Page Engineering Co., Ltd., has moved from 119, Maple Road, Sur-biton, Surrey, to Franklin Road, Portslade-by-Sea, Sussex. (Tel.: Portslade 7253).

Diamonds .- A monthly abstract of articles on the properties and industrial applications of diamonds is obtainable free from the Industrial Diamond In-formation Bureau, St. Andrew's House, 32-34, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.

A Montreal firm of radio representa-tives offer to act for European manufacturers wishing to export to Canada. Letters sent to this office will be forwarded.

CLUBS

Birkenhead.-Seventy-four members have been enrolled during the past year by the Wirral Amateur Radio Society which meets twice a month in Society which meets twise a number of the Y.M.C.A., Whetstone Lane, Birkenhead. The annual general meeting will be held on October 8th at 7.30. Sec.: be held on October 8th at 7.30. Sec.: B. O'Brien, G2AMV, 26, Coombe Road, Irby, Heswall, Cheshire.

Birmingham.—The last of this season's D.F. tests organized by Slade Radio will be held on September 28th. Birmingham.-The last The Club's fortnightly meetings are held on alternate Fridays at 8.0 in the Parochial Hall, Broomfield Road, Erdington. The next meeting is on October 3rd. Sec.: C. N. Smart, 110, Woolmore Road, Erdington, Birming-ham, 23, Warwick.

Farnborough .- Details of the pro-Farnborough.—Details of the pio-gramme arranged by the R.A.E. and Farnborough District Amateur Radio Society, which meets on alternate Mondays in the R.A.E. Assembly Hall, Combergueb ed a car of the pion Farnborough, at 7.30, are obtainable from the Sec.: P. R. Burkitt, Park View, Priory Street, Farnborough.

Grimsby.-The Grimsby Amateur Radio Society has now moved to new premises at 115, Garden Street, Grimsby, where meetings are held every Thursday at 7.45. The club's every Thursday at 7.45. The club's transmitter, a Tri31, will soon be operating. Sec.: R. F. Borrill, G3TZ. 115, Garden Street, Grimsby, Lincs.

Liverpool.-Weekly meetings of the Liverpool and District Short-Wave Club are held on Tuesdays at 7.30 at St. Barnabas Hall, Penny Lane, Liver-On Monday evenings practice pool. morse is transmitted on 3,562 kc/s from 7.0 to 7.30, call G3BHT. The club's own transmitter (G3AHD) will soon be operating on 3.5 Mc/s. Sec. B. G. Meaden, G3BHT, 10, Alfriston Road, West Derby, Liverpool, 12, Lancs.

Slough.—The local group of the R.S.G.B. recently staged a show of amateur equipment during the town's Holidays-at-Home carnival and secured several prizes in the model engineer-ing competition. A transmitter was operated on 7 Mc/s throughout the exhibition.

Stourbridge.—Meetings of the Stour-bridge and District Amateur Radio Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month at King Edward School, Stourbridge, at 8.o. Sec.: W. A. Higgins, G8GF, 35, John Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs.

Worthing .- Although full membership of the Worthing and District Group of the R.S.G.B. is for members of the Society, visitors are welcomed to the monthly meetings. The next meeting will be held on October 2nd at Oliver's Café, Southfarm Road, Worthing. Sec.: G. W. Morton, 42, Southfarm Road, Worthing, Sussex.

MEETINGS

Institution of Electrical Engineers

Ordinary Meeting.-Presidential ad-dress by P. Good, C.B.E., on October 9th.

Radio Section.—Chairman's address by C. E. Strong, O.B.E., B.A.I., on October 15th.

Discussion on standardization in the electrical industry to be opened by the president on October 27th.

The above meetings will be held at 5.30 at the I.E.E., Savoy Place, London, W.C.2.

London Students' Section .- " The In-Radio Waves," by E. M. Hickin, chair-man, on October 20th at 7.0 at the I.E.E.

Cambridge Radio Group —"Further Education for the Engineer," by R. W. -" Further Wilson, B.Sc. (Eng.), chairman, on October 21st at 6.0 at the Cambridgeshire Technical College.

North-Eastern Radio and Measure-

North-Lastern Ratio and Measure-ments Group.--Address by V. Z. de Ferranti, M.C., on October 20th at 6.15 at King's College, Newcastle. North-Western Radio Group.--" New Possibilities in Speech Transmission," by D. Gabor, D.Ing., on October 22nd at 6.30 at the Engineers' Club, Albert Souare, Manchester

Square, Manchester. South Midland Radio Group.—" Prac-tical Waveguides," by L. G. H. Hux-ley, Ph.D., on October 27th at 7.0 at the James Watt Memorial Institute, Birmingham.

October, 1947 Wireless World

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More Views on Loudspeaker Damping

M R. LANGFORD-SMITH has raised a very interesting point in his letter on the damping of movingcoil speakers. It seems that a more comprehensive picture of the effect of source impedance on the frequency response as well as on the transient response is required.

The moving coil is a generator of mechanical energy, to which the mechanical "Ohm's Law" can be applied. It is presented with a complex mechanical load, which can be divided into two parts.

(1) A number of reactances, each with a resistive component to represent losses. The various suspension stiffnesses will appear as capacitive reactance, and the cone and coil masses as inductive reactance. This part will have large and rapid variations with frequency, and will become very small at the principal resonance points. For example, at the bass resonance, the total cone mass will resonate with the suspension stiffnesses in series.

(2) The radiation resistance of the cone. By definition, the power radiated will be Ru^2 where u is the velocity of the coil. R varies only slowly with frequency in a well-designed speaker. Thus to obtain a smooth frequency response u should be made independent of frequency.

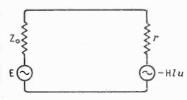
The sum of (1) and (2) is the total loading on the coil, which varies greatly with frequency. Thus for uto be independent of frequency it should be independent of the load into which the coil works.

Turning now to the electrical side, an equation can be derived connecting the coil velocity with the driving E.M.F. (E).

×.

Force on coil = H/I...(I) Mechanical load $(Z_M) = H/I$

Back E.M.F. in coil = -HluWhere H = field strength in gap, l = length of wire in field, I = current through coil, u = velocityof coil.



Let the coil resistance be r and the source have internal impedance Z_0 , then applying Kirchhoff's law to the driving circuit, and substituting for I from (2),

$$E - Hlu - \frac{Z_{M}u}{Hl} r - \frac{Z_{M}u}{Hl} Z_{0} = o$$

Re-arranging,

$$u = \frac{\mathbf{E}}{\mathbf{H}l} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{I} + \frac{\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{Z}_{0} + z)}{\mathbf{H}^{2}k^{2}}}$$

It may now be seen that the term $Z_{\underline{M}}(Z_0 + r)$ should be made as small

as possible, as it is desirable that u should be independent of Z. It appears that the effect of the driving circuit impedance is to introduce into the driving circuit a voltage in series with the back E.M.F. of the coil dependent on the cone impedance, which prevents the back E.M.F. being equal to the driving voltage E. As only the sum of Z_0 and r appears in the equation, it would seem to be of little value to reduce Z_0 much below It may also be seen that the 2. stronger the field the better the linearity of response.

The approach to the problem is to minimize variations in Z_M by increasing the radiation resistance and/or decreasing the cone reactances. The bass resonance is being dealt with in this way in several modern speakers by using acoustical resonance to increase the radiation resistance at low frequencies. This is also why the exponential horn type speaker is still supreme for quality reproduction.

J. H. D. WALTON.

Swindon.

THE correspondence on loudspeaker damping which has arisen as a result of Mr. F. Langford-Smith's comments on my remarks in the April issue is very interesting, in that it demonstrates the confusion which may be caused by an over-simplification of the equivalent circuits and electrical analogues of electro-mechanical apparatus, and by the use of a term—in this case "Damping Factor"—which is not a clear description of the effect to which it refers.

The equivalent circuit of the ideal loudspeaker postulated by Mr. Langtord-Smith is a resistance whose dissipation is equal to the energy radiated. Such a system requires no damping as there is no possibility of energy storage. A practical loudspeaker, however, has an equivalent circuit which may consist of a network as shown in Fig. 1.

The symbols R and L represent the physical resistance and inductance of the speech coil winding. The speech coil performs the dual function of a motor (shown as M)





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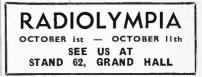


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INSTRUMENT CASES



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1991

Loudspeaker Damping-

coupled to a generator (itself) shown in the diagram as G. The coupling of this motor-generator is loaded by a complex mechanical resonant system (the diaphragm and suspension) which has the properties of inertia (m), compliance (C_m) and mechanical resistance (r_m) , with which is lumped the acoustical radiation resistance which is Mr. Langford-Smith's ideal loudspeaker.

Due to the complex nature of this mechanical system and the fact that it can store energy, the generated E.M.F., e, bears a complicated phase and amplitude relationship to the current, i, which causes the generating motion, and it is by virtue of this relationship that the mechanical properties of the vibratory system are reflected back into the electrical system as Z_m , the "motional impedance," determining along with R and L the apparently complex impedance at the terminals of the loudspeaker. The fact that this "motional impedance" is not really an impedance but a generated E.M.F., is the key to the question of loudspeaker damping. The current due to e

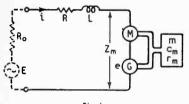


Fig. I.

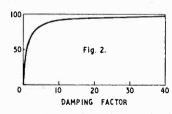
which provides the damping is limited only by the impedance of R, L and R_o (the output resistance of the amplifier), and the percentage electrical damping is therefore determined by the relative values of R_o and the impedance, $R + jX_L$. Taking the term "damping fac-

tor" at its face value, it would be only reasonable to expect that an increase in the value of this factor would produce a corresponding proportional increase in the effectiveness of the damping. This is not so, however, and the relationship, simplified by neglecting the reactive components, is of the form shown in Fig. 2. The optimum value assigned to this curve is a matter of personal choice, but a figure of 10 which I put forward when the cathode follower output stage controversy was at its height (W.W.,August, 1944) seems reasonable as it produces 91 per cent electrical damping. "Damping factors" of this order appear as a by-product when negative feedback is applied to reduce non-linear distortion in an amplifier to negligible proportions.

The relationship between the relative amounts of electrical and mechanical damping in any particular loudspeaker must surely determine the effect of a given percentage change in the amount of electrical damping. This must vary considerably with loudspeaker constants and may account for the somewhat divergent views on the matter. T venture to suggest, however, that it is normal for the suspension resistance to be very low, and H. F. Olson states (" Elements of Acoustical Engineering," Van Nostrand, p. 112) that it may generally be neglected. If this is so, the electrical damping would have a marked effect on the behaviour of the system, and it is my experience that this is usually the case.

While the question of loudspeaker damping is being discussed, it may be of interest to Wireless World readers to know that a method has been evolved by the writer which makes use of the generated E.M.F. in an electro-mechanical vibratory system to control the motion of the system. The method, which is a development of suggestions put forward by Messrs. P. d'E. Stowell and M. K. Taylor, consists basic-ally, as applied to a loudspeaker, of extracting the generated E.M.F. (which is proportional to speech coil velocity), and using it to control the velocity by means of a negative feedback system. The extraction of the generated E.M.F. is achieved by a simple bridge network as in Fig. 3, and requires no special attachments to the loudspeaker.

The system demands a high-grade amplifier with very low phase shift of the type described in the April and May issues. It has been made to operate satisfactorily over a frequency range of 10-1,000 c/s using a standard r2-in loudspeaker, the coil velocity of which was made proportional to input amplitude and



completely independent of frequency. By suppressing the radiation from the back of the diaphragm and adjusting the frequency characteristics of the amplifier circuits, the loudspeaker could be made to have any desired radiation characteristic. Since the behaviour of a 12in diaphragm loudspeaker departs from that of a rigid piston above

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r,ooo c/s, it was not thought desirable to attempt control above this frequency, and the upper range may be dealt with by a separate radiator.

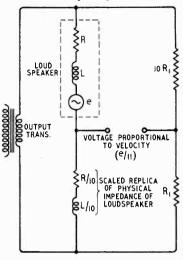


Fig. 3.

The system is still undergoing development and should ultimately provide a close approach to an ideal radiator.

D. T. N. WILLIAMSON, Research Department, Ferranti, Ltd. Edinburgh.

The "-tron" Family

I WAS very much interested in the "Unbiased" column of your February, 1947, issue relative to the suffix "tron." For a considerable number of

For a considerable number of years, I have had a hobby of collecting the uses of this suffix in newly coined words. Since writing an article on the subject for an American periodical, *Electronic Industries*, January, 1946, I have continued my collection and it now totals about 200. It ranges from "aeriotron" to "zyklotron" and covers words beginning with every letter of the alphabet except J, W, X and Y, W. C. WHITE.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., U.S.A.

"Push-pull Phase-splitter"

FOR many years now I have made up for my own interest most of the L.F. amplifiers which have appeared in your pages, and a few days ago completed the new phasesplitter described in the August number.

This amplifier, after a period of most careful listening, is in my opinion just about as near perfection as anything of the sort I have October, 1947 Wireless World

made up for myself or heard in commercially made amplifiers. The apparatus is very easy to make and requires no special instruments to balance the two output valves, also it is very inexpensive. G. POTTER

Tenterden, Kent.

Short-wave Conditions Expectations for October By T. W. BENNINGTON (Engineering Division, B.B.C.)

DURING August the average daytime maximum usable frequencies for these latitudes were somewhat higher than during July, while the night-time M.U.F.s were considerably lower than during that month. This was in conformity with the normal seasonal trend, and the M.U.F.s should now continue to vary in that manner towards the winter. The night-time decrease was, however, greater than would have been expected, because on a large number of nights conditions were disturbed.

Daytime working frequencies were therefore fairly high, though not high enough to allow much use of such frequencies as the 28-MC/s band. Night-time working frequencies were such that those as low as II MC/s were required on some paths. Sporadic E was prevalent though somewhat less so than during July—and medium-distance communication on very high frequencies was frequently possible by way of this region. It is not expected that this situation will last much longer.

The first II days of the month were relatively undisturbed, but later there were some ionosphere storms of very long duration and, on certain days, of marked severity. The most disturbed periods were 12th, 14th, 16th-23rd and 24th-27th.

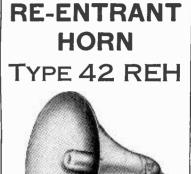
Forecast .- During October the daytime M.U.F.s should continue to increase, and should, in fact, reach values which will be near the peak of those for the present sunspot cycle. Long-distance communication on very high frequencies will be quite often possible in all directions from this country. The 28-Mc/s amateur band, for example, should be regularly usable at the appropriate time of day, and the month will be propitious for the establishment of contacts over long distances on 50 or 56 Mc/s, though not, of course, as a regular feature. Night-time working frequencies are expected to decrease somewhat as compared with September. Frequencies as low as 9 Mc/s will become the optimum for a few night-time circuits, though frequencies lower than this are unlikely to be really necessary.

The E and Fr layers will not control transmission for any distance in these latitudes, and Sporadic E is not likely to be much in evidence, so that medium-distance communication on high frequencies will not often be possible.

Below are given, in terms of the broadcast bands, the working frequencies which should be regularly usable during October for four longdistance circuits running in different directions from this country. (All times in this article are in G.M.T.) In addition, a figure in brackets is given for the use of those whose primary interest is the exploitation of certain frequency bands, and this indicates the highest frequency likely to be usable for about 25 per cent of the time during the month for communication by way of the regular layers: ---

| Montreat : | 0000 | 11 | Mc/s | /10 | 34-102 |
|---------------------|-------|------|---------------------|----------|--------------|
| | 0500 | - 19 | | (15 | Mc/s) |
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lonosphere storms are often prevalent during October and some periods of poor communication are therefore to be expected. At the time of writing it would appear that such disturbances are more likely to occur within the periods 1st, 6th-7th, 9th-13th, 16th-18th and 25th-28th than on the other days of the month.



The new 42REH has advantages of complete weather-proofness, smaller overall length, better weight distribution and consequently greater ease in handling, which make this one of the most popular of the new F.I. loudspeakers. The horn is designed for use with the standard F.I. L.S.7 Unit and allows for this unit to be driven to 12 watts input. A spun aluminium cover over the unit has room for housing a suitable matching transformer.

The construction has been designed so that the whole unit is assembled and held together with ONE LARGE NUT only. This construction enables a number of units to be packed for export in a space which is a fraction of that normally required; assembly is a matter of a few minutes unskilled labour.

This unique feature will recommend itself to all export buyers particularly.

The 42REH is not of the "loud-hailer" type of speaker, but is designed to cover a range of frequencies considerably greater than those needed for purely "announcing" purposes: i.e., it is suitable for all normal requirements of high power reproduction of music as well as speech. Dimensions assembled ... 22in. dia. x 24in. Bell diameter ... 122in. Cut-off frequency ... 175 Effective Air Column ... 42in. Weight Horn only ... 8 lbs. Shipping space ... One-23in. x 23in. x 18in (2-33in. x 33in. x 27in.



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RANDOM RADIATIONS

By "DIALLIST"

Eventful Years

RADIOLYMPIA again, after eight exhibitionless years! I find it hard to believe that so much time has passed since we were there; but passed it has and the world has changed not a little in those years. When the last exhibition was held the word "radar had not been coined and R.D.F. was known only to the little band devoted to its early developments. Very little was known about the centimetre waves, though investiga-tion of their possibilities for shortdistance communications was going forward. The magnetron and the Sutton tube were still to be in-And who could have vented guessed that the crystal would stage a comeback as the most effective detector of microwave transmissions? Who would have dreamt that we should before long be pouring wavelets through such radio-plumbing as the wave-guide or launching them into the ether from aerials so queer as the "cheese" or the "horn"? The square pulse we knew from its use for the frame sync and line sync of television ; but few can have foreseen the importance that pulse technique was to have, or that some form of pulse-modulation would make it possible to modulate a single carrier with several speech channels simultaneously. All those things and more have happened since the last Radiolympia and many of their applications will be there for all to see.

Broadcast Receivers

To the majority of those who flock to Olympia the new broadcast and television receivers will be the most interesting of the exhibits. That is as it should be. The bulk of the space is occupied by those who live by selling receivers and, though this year it is to be a radio rather than just a broadcasting exhibition, its main object must be to maintain, renew or arouse interest in apparatus designed for entertainment in the home. There will be plenty, I am sure, to interest everyone amongst the broadcast receivers and the television sets, though one sighs rather to think what there might have been, had there been no post-war restrictions, no purchase tax, no shortage of labour or of materials. Several points have struck me particularly in the designs of the receivers which have

so far come my way. First, the small sets, those whose basic price (and by "basic" I mean the price before purchase tax is added) has been kept down to somewhere near the £15 mark. To produce such a set is not easy to-day, if it is to be efficient and easy to handle. The price limit reduces the possible number of valves (excluding the rectifier, which after all, need not be a valve), to four at the outside. Now, it is almost an axiom of wireless that the more highly efficient you make the circuit of a receiver, the more difficult it is likely to be for any but an expert to get the best out of it. Designers were thus faced by the double problem of getting the last ounce out of a small number of valves and of making the combination handleable by the wettest-nosed of wet-nose listeners! In both these essentials they have succeeded pretty well.

The Bigger Sets

For years I've been urging that it is of little use to try to popularize short-wave listening if the shortwave ranges of broadcast receivers have tuning arrangements so coarse that only by the exercise of con-siderable manual skill and the patience of Job can a desired station be brought in. I'm glad to see quite excellent bandspreading arrangements provided on the S-W range in several of the bigger sets. This should be a popular feature and I hope it will meet with the success it deserves. There is, though, just the chance that many potential buyers have come to the conclusion, after so many years of clumsy tuning arrangements, that the short waves are not their cup of tea. Really one could hardly wonder if it were so: have you ever tried "exploring" the 19metre band with a small superhet of the "broadcast" type built in years gone by? I put the word exploring in inverted commas, since I've known dials on which the whole band occupied less than a quarter of an inch! Let's hope that such absurdities are things of the past and that the man in the street will be convinced that short-wave listening can be an enthralling hobby. Given the right kind of set, it certainly is.

The Missing Stage

It is, in a way, surprising to find how few of our receivers are pro-

vided with a R.F. amplifying stage. Without at least one such stageor, at any rate, a bandpass input from the aerial to the first valveit is hardly possible to eliminate second-channel interference entirely. Both the R.F. stage and the bandpass filter have one big drawback in these hard times: each means an extra section in the variable tuning capacitor and additional coils. Variable capacitors larger than the two-gang are expensive and not easy to obtain. Very possibly they are difficult to come by mainly because the demand for them is comparatively small. I have never believed that the cost of a wireless set of the larger type mattered very much, for the man who wants a really good receiver is quite prepared to pay for it.

Shocks and Switches

FRIEND of mine was disconcerted the other day by receiving a pretty shattering electric shock when he thought that he had taken all the proper precautions to prevent such a thing. His A.C. mains set had died on him and, having removed the chassis from the cabinet, he was making a preliminary examination, with aerial and earth disconnected and the set switched off. A visual inspection disclosed nothing amiss, so he decided to connect up aerial and earth in the faint hope, which most of us cherish at such times, that there was nothing really wrong and that the set was just being pernicketty. With the bare end of the earth wire in his left hand, he put his right on to the chassis in order to turn it into a convenient position. It was at that moment that he bought a genuine fourpenny one. The set was switched off, wasn't it? Yes, but there happened to be an insulation defect in the mains transformer primary circuit and it chanced that the two-point plug at the end of the set-to-mains flex was so inserted in its socket that the switch in the receiver was in the neutral The chassis was thus very lead much all alive-oh, even though the switch in the set was at "off." The switch in the set was at " off." shock, as you'll see, could just as easily have smitten one who was not engaged in looking for a fault at all, but was merely connecting his earth lead, holding the wire in one hand and feeling with the fingers of the other for the socket or spring-clip in the set.

Safety First

Personally, I've never much liked the single-pole mains switch used in conjunction with a two-pin plug, October, 1947 Wireless World

for it is an even chance whether or not you connect up in such a way that the switch breaks the phase lead. Ideally, the receiver switch should always be of the double-pole variety, for "off" ought to mean that the set is completely disconnected from the supply. Some welldesigned sets have this safeguard, but far too many don't. It is sound practice to use a three-point plug and socket for the mains connection, making sure, of course, that the phase pin of the plug is wired to the lead from the switch in the set. It's rather surprising, when you come to think of it, that the wiring regulations in force should allow the use of any flex-connected apparatus containing a single-pole switch in conjunction with a twopoint plug. The three-pin plug is eventually to become the standard domestic fitting, but it may be years before its adoption is universal

MERCHANT SHIP EQUIPMENT

MORE rigorous requirements for the radio equipment of British merchant vessels are foreshadowed by the issue by the Post Office of three specifications. In a foreword it is stated that the G.P.O., in consultation with the Ministry of Transport, shipping interests and radio equipment manufacturers has decided that technical improve-ments of the apparatus now in general use is needed to cope with present-day traffic congestion. A series of specifications, in keeping with modern standards, stating the minimum performance that will be required to secure the P.M.G.'s Certificate of Approval for each major item of ship radio equipment, has been issued. The titles are:-

- Radio for Merchant Ships: Performance Specifications. Pp. 49; price 18
- Radio for Merchant Ships: Performance Specification for a Motor Lifeboat Radio Equipment. Pp 9; price 3d.
- Radio and Radar for Merchant Ships: A Performance Specification for Climatic and Durability Testing. Pp 6; price 2d. Of these specifications (which are issued by H.M. Stationery Office) first-mentioned is the most important; it deals with several different types of transmitters and receivers, as well as with D.F. gear.

Eventually all marine equipment will be required to conform to these specifications. Due notice will be given of the date after which new installations must conform; also of the date on which existing installations must be brought into conformity.



Interesting

- ★ A new range of PRESS switches especially suitable for personal midget receivers. Available in five types, for flush mounting. Also suitable for refrigerators, lobby lights, etc., where circuit is required on opening or closing of a lid, cover, or door.
- ★ A new co-axial flex connector designed for car radio uses. Also available for flush panel mounting. Types with integral fuse are included.
- The range of toggle-switches now includes over 200 types. All types have been improved by new methods of manufacture and by standardisation of specialised raw materials. Of particular interest are the S.258 and S.259 general-purpose types.
- \star A unique range of key-operated toggle-switches designed for security purposes.
- ★ A new range of moulded signal lampholders. These are of simple construction and are designed to facilitate easy access to the lampbulb.
- ★ For television requirements, a new mains connector (P.200) is available also 8 and 12-pin plugs and sockets. The P.200 fixes to the cabinet-back and breaks the mains supply on removal of the back, thus ensuring absolute safety to the user.

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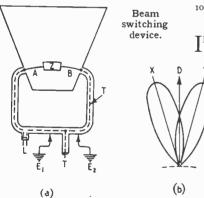
THE assembled parts of a wireless set are connected up in circuit through strips of a metallic paste, which is laid in grooves previously made in a chassis of insulating material. The paste is made by mixing finely powdered copper with amyl acetate, in which some celluloid has been dissolved. As the acetate evaporates, the celluloid binds the copper particles into a firm mass of good conductivity. The chassis is of synthetic resin

At unavoidable cross-over points apertures are made to connect one of the upper grooves with another formed in the under-surface of the chassis. Recesses are shaped to take the bases of the principal components, and are fitted with rubber packing to force the terminals into firm contact with the conducting strips. Murrayfield Nominees, Ltd., and P.

Plowman. Application date, Oct. 13th, 1944. No. 583285.

APPROACH BEAMS

THE inner ends of the radiators A, B are connected through a halfwave non-radiating reactance Z, so that the currents in both limbs are Z. so



of the same sign, i.e., positive or nega-tive. The outer ends are fed from the inner wire of a coaxial transmission line T, the outer conductor of which is connected to a horn-shaped reflector of rectangular cross-section. The line assembly is tuned to the operating frequency by an adjustable stub or loop L.

The direction of the radiated beam depends upon the distribution of the standing wave system along the limbs A, B, relative to the sides of the reflecting horn, and this will alter as the position of the voltage node at the earthing point is changed. The axis of the maximum lobe can accordingly be swung from X to Y, in order to define an approach path D, by rapidly switching the earth contact between

the points E, and E. Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., and E. O. Willoughby. Applica-tion date May 2nd, 1941. No. 581724.

VARIABLE TUNING CIRCUITS

THE stability of a valve oscillator is adversely affected by the varying shunt impedance value of the normal tuning circuit at different frequencies. One known method of compensation is the use of an inductance coil with a Q-factor that is inversely pro-portional to frequency, but this has certain disadvantages.

According to the invention, the pro-blem is solved, in the case of a capacity-tuned circuit, by connecting across a part or the whole of the circuit an auxiliary resistance in series with an auxiliary capacity. The specification contains an analysis of the conditions required to keep the shunt impedance of the corrected circuit constant, as the tuning control is varied, without incurring undue losses at the lowest frequency, and gives specific formulæ for the values of both the auxiliary components in terms of the conductance of the main circuit at its upper and lower

limits of frequency. A. C. Lynch. Application date, July 10th, 1944. No. 585365.

AUTOMATIC STROBING

IN radar equipment, as used on fighter for intercepting planes

bombers, the echo signal from a selected target is isolated and distinguished from other signals by a strobing voltage, which first searches for the desired signal and is then automatically locked to it, so that only this signal can appear on the C.R. screen to show the instantaneous position of the quarry. An auxiliary voltage is then applied to "draw-out" the indicating spot along the timebase, and to add lateral exten-sions or "wings," which serve to indicate the instantaneous

range of the bomber, as the fighter is "homing" on to it. Control voltages are used to cut out undesired ground reflections, and for other purposes.

The master control voltage is initi-ated by each exploring pulse, and is fed to a delay network, from which the other operative voltages are tapped off. The duration of the "searching strobe" is gradually increased until, in the course of its " drift" along the time here it ourdays the desired cohe time-base, it overlaps the desired echo signal. The coincidence of the two on the grid of a gate valve then allows that signal alone to appear on the in-dicator. Simultaneously the "drift" control is cut out, so that the strobe stays locked to the signal. A fre-quency-discriminating circuit holds the

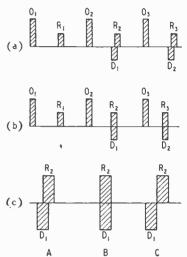
echo signal at the centre of the strobe interval.

F. C. Williams, E. L. C. White, and D. Blumlein (legal representative of A. D. Blumlein). Application date October 15th, 1943. No. 582503.

MEASURING RELATIVE VELOCITY

THE relative speed of a craft in pursuit of another is shown by reflected pulse signals on a calibrated meter of the centre-zero type.

Each of the twin grids of a tetrode detector, forming part of the radiolocation set carried by the pursuit plane, is separately coupled to the echo-



Pulse indications of relative velocity.

receiving aerial, one directly, and the other through a circuit which reverses the signal voltage and introduces a time lag equal to the pulse repetition frequency less half a pulse-width. Both parts of the split echo signal are also equalized in amplitude, before they reach their respective grids. One grid thus receives a part of each echo signal directly, whilst its twin grid receives a part of the delayed and reversed echo signal from the previous pulse, both combining to control the anode current that is fed to the indicator.

In the diagram the transmitted pulses are marked O, the direct echoes R, and the delayed echoes D. Diagram (a) shows the signal conditions for con-stant relative velocity, and (b) those that occur when the pursuer is gaining on his quarry. In diagram (c), A and B show the corresponding grid voltages. and C those when the pursuer is losing ground.

J. Forman and Pye, Ltd. Application date April 17th, 1941. No. 581166.

The British abstracts published here are prepared with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, from specifications obtainable at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, price

1/- each.

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ACKNOWLEDGED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

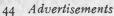


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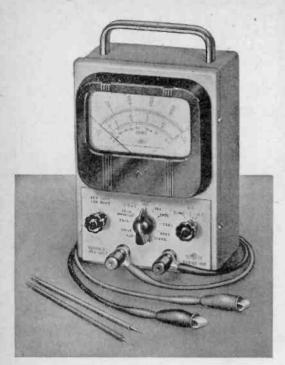
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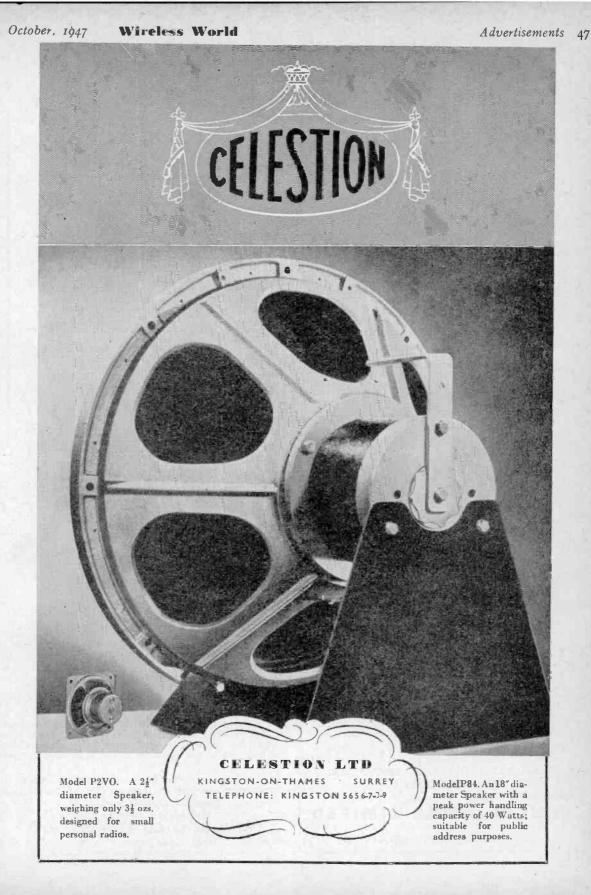


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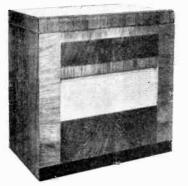
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| 1.6 | | | | 8 amps. | | | 37/6 |
| 4 | | | | 1 amp. | H.W. | | 5/- |
| | MINIUM | | | | tialty mad | e of | bright |
| | 1 × 2in. | | | | × 43 × 2 in. | | 5/6 |
| | ×26in. | | | | × 9×21in. | | 2/9 |
| | ×23in. | | . 8 | | × 8 × 2 in. | | 8/6 |
| | × 21in. | | 10 | | ×10×21in. | | 13 6 |
| MANS of mi oil fil | litary s | E TYI | pape pape | NDENSE r conden | RS. Hug sers. Su | e pu per i | irchase juality |

| | | Working | | Price | Per |
|-----|-------|---------|---|-------|------|
| Cap | acity | Voltage | Size | Each | Doz. |
| mf. | | 1.000 | 42×12×1 | 2/6 | 20 - |
| mť. | 1.1 | 600 | $3\frac{3}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ | 1/9 | 14/- |

TYPE 103 ROTARY TRANSFORMER. Notical rating is 19 v. D. Cinput. Output. 300 volts 30 in, and 6.5 volts 3. D.C. By applying between 200 and 250 volts D/C to the 0.7. output side, the two low-tension windings may be used to charge accumulators. The 19-volt side will charge a 6-volt accumulator at 2-3 amps the 6.5 axid a 2-volt accumulator at 1-2 a. With a 12-volt inde will charge a 6-volt accumulator at 2-3 amps the 6.5 axid be obtained. With a 6-volt input to the 6.5 side, 160 v. at 30 m a may be obtained. By extending the spindle which is fluids with the frame and applying 200 to 250 v. D, C mains to the 300 v. side, the unit becomes a powerful ring machines, etc. Similarly, it may be used with 6 or 12 v. D, C mains to the 300 v. side, the unit becomes a powerful ring magnet and is of substantial construction, costing originally over ± 5 . A fortunate purchase enables us to offer these fine units at 10 -. TYPE 103 ROTARY TRANSFORMER. Normal rating

While samplifiers. Military supplus, solid condition. Perfect working order, 12-volt hattery operated, speech only, on thy 8 watts, push pull output. Incorporate 220 v. 80 in a vibrator pack, 35 \sim , 3 valves for same (0.24 and two EL53), 25/-. High output carbon hand mike for same, 5/-.

2-VALVE SHORT-WAVE BATTERY KIT.

2-VALVE SHORT-WAVE BATTERY KIT. A complete kit of parts for a 2-valve receiver, covering 15-600 metres, including valves, coils, drilled classis, H.T. and L.T. dry batteries to last approximately 6 to 12 months. A pair of double headphones and full instructions. Frice £3 10s. An extra coil can be supplied covering 600-1,900 metres, at 4 -.

SUPERHET TUNING PACKS. Completely wired and aligned. 13-40, 40-120, 190-570 metres. R.P. stage, 405 kc.; 9 connections only. Complete with 3-gang condenser, calibrated, engraved Perspex dial, and S.M. drive. Litz wound polystyrene insulation, permeability tuned LF's, 7 kc band width. Price complete £3 17s. 6d.



Send 24d. stamp for list.

PREMIER PEDESTAL PLAYING DESKS

A well made mahogany finished pedestal cabinet, con-taining a quality electric gramophone motor and pick-up in upper compariment, and record space in lower Height, 30in. Width, 16in. Depth, 15in. Price ± 18 18s.

Record PLAYERS. Consist of a High Quality electric gramophone motor 200 250 v. 50 cycles with speed regulator. 12in. furntable, automatic start and slop. Quality magnetic pickup, mounted on a strong metal frame, Frice 28 19s. 6d. Identical Model but with Ruthermel Crystal pickup. £10 19s. 6d. AUTOMATIC RECORD PLAYERS. A reliable automatic S record mixer changer, 200,250 v. 50 cycles, with reject and repeat mechanism, mounted on a strong metal frame. Frice £20.

and repeat mechanism, mounteen to a story inter-frame. Price 420. METERS. A huge purchase of military surplus meters allows us to offer the following burgens. Best makes, Bakelie eases, prices are approx. Joriginal cost.

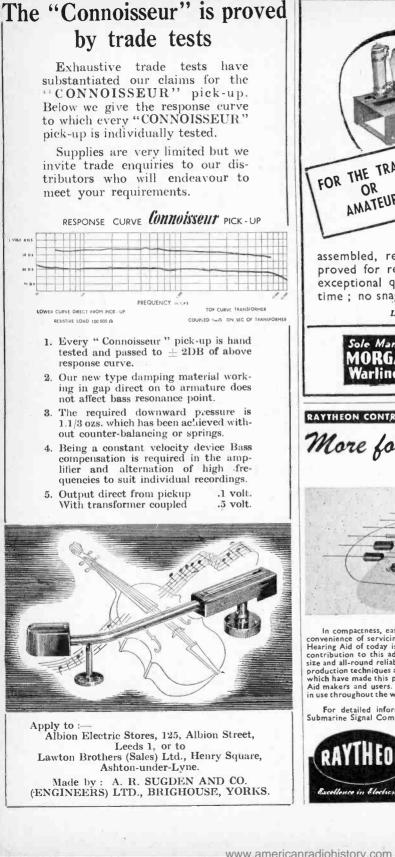
| tange | Ext. | Basic | Fitting | Type | Price |
|--------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Diam. | Movement | t Ű | | - 1100 |
| 60 v. | 31" | 8 M/A | Flush | M.I. A/C | 7/6 |
| 00 M/A | 3″ | | Proj. | M/CD/C | 12/6 |
| 0 v. | 2" | 5 M/A | Flush | M/C D/C | 7/6 |
| A | 2″ | | Flush | Thermo | 7/6 |
| A | 21 | | Port | H. Wire | 7/6 |
| KV | 24" 34" 2 | 24 M/A | Flush | M/CD/C | 20/- |
| 4 O A | 3" | 25 M/A | Flush | M C D/C | 7/6 |
| 0.A | 2" | 121 M/A | Flush | M/C D/C | 7/6 |
| ΰA | 31″ | 5 M/A | Fhish | N/C D/C | 7/6 |
| 5A | 34″ | 25 M A | Proj. | M/CD/C | 7/6 |
| UPER | OUTPUT | TRANC | FODMET | DC D.a | |

series parallel arrangement wherein the maximum winding is used tor each ratio extremely high efficiency is obtained. Any valve single or pushpull may be restained. is obtained. Any valve single or pushpull may be matched to any voice Coil (2 to 30 ohms) type Mo. 15, 15 watts, 30/-. PREMIER MAINS TRANSFORMERS.

All primaries are tapped for 200-230-250v, mains 40-100 cycles. All primaries are screened. All LTS are centre

| Sycies. | An primaries are screened. All LTS are | centre |
|------------------|--|--------|
| tapped. | | |
| List No. | | Price |
| SP.175A | | 25/- |
| SP.1751 | 175-0-175 v. 50 m/a. 4 v. 1 a. 4 v. 2-3 a. | 25/- |
| SP.250A | | 25/- |
| SP.250 B | 250-0-250 v. 60 m/a. 4 v. 1-2 a., 4 v. 3-5a. | 25/- |
| SP.300A | . 300-0-300 v. 60 m/a. 6.3 v. 2-3 a., 5 v. | |
| | 2a. | 25/- |
| 3P.300 H | | |
| | 3.0 a., 4 v. 1.2 a. | 25/- |
| 8P.301A | | |
| | 5-4 a | 28/- |
| SP.301 B | | |
| | 2-3 a., 4 v. 3-5 a. | 28/- |
| SP.350A | | |
| | 2-3 a. | 29/- |
| SP.350 B | 3. 350-0-350 v. 100 m/a. 4 v. 2-3 a., 4 v. | ~o/- |
| 01.0000 | 2-3 a., 4 v. 3-5 a. | 29/- |
| SP.351 | 350-0-350 v. 150 m/a. 4 v. 1-2 a., 4 v. | 29/- |
| × 100 x | 2-3 a., 4 v. 3-6 a. | 36/- |
| SP.351A | . 350.0-350 v. 150 m/a. 4 v. 2-3 a., 4 v. | 90/- |
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| SP.352. | 350-0-350 v. 150 m/s. 5 v. 2.3 a., 6.3 v. | 08/* |
| 51.002. | 2·3 a., 6.3 v. 2-3 a. | 0.01 |
| SP.375A | | 36/- |
| 01.0103 | 6.3 v. 3-5 a 5 v. 2-3 a | 401 |
| SP.375B | 3. 375-0-375 v. 250 m a. 4 v. 2-3 a. 4 v. | 46/- |
| 31.0101 | 2.3 a., 4 v. 3-6 a. | 40/ |
| 3 P.425 A | . 425.0-425 v. 200 m/a. 6.3 v., 2-3 a. | 46/- |
| 57.420.4 | | 4 84 |
| 3 P .425B | 6.3 v. 3-5 a., 5v. 2-8 a. | 47/- |
| ar.420B | | |
| | 2-3 a., 4 ♥. 3-6 h. | . 47/- |

50 Advertisements October, 1947







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Wireless World

VOLTS 20 -111-

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October, 1947

Advertisements 52



Panel-mounting moving-coil meter illustrated is in Black Bakelite case, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. 0-40 volts.

Also available are : Voltmeter

 $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times |\frac{1}{2}''$ 0-20 Volts. Voltmeter 2¹/₈" × 1¹/₂" 0-600 Volts. Milliammeter 0-50 M.A. $3'' \times 1'_{4}''$

Milliammeter 0-75 M.A. $|\frac{1}{2}'' \times |\frac{3}{16}''$ Ammeter 21/4" × 17/8" 50-0-50 Amp. Oil Pressure Gauge 01/" 0-160 lbs.

Illustrated folder and trade prices on application to :

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Denco Quality

RADIO COMPONENTS, RECEIVERS, TELEVISION, ETC., FOR THE DIS-CRIMINATING BUYER.

Watch for announcements of some new, interesting additions to our range and enquire at our nearest approved stockist for full details of our products.

The DR 20 Receiver is our latest contribution to better radio enjoyment. A 6 valve (plus Magic Eye) Superhet with TEN wavebands, and band spread tuning of all shortwave broadcast bands.

Specially designed for export and suitable for use in any part of the world.

Electrical and General Accessories (Leicester) Ltd., have inadvertently manufactured and sold Plugs which they have now discovered infringe certain Patents owned by British Mechanical Productions Ltd., and which are marketed by the latter Company under the trade mark CLIX.

The matter has been settled by payment of an agreed sum by way of damages.

Electrical and General Accessories (Leicester) Ltd. state that they have discontinued the manufacturing of the infringing articles, and that they have none available for distribution.

1

DENCO, OLD ROAD, CLACTON, ESSEX

The Problem

which are audible only in a comparatively narrow channel directly in front of the reproduces with a corresponding lack of intelligibility and brilliance elsewhere.

This feature is particularly troublesome when high quality sound reproduction is required in public halls, theatres and small cinemas where the size and expense of a large dual channel loudspeaker system is often not justified.

The Solution

It is for such installations that the Vitavox Bitone Reproducer has been designed. High frequency reproduction in this instrument is handled by a small multicellular horn and moving coil pressure unit, this assembly providing adequate coverage and at the same time because of its high efficiency, a rising high note characteristic which is an advantage in auditorium reproduction. A 12" moving coil cone type loudspeaker operating in a vented enclosure reproduces low frequencies and a cross-over filter network is fitted to divide the frequency spectrum correctly between the two units. The whole assembly is mounted in a polished Walnut finished cabinet [as standard, Oak and Mahogany veneered models being available to special order, and can be relied upon for applications where quality of performance rather than first cost is the main consideration.



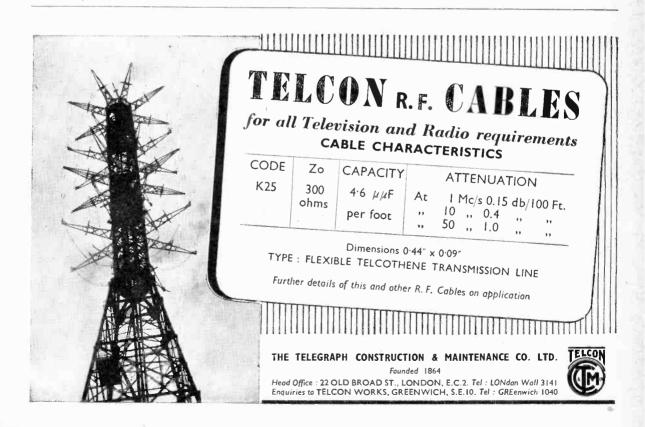
STAND No. 54

S P E C I F I C A T I O N A N D P R I C E S Power Handling Capacity: Model 610-10 watts; Model 620-20 watts. Size: 32" x 21" x 20". Terminating Impedance: 7'5 ohms. Filter Attenuation: 12 d.b. per octave. H. F. Distribution (appx): 60° x 40°.

> MODEL 610 — £42 0 0 MODEL 620 — £50 0 0



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1817



is the result of experience and precision watch - making which give a finely coninstrument the details of which are shown in the sectional

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Robust design. Accidental dropping on record DELUXE MODEL
Robust design." Accidental gropping on record will not damage Pick-up
Extremely low moment of inertia (80 milli-grams total weight of movement)
Pure sine wave with no harmonic distortion
Automatic needle or sapphire changing opens new fidelity field to the amateur
Can be used with normal record changer without lear of damage. Price (without sapphire) £5.10.0, plus 24/6 P.T.

PLUG-IN HEADS Available in both junior and De Luxe types to fit Collaro and Garrard arms, thus providing easy change-over from

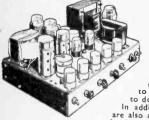


Magnetic types. Input conversion may be required. (See our Technical Brochure.) Price 49/6, plus 11/- P.T. Separate Elector for De Luxe type, 30/10, plus 6/10 P.T.

Sapphire Needle with specially tapered shank, 15/3 (incl. P.T.)

PRE-AMPLIFIERS having an inverse of the recording characteristic incorporated are available for use with pick-ups. These are necessary with some amplifiers. Price complete with valve and input Transformer, £6 1.0.

The NEW LEXINGTON Announcing 15-WATT HIGH FIDELITY



Designed in our laboratories for use with our own Pick-ups, also as an Audio-channel for high quality local station radio feeder units.

AMPLIFIER

amplifier is The available completely constructed or the necessary circuit diagrams and technical details can be supplied to technical amateurs who prefer

to do their own construction. In addition technical details and circuit

are also available showing the construction of a high quality RADIO FEEDER UNIT Incorporating local stations and television sound bands for use with the above amplifier, making a perfect combination for the connoisseur.

Prices and details of the above will be sent upon request.

This service is introduced at the request of the many satisfied users of our Pick-ups

Illustrated Technical Brochure upon request. Export and Trade Enquiries invited.

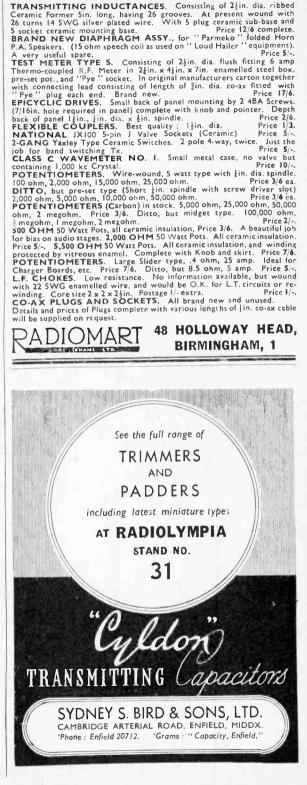




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TRANSMITTING INDUCTANCES. Consisting of 24in. dia. ribbed





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Amplifier on the market. Outstanding performance, 10 watts output.

tion. 16 valves, twin 12in. speakers, auto-record changer for 30 mixed 10in /12in. records, plays both sides, featuring ultra-sonic reproduction, 40 watts output. "This is not Radio, it's the real

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October, 1947



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(Tolworth Radio & Electrics Ltd.) SUPERHET TUNING UNIT. 16-50, 200-550, 1,000-2,000 m. Consisting of 2-gang Condenser, Silver Screen Dial, printed in blue, Drive, IFs., Coils, etc. Completely wired and aligned on Broadcast signals. Price. with circuit, £5 5s. Dd. Obtainable through Retailers.



Retailer's Enquiries welcomed,

VIBRATOR PACKS. 12 volt Input, 210v. 70 mA. out-put consisting of Input Smoothing, yibrator, Transformer, Rectifier, and two 20 mfd. Conds., etc. Size 8jin. x3jin. x4jin. Limited quantity only, 32/6. NOW IN PRODUCTION. The inexpensive T.R.F. Battery Receiver, retailing at £7/17/6, Plus Tax £1/15/-.

Plus Tax £1/15/-. ALSO 5 Valve AC/DC Med. and Long Wave Midget, in Handsome Bakelite Cabinet. Latest Super-het. circuit. Excellent per-formance and superb quality. £10/10/-, Plus Tax £2/6/8. 3-Wave Coil Packs. Complete with trimmers and wavechange switch 30/-

wave. Complete with circuit, 6/6 pair

Superhet Coils. 3 Aer. and 3

Phone: PR@spect 6651. Osc. Set of 6, 12/-Sin. P.M. Loudspeakers, 17/6. Ex-Govt. Surplus. Condensers 0.1 mfd. 6d., 0.01 mfd. 6d., 10 mfd. 450 v. 2/9, 25 mfd. 25 v. 1/9, S0 mfd. 12 v. 1/9. Valveholders, Octal 6d., Mazda 1ype 4d. Resistances, all values 2/6 doz.

SYLMAR RADIO LTD. 197 LOWER RICHMOND ROAD, RICHMOND, SURREY.



PRICE £7 - 10 - 0

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A REAL UNIVERSAL METER SPECIFICATION 21 Eanges

Sensitivity; 1,000 ohms per volt D.C. and A.C.

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ROAD,

Size only 47" × 34" × 1 15/16".

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ALIVE"



High Fidelity Pick-ups

P.A. Equip We can't, of course. Not just like that. But we do say that if you use Truvox Equipment with amplifiers of comparable quality you will get realism as dramatic as if the composer were indeed conducting again.

New Truvox loudspeakers, new gramophone pick-ups, results of years of specialist endeavour will be shown for the first time at Radiolympia on Stand 81. We hope that you will see them there, but if you cannot, a postcard will bring satisfying literaature.



We believe that the only way to build a receiver is to begin at the beginning with a sound circuit design—a design that's been tested and re-tested—a design that will stand up to the most critical examination. From this design a prototype is constructed in which every component receives the some rigorous testing. We leave the experts to pass judgment on the resulting Sobell receivers. We are confident that for ease of control and absolute fidelity of reproduction these models will be found to have no equals—that, in fact, you will pronounce them to be 'technically outstanding'.



gramophone turntable. The receiver is a 5-valve super-het. operating from 200/250 volts, 40/100 cycles per second A.C. supply. Wave range: 16-50 metres; 193-577 metres; 800-2, 140 metres.





Built with a push-pull output stage giving 8 watts undistorted output. Incorporates a 10 loudspeaker. Covers long, medium and two short wave ranges. Voltages as for 516 T.G.



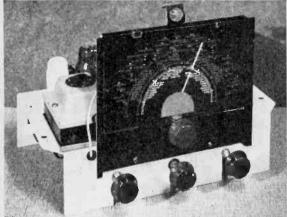
TWO YEARS' FREE ALL-IN SERVICE IN THE HOME Advt. of Sobell Industries Ltd., Langley Park, near Slough, Bucks.

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H.P. RADIO SERVICES LTD.



"AIRMASTER" 5-valve 4-waveband AC SUPERHET CHASSIS AND LOUDSPEAKER Dimensions $14\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 8" \times 3". Highly finished in Cream Cellulose. 200-250 volts. AC Mains 40/100 cycles. Wavebands 12-30m., 30-60m., 200-550m., 900-2,000m. Speaker 8" High Grade Moving Coil PM. Power Output $4\frac{1}{2}$ watts. Mains consumption 60 watts. Pickup sockets. Extra LS sockets. Wide range tone control. Highly selective. Very sensitive. Ideal for incorporating in Radiogram. Dial dimensions $8\frac{1}{2}$ " $\lesssim 5\frac{1}{4}$ " edge lit. Price ... £17.12.0

Large Art Photographs available to genuine enquirers.



10-watt AUDIO AMPLIFIER. Dimensions $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Overall height $6\frac{1}{2}''$. Two Channel Input. Tone Control. Heavy duty Output Transformer matched to 3, 8 and 15 ohms. Valves EF36, 5Z4, KT66. Intended for the record enthusiast. Highest possible efficiency, overall gain, stability and equality of reproduction. Eminently suitable for Concert Work, booster amplifier, standby fer amateur transmitters, paging system, etc. Amazing value. Price £8.8.0

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October, 1947

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BIRMINGHAM SOUND REPRODUCERS LTD. CLAREMONT WORKS: OLD HILL, STAFFS. PHONE: CRADLEY HEATH 6212/3 LONDON OFFICE: 115 GOWER STREET, W.C.I. PHONE: EUSTON 7515

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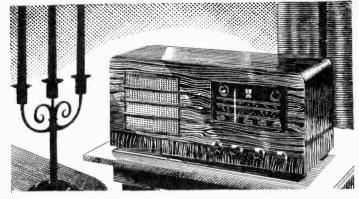


This new receiver embodies the very latest technique in construction. The cabinet is richly veneered in Walnut with a cross banding of Macassar Ebony. Clearly readable edge-lit dial with an 8-inch traverse-magic eye and 2-gear control.

Instant unerring selection of the required Automatic volume control frequency range. and an IF trap are incorporated in the circuit. Sockets are provided for gramophone pick-up and extension speaker.

Guaranteed for one year from date of purchase.

DC/AC Model shortly available.



5-VALVE ALL-WAVE SUPERHET FOR A/C MAINS-MODEL A.410

PRICE 22 GUINEAS (Plus Purchase Tax -24 - 19 - 4)

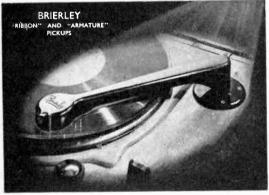
(AN ALL-SCOTTISH PRODUCT)



BRIDGETON. AVENUE STREET. ALLANDER INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

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RIBBON TYPE

Fixed point pressure of $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. Output Voltage 10 to 5 mV. Price in U.K. £8 16s. 10d. including special mumetal screened transformer and Purchase Tax.

ARMATURE TYPE Fixed point pressure of { oz. Output Voltage 1 to Iv. Price in U.K. £7 10s. 8d. including mumetal screened transformer and Purchase Tax.

"Floating Element" design prevents any tone arm resonances. Permanent Point will play 10,000 to 20,000 records and will not be damaged by cracked records or careless handling.

Quality of Reproduction. This cannot be stated easily in specifica-tion data, but both Pickups—particularly the "Ribbon" type—are far superior to any type hitherto available. We recommend however, that direct comparison be made whenever possible.

Demonstration Centres are being arranged. At present they may be heard at Webbs Radio, Soho Street, London, W.I. Messrs. Rawlinsons, 2 Caunce Street, Blackpool (Voigt speaker used here). Full Amplifiers, Pre-amplifiers and Low Pass Filters available. information on any product sent on request.

j. H. BRIERLEY LTD., 46 Tithebarn Street, LIVERPOOL, 2



Government surplus Loudspeakers manufactured by the undermentioned firms, now being offered for sale at reduced prices, are of nonstandard type, designed for Services purposes and conditions. No spares are available and no repairs can be undertaken.

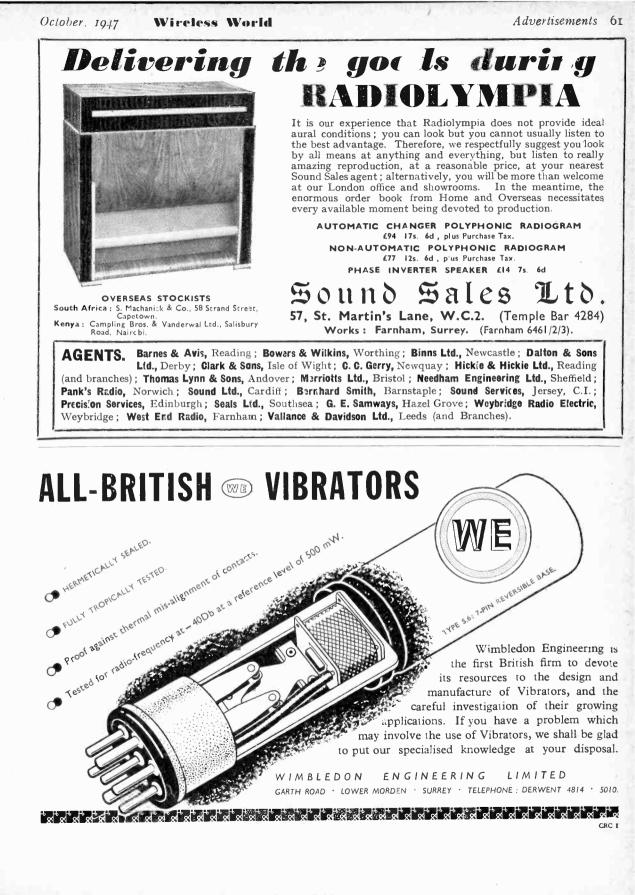
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VITAVOX LTD., Westmoreland Road. London, N.W.9 Tel. : Colindale 8671-2-3

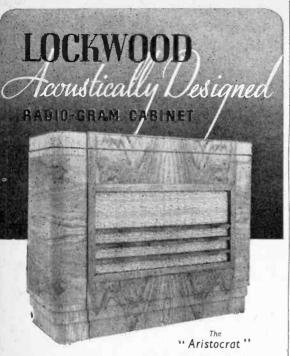
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RESLOSOUND LTD., 359, City Road,

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Planned for the connoisseur requiring a high quality cabinet suitable for a quality receiver. As good as pre-war and embodying all that is best in British craftsmanship and design. For export or for those holding or who can obtain timber permits. Private enquiries are invited and those interested will have their names entered on our lists. If in doubt we shall be pleased to render every assistance and advise where possible.

Dimensions: Length, 40 in., Height, 32 in., Depth, 17½ in. Capacity approx. 12 cu. ft. Weight, 1 cwt. approx. Concealed castors. Sloping baffle. Slag wool and felt lining. Felt lined lid. Ample accommodation for large receiver and amplifier and heavy duty speaker.

Interviews by appointment only. Details and Prices ready November 1st, 1947



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October, 1947

The newest addition to the "Advance" range of Signal Generators places an instrument of labora-tory class within the financial scope of every radio Price! service engineer and experimenter.

Bervice engineer and experimenter. The discerning engineer will appreciate its accuracy and stability, its exceptionally wide range which covers all frequencies required for radio and television receivers, and its accurate attenuating system which enables sensitivity measurements to be made on highly sensitive receivers up to 60 Mc/s. Send for fully descriptive pamphlet.



The New

Range: 100 Kc/s—60 Mc/s on fundamentals (up to 120 Mc/s on Second Harmonic). Accuracy :

Guaranteed within ±1% Attenuation : Constant impedance system embodying a matched 75 ohms transmission line.

Stray Field: Less than 3 microvolts at 60 megacycles. Illuminated Dial:

Total scale length 30" Power Supply: 110-210-230-250 volts.

Dimensions : 13" × 103" × 73" deep Weight : 15 lbs.

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RADIOLYMPIA SEE THE NEW AMBASSADORS-STAND NO. 114 GRAND HALL ANNEXE AMBASSADOR RADIO Works HUTCHINSON LANE BRIGHOUSE YORKS Rate 6/- for 2 lines or less and 3/- for every additional line or part thereof, average lines 5-6 words. Box Numbers, 2 words plus 1/-. Press Day : November 1847 issue, first post Wednesday, October 81b. No responsibility accepted for errors.

WARNING

Readers are warned that Government surplus components which may be offered for sale through our columns carry no manufacturer's guarantee. Many of these components will have been designed for special purposes making them unsuitable for civilian use, or may have deunsultable for civilian ase, or may nove de-teriorated as a result of the conditions under which they have been stored. We cannot undertake to deal with any complaints regarding any such components purchased.

NEW RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS FOR sale brand new Marconi U.S.W. signal generator, type T.F. 390G as delivered from Marconi in full working order.-Apply Box 2202. (891) from Marconi, in fun working stat. 127. Box 2202. [2212] COMMUNICATION receivers.—As soon as civilian supplies recommence we shall be at your service.—A.C.S. Radio 44, Widmore Rd., Bromley, Kent. [4528] TWO Defant 6-valve superhet chassis, with 10 in speakers, one Lowther dual II.Q. tuner.—Pioneer Films, 348. Gray's Inn Rd., w.C.I. Terminus 7311. DEGALLIER'S, Ltd., announcement.—When token imports American receivers is per-mitted we shall have these; information will be in this column when available, please watch future issues. [7541]

in this column when available. please watch inture issues. [7541] A with triple tone controls, built to custo-mer's specification — Broadcast & Acoustic Equipment Co., Ltd., Broadcast House, Tomb-land, Norwich 26970. [6433] POCKET size, all-dry s/w receivers, 111/2x 94x21/9in, brand new, c/w, 4 spare valves, 'ploine and aerial by Crosley's, U.S.A., weight approx. 71b, price £7 each.-Carbot, Ltd., 201, Long Lane London, S.E.1. HIFI, Ltd.-May we send you details of our latest "Hifi" quality amplifier, de-signed for use with moving coil pick-ups and to satisfy the most discriminating of music lovers.-150, High St., Lye, Worcestershire. "CANDRINGHAM" 2-wave midget radio, Stattactive moulded cabinet. in walnut, ream or green, £9/13/6, inc. tax; carr. paid; c.w.o or C.O.B.; sa.e. catalogue other ines.-Radio Unlimited, 16, Carnarvon Rd., Leyton. UPLANS announce the first in their imp-

Texton. [2205]
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3303. [7003

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2225. [8240]
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A Court Rd., W.1. offers the following bar gains:-INDICATORS.-Type 62A, almost complete receiver for vision, £10; type 6A, £5; type W4888, £5; type 184A, with two tubes 5in and 20;4n. £6; test set type 74. wonderful bargain, at £10 WAVEMETERS.-Type APW.1095 covers 1,220/1.540 kc/s and 2.000/3,410 kc/s, in corporating 0.100 micro-ammeter £2/15; type APW 1252, mains driven, in cooper lined case 22:30 kc/s, with 'magic eve'' indicator £5 OSCILATORS.-Type 37. mains driven, £6; type 145, brand new, £5; type 231, 25/ EX GOVERNMENT aerial poles, made in two sections length 14ft complete fitted with alu-minium base, bargain at 21/-; 24-volt motors at 17/6, new; large selection of components and condensers; plugs and sockets, single and multi-pin, coaxial for all requirements; all types cable and thex. [8156] TRIPLETT model 66611, 1000? volt, as new; offers over £6.-15. Smirrells Rd. Bir-mingham, 28. [8198]

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[8247 ESTON analyser model E665 complete

1665. [8247]
WESTON analyser model E665. complete [8247]
WeSTON analyser model E665. complete with valve adaptors, recent overhaul by makers. £11/10; Weston output meter, model 695. £3/10.—Waverley Cockford Park Rd. Addlestone, Surrey.
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Wireless World October, 1947

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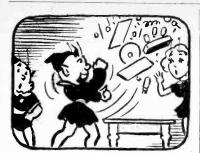
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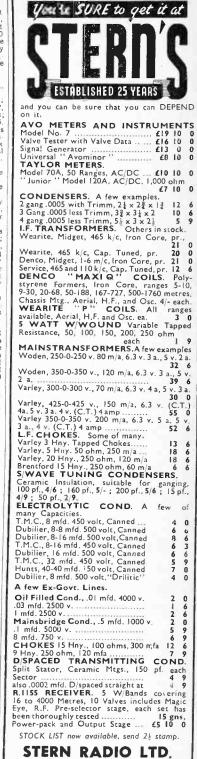


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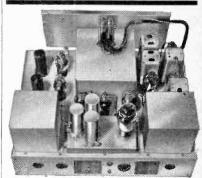
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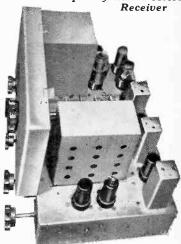


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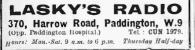
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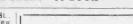
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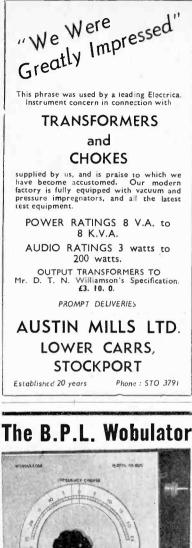
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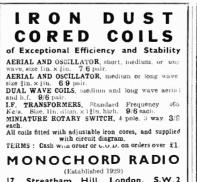
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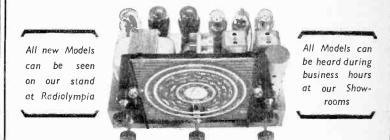
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TPUTCATIONS are invited for the position of inpager, having comprehensive know ledge of design, production and rewinding of small electrical and radio transformers; pro-vious practical experience essential; South London district.-Write full details please, stat-ing salary required to Box 5052, Frost Smith Advg. 62, Finshury Pavement, London, E.C 2. R EQUIRED for telecommunications research ophysicist to undertake standardization and special measurements for the establishment and development of special purposes measuring ap special measurements for the establishment and development of special purposes measuring ap paratus if required; salary scales, with annual increments, and pension fund,--Apply in writ-ing, Box No, 355, Dorlands, 18-20, Regent 81., London, S. W⁺



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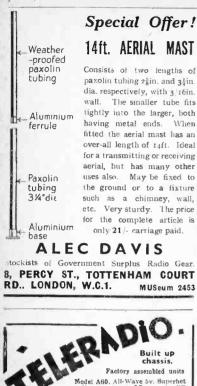




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capable of handling mixed labour; the position offers good prospects and salary in accordance with experience - Write, stating age, experience and salary required, to the Labour Manager. Bush Radio, Ltd., Power Rd., Chiswick, W.4. [8342]

Labcur Manager. Bush Radio. Ltd., Power Rd., Chiswick, W.4.
 [B342]
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DraduGHTSMAN, senior jig and tool, urgently required to fill interesting and progressive vacancy in new light engineering lactory in South Wales; only highly experience, need people need apply: excellent working conditions and high remuneration and accommodation found within reasonable period.--Please reply in first instance, stating fulls, previous experience, names of previous employers and salary required, to (Box No:--T) Smith's Library. Aberdare. [8360]
The sentence, names of previous employers and salary required, to (Box No:--T) Smith's Library. Aberdare. [8460]
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A for senior engineer to take charge of a hora tory principally engaged upon the design development of electronic devices; applicants should hold rist-class honours degree in the sound of senior engineer. Applications should be and experience. Applications should be and experience. Applications should be and experience. The ENGLISH ELECTRIC VALVE Control State and the saistant scientist dates should be required in sile size with experience in research, development or experience in sciencia and there assistant scientist and there assistant scientist end there assistant scientist and the reductions in science in the scientist on sciencia and have hed at least six years development of electronic devices; applications scientist and there assistant scientist of the resonate Manager. Airmed and every principal scientist is science of the previous science in data scientist of science in the sad

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| Frequency | | Metres | Capacity | Magnifica- tion (Q) | | | |
| 550 | | 545.4 | 500 mfd. | 180 | | | |
| 650 461. | | 461.5 | 355 | 180 180 170 | | | |
| 700 | 700 428.6 | | 305 | | | | |
| 800 | | | 235 | | | | |
| 900 | | 333.3 | 185 | 165 | | | |
| 1,000 | | 300 | 150 | 150 | | | |
| 1,100 | | 272.7 | 124 | 145 | | | |
| 200 | | 2.50 | 104 | 130 | | | |
| 1,300 | | 230.8 | 88 | 125 | | | |
| 400 | | 214.3 | 73 | 100 | | | |
| 1,500 | | 200 | 63 | 80 | | | |
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October, 1947 Wireless World

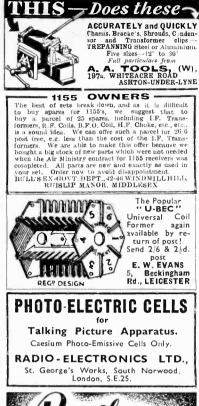
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A SSOCIATED electrical A SSOCIATED electrical Industries Re-search Laboratory for long-term research at Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston, Berk-shire; graduates or equivalent required for posts in electronics section: sound knowledge of electronic circuitry and practical experience essential, for work on design and construc-tion of all types of electronic circuits for use in the Laboratories.--Reply, stating full quali-fications and salary required, to the Manager. ADIO service engineers for employment in works and in field; vacancies exist in a well-known company with excellent pros-pects, primarily in the London area; appli-cants should have a comprehensive knowledge of radio servicing and a minimum of 2 to 3 years retail or industrial experience in re-pair work; 5-day, 44-hour week; wages according to experience and at prevailing levels.--Apply stating age, giving full details of experience and wages required. to Box 2556. Industries Re

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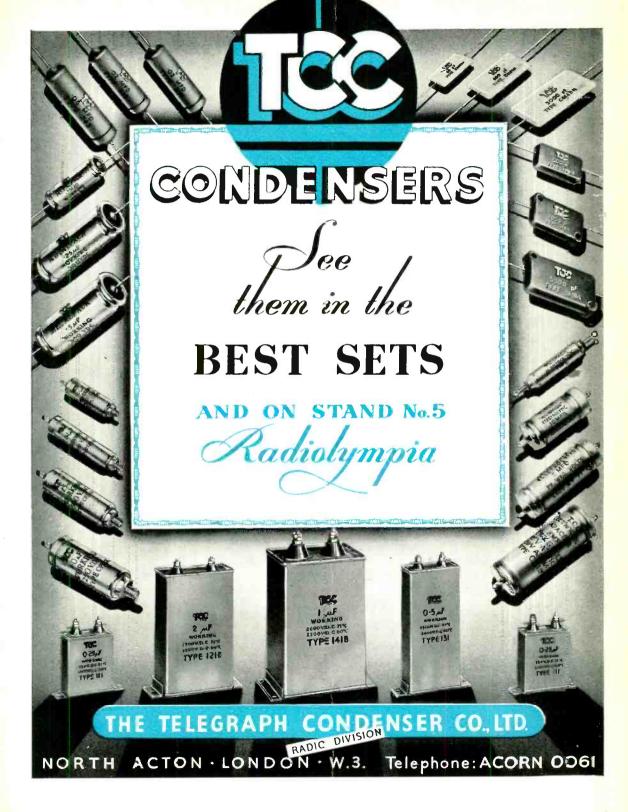
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October, 1947

