tive bias of nearly 1 volt is applied to the three valves are in use is therethe first valve, as this rheostat need never be turned full on. For wiringup, tinned copper wire, No. 18 or 20, is be recommended, with lengths of insulated sleeving slipped over.

Wire the filament circuit up first, peres. A negative solders direct to the metal screen. When wiring the com- answer.

fore .31 amperes at 4 volts pressure. As we have a six-volt battery we have to find the resistance required to drop the plate connection to the cap on the two volts with a current of .31 am-

Divide two by .31 and we have the Approximately seven ohms ponents where the wires run through are required. This can be obtained the holes in the screen, care must be by arranging that about seven-tenths exercised to see that the sharp edge of of the total resistance of a 10-ohm

valve is connected as shown, a nega. The total current consumption when inside the valve. Screen grid is con- until the felt lies over the pulley and nected to the usual grid terminal on applying tension so as to squeeze the the base.

> tured by Messrs. Philips, Ltd., arrange top screen grid in the place of the usual plate connection on the base. Before attempting to build this side of the receiver, check over the connection by referring to the data supplied by the maker.

> > Oiling the Pulley.

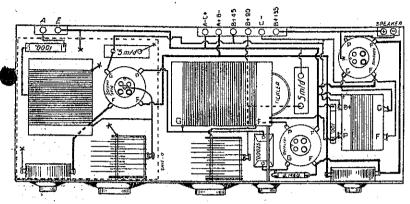
oil out of the felt against the pulley The English and the valve manufac- and leaving it to run into the bearing.

Humming Noise.

TF you are troubled with a regular humming noise, and your set employs a low-frequency transformer, try changing over the leads to the primary, or those to the secondary.

An Unusual Trouble.

MICE which find convenient nesting Tips and Jottings quarters in radio receivers are in danger of their lives. This was demonstrated after a set owner became much chagrined when his HERE is an ingenious way of do-speaker quit work. Aid of a service ing an awkward little job, that man was sought, and investigation reis, oiling the aerial pulley at the top vealed a nest in the receiver containof a mast. This is done simply by ty-ing three dead mice. The mother had ing a length of three or four inches of built the nest between two B battery cotton wool or felt to the rope and wires carrying 135 volts. A short soaking this cotton wool thoroughly circuit developed with fatal results to with oil, then letting the aerial down the mice.



The Lay-Out of "Pentode Three."

The lead running to the small cap the six-volt battery. on the top of the screened grid valve can be of flexible wire as short as possible, and taken in a direct line to the component to which it is wired. The small terminal found on the side of the cap of the pentode runs direct to B + 135. If this voltage is used then the grid bias will have to be 12 volts negative.

Trying Out.

HAVING finished the wiring all that more than two-thirds on. remains is to try out the receiver. In operation it is controlled in exactly the same way as the Browning Drake. The two condensers are used to tune in the station while the tickler coil increases volume until a point of oscillation is reached.

the aluminium does not cut into the rheostat is in series with either the negative or positive lead direct from

Resistance of S.G. Valves.

WORD on the amount of resistance required by different types of screened grid valves. One make valve uses 3.3 voits and .132 apperes. With a four-volt accumuamperes. lator six ohms will always have to be in series with the valve and the first rheostat will never have to be turned

"B" Battery.

REGARDING the B battery. full voltage of 135 is strongly recommended by the writer. If lower voltages are used then the receiver will be very little better than a three-

Components Required for "Pentode" Three

In the list of components the reader will see that he has a wide range to choose from, and no difficulty may be expected regarding inability to obtain the specified parts.

- Browning-Drake kit. Screen grid valve. Pentode valve. General purpose valve.
- Intervalve transformer.
- Valve sockets.
- 2 x .5 m.f.d. condensers.
- 1 Grid condenser and leak with series clips.
- 1 x .0001 fixed condenser.
- x .001 fixed condenser. Rheostats, 200hms.
- Variable condensers, .0005 m.f.d.
- Ebonite panel, 8in. x 7in. x 3-16in. Terminals.
- Sheet Aluminium (24 gauge.)
 Insulated Sleeving, etc.

tode are four-volt valves, so that the less expensive to build. detector valve will have to be the same. If a six-volt battery only is available, a resistance will have to be inserted in either of the two main supply leads from the accumulator. The amount of resistance will vary according to the make of valves used. To calculate this resistance refer to the data of the valves used supplied by the pentode. makers. Add together the total An in valves. As an example:--

Screen grid06 amp. Detector .1 amp. Pentode

Both the screened grid and the pen-valve set using ordinary valves and volts C battery is not enough. the correct bias recommended by the valve makers. It is false economy to use small B and C voltages, and if the reader is determined to use no more than 90 volts B with 4½ volts C, then use an ordinary valve in place of the

An important point worth noting is amount of current used by the three to make sure of the construction of the screen grid valve before attempting to build the radio frequency side. The American valve has the cap at the top attached to the control grid



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