

Questions and Answers

"ROINES" (Tamarunui): The transmission line is given as 110 feet in order that there need be no transformer at the aerial itself. If the instructions concerning the matching of the aerial and transmission to the transformer are carried out carefully the results will be very good indeed.

"C.C.H." (Hikurangi): The double doublet would be a bit better for you for shortwave work, and about the same for broadcast as the one you have at present.

A: Two plates are used in each cell.

"PUZZLED" (Wellington): You should certainly have an aerial and earth to get the best out of the set you have. If these are installed properly the results should be much better than in the case of your old set. Because your old set gave reception on the smaller stations you mention, that does not mean that it was more sensitive, as it is only a matter of shielding. As to a noise eliminator, the serviceman who puts up the aerial can advise you concerning that, and whether in your case it would be beneficial.

"ALL WAVE" (Porangahau): In the "Radio Constructor's Guide" for 1936 there is a compact B class amplifier which would probably suit your requirements. The least expensive method would be to hire one for the occasion that you have in mind.

"A.P.I." (Kerepechi): The analyser that you ask for was described in the January 1933 "Radio Times," but this would not be suitable, without many changes, for the modern valves. As there are so many efficient analysers and testers on the market at very reasonable prices, it is doubtful whether one could build as efficient a tester for as low a cost.

"J.R." (Dominion Road, Auckland): If you by-pass the portion of the voltage divider that is between the tap to the phones and chassis, you should obtain the desired result. This portion of the voltage divider is at present part of the plate resistance, and has signal voltages developed across it. A condenser of about 0.5 mfd will suffice.

A.: The interference would not be influenced by the details of the coils and the only cure seems to be the judicious use of an axe on the offending party! The reception of shortwaves is quite possible, even with the local station on the air.

"RECEPTION" (Lower Hutt): The extra lead-in would be better inside and as you have a fairly short lead-in, it would pay you to cut it off short and try to get it to match to the transformer. If the longer length gives better results then you can join up again without much trouble.

A: Yes, the dotted lines refer to the shield.

The condenser that is overheating sounds very suspicious, and as the ticking you describe also points to a faulty condenser, we would suggest a replacement there.

"YALODINA" (Auckland): The effect of the copper sphere would be nil, and it would be only a waste of time putting it in the aerial. The main trouble seems to be that you have too long a lead-in for the broadcast inverted L aerial. If the 42-foot mast could be erected nearer the house then the action of the shielded lead-in would be much better, and especially on shortwave. An aerial longer than 100 feet, including lead-in, is seldom advantageous, especially in the towns.

"N.Z.315W" (Wellington): Yes, the stability and sensitivity etc., would be better for the change.

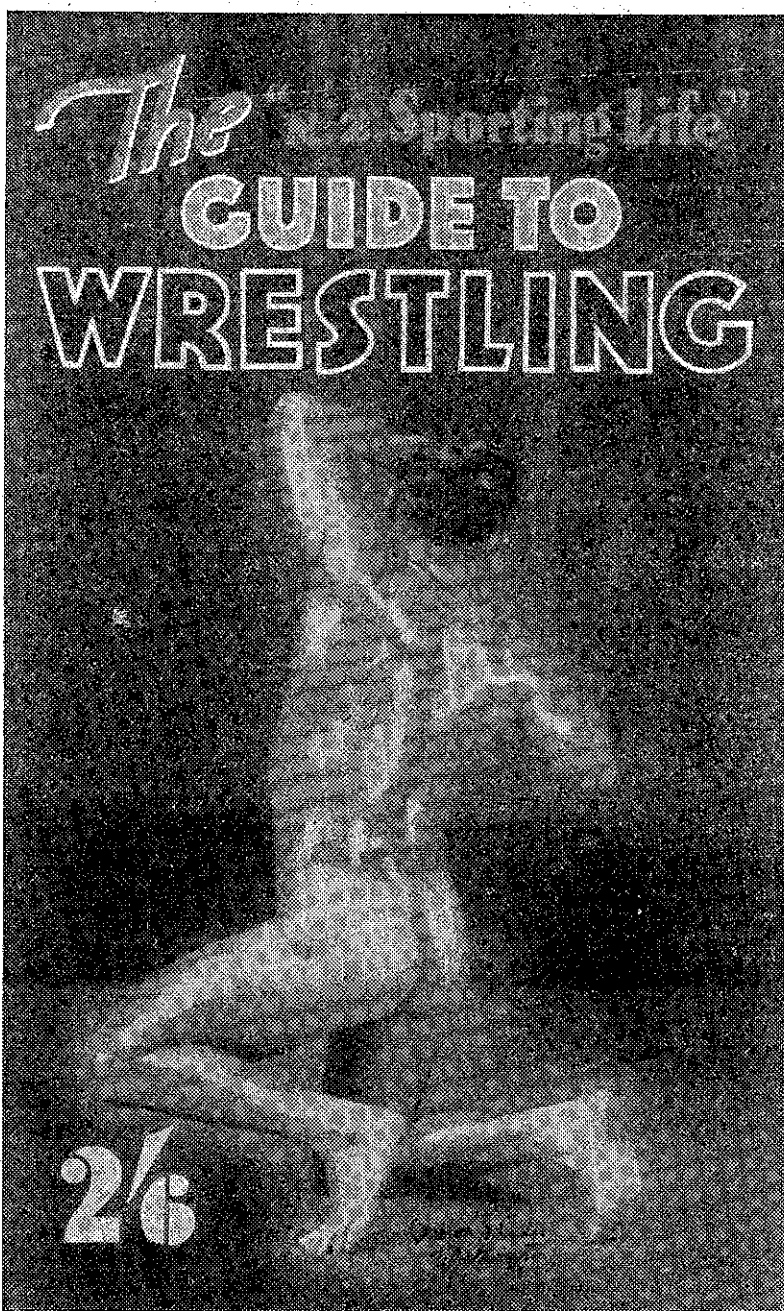
A.: The 465 k.c. would be better in your case. The valve arrangement would be quite good, but suggest that you use a 106 for the frequency converter, and a more conventional circuit with it. The autodyne circuit you show is not too satisfactory, and we would not advise its use.

145 U.S. stations are now owned or controlled by newspapers. This is nearly one quarter of the total number of broadcasting units.

If WLW had not one listener in Cincinnati it still would have 95 per cent. of its present audience.

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