

D.S. (Market Cross).—Do you consider the enclosed specifications for an eliminator to work from 32 volts d.c. satisfactory?

A.: Yes. As far as we know these units are made up of Edison cells to any voltage, provision being made to parallel the blocks for charging when the voltage required is greater than the mains. They are really wet batteries, and are practically indestructible.

2. Would it supply sufficient for two minus 171 A's in the last stage?

A.: In all probability yes, but it is hard to determine from the amount of data given.

3. What valves with low filament consumption would replace two minus 112 A's, as detector and first audi in an American model receiver.--UX: ...

EMARF (Oamaru).—Could you give me the constructional details of trame aerial.

A.: They were published in the "R.R." on December 6, 1929.

2. Could I use a short-wave adaptor with a 7-valve a.c. set?—Yes.
Where could I find particulars of such

an adaptor?

A.: In the 1980 "R.R. Listeners' Guide."

3. Would you advise building an adaptor or a short-wave set?

A.: A short-wave D.C. set would be the more certain for results.

J.B. (Nelson).—Can I add a stage of r.f. to my 4-valve parallel feed B.D. If so how?
A.: Yes; the 2 r.f. parallel feed B.D. was described fully in the 1929 "Listeners' Guide."

2. What voltage should I apply to the detector first and second audio and r.f.

tappings on my set?
A.: RF equals 90; Det equals 45; 1st

audio equals 135; power equals 150.
3. What bias would I need to apply to

these valves?
A.: We cannot state unless we know

the valves you are using.
4. Would I need to shield any of the stages and would sheet brass do?

WANY correspondents still ask questions and do not append the coupon. They cannot expect to be given priority over those who do.

A.: The three stages, r.f. and det. should be shielded with sheet iron or aluminium, but brass would do.

5. Would I need to alter the coils? A.: The specifications are given in the 1929 "Guide." To use two r.f. stages the aerial coil and regenaformer remain as they are, and the first r.f. coil is similar to the regenaformer without the tickler, providing the same condensers

are used.
6. Are the number of turns on the r.f.c. critical?—No.

BUNG (Hamilton): Is a 10-valve s.g. super-het, as powerful as a 10-valve s.g. receiver using an aerial?

A.: No; the former is designed for use with a frame antenna for areas where

it is inconvenient to use the outside aerial.

2. Could I add an extra stage of s.g. using one s.g. and three ordinary valve.

or could I put a pentode in the last stage?

A.: You could add a stage of screen grid if you followed out the circuit published in last week's "Radio Record." The pentode could quite easily be placed in the last socket with the auxiliary terminal connected to the highest B+.

3. What is a vario-coupler?

A.: A vario-coupler is defined in the "Listeners' Guide" as "a loose coupler of variometer design having a coil rotaing inside another." It is a method of tuning a radio receiver by varying the inductance rather than the inductance and capacity as is the case with the stage and capacity as is the case with the stage of screen new professionally-made three-valve new professionally-made three-valve cives of the set, and can pick up only two stations on phones. Why should I not received other stations?

A.: Your best plan would be to take the receiver back to the dealer who made it and state your case. You should get better results.

2. Which is the better valve combination—I.410 detector and two P.410's, or two 415's and one 410?

A.: The second is by far the better; is a last-stage valve.

A NGUS (Wanganui).—What are the 3. What is a vario-coupler?

A.: A vario-coupler is defined in the "Listeners' Guide" as "a loose coupler of variometer design having a coil rotaing inside another." It is a method of tuning a radio receiver by varying the inductance rather than the inductance and capacity as is the case with the ordinary receiver.

4. What is the cause of the set making a singer or speaker sound as though talking through his or her nose?

A.: If it is only occasional, and your batteries are up to standard, it is distortion due to your locality.

tortion due to your locality.

L.C.B. (Nelson): I have built the "R.W. Two," but it is not going very well. I have altered the value of almost everything, and the set will not

A.: The failure to get results is caused A.: The fathere to get results is caused by the alterations you have made. For instance, you have altered the value of the tuning condenser from .0002 to .0001, and this will quite alter the tuning range of your coils. They were designed to oscillate with the .00025, but you are using .0002 consequently you must add groups. cillate with the .00035, but you are using .0003, consequently you must add more turns. Your coils will have to be redesigned for a .0001 condenser. If you state the size of former you intend to use throughout, the gauge of wire available, we will design them for you. We strongly advise constructors to adhere to specifications. Failure to obtain results is more often caused by this than by anything else. Altering specifications to suit the correspondent requirements is a long job, and we do not particularly welcome it.

M. K. (—): I have a Western Volt ammeter reading 0 to 1 volts, 0 to 3 volts, and 0, to 30 volts. I wish to increase its range to 300 volts. What resistance must I use in series?

A.: We need to know the number of ohms per volt. This is usually marked on the meter. However, if you use a universal resistance and calibrated the meter with a known source of supply, you could arrive at the setting by experiment.

SHORTWAVE (Auckland).—Could you supply me with valvebase coil data for the Cossor Melody maker?

A.: Your best plan is to use a .002 mf.d. fixed condenser in series with the cristing variable condenser to reduce

existing variable condenser to reduce their capacities to 00015, and then construct the coils described in the 1930 "Radio Listeners' Guide," page 95. We are returning your 6d., as the only coil data for the Cossor that we have published was the specifications on the stan-dard coil former for one band.

A. G.B. (Wellington).—I enclose a diagram of a crystal and valve with three-valve performance designed to operate from the mains. Is this circuit satisfactors?

A.: Yes, but it will be advisable to use a variable resistance for grid bias. You can use either PM3 or 201A. We do not know the other. D.E.I.

A NGUS (Wanganui).—What are the specifications for coils using three-ganged .00025 tuning condensers?

A.: You have not stated the type of wire you wish to use, but we recommend 72 turns 24 d.s.c. wire on a 2½in former.

2. If the screen voltage is higher than the detector voltage frings how! is hed

the detector voltage fringe howl is bad, otherwise the set is quite satisfactory.

A.: This is a characteristic of the cir-

cuit or the valves. So long as you get good results, everything is in order.

3. My aerial is only 20 feet high, and the lead-in runs for twenty feet over the roof. The Australian stations come in at

their maximum strength at five o'clock,

A.: It would probably be better if you increased the height of the aerial, so that it cleared the roof, leaving more margin,

PIAKO (Hauraki Plains).—I am not clear about using a 200,000 ohms resistance in series with the plate leads to the eliminator, as I already have an r.f. choke in the same position. Must I have another condenser placed in parallel with the resistance?

A.: Providing the plate voltage can be controlled satisfactory from the eliminator there is no need for the resistance and by-pass condenser. In any case, using parallel feed there will be little need for the resistance parallel feed there will be little need for condenser across the resistance.

LEARNER (Lower Hutt).—I have a three-valve all-wave set. Could I three-valve all-wave set. add another stage of audio?



## Earn Good MONEY

a short period of easy study to qualify as a wireless opera-tor. For rull particulars

JOHNSON'S WIRELESS SCHOOL Brandon Street, WELLINGTON

## THE RADIO BOOKSHOP

(Te Aro Book Depot, 64 Courtenay Place, Wellington.)

150 Hook-ups ..... each 1/9 1001 Radio Questions and Answers .. 2/9 Short-Wave Manual (1930) ...... 2/9 (Above issued by "Radio News" staff.) 'Practical Radio Telegraphy," by Nilson 

New Stocks for Amateurs and Broadcasters Every Overseas Mail.

Write us.

TE ARO BOOK DEPOT 64 Courtenay Place, Wellington,

## Eltax Batteries!

Are of outstanding merit—long life and reasonable price.

They can be procured in blocks of 45, 60, 90, 100 and 120 volts in two sizes.

> Yellow Label for 1 and 2-valve sets. 45v. 12/6 60v. 14/-Green Label for 3 and 4-valve sets. 45v. 14/\_ 60v. 18/\_ 6v. "C" Batteries, 2/6

Details and prices supplied, upon request, of larger capacity and higher voltage batteries.

Thos. Ballinger & Co. Ltd., 58-62 Victoria St., WELLINGTON

" Where the Quality Goods are Sold"

write for our latest radio price list

annamanamanamanamanamanamanamana