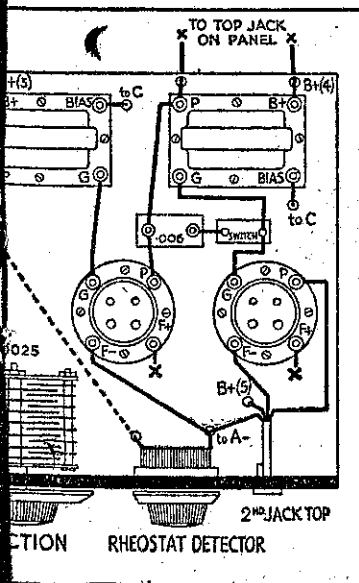


Sellens

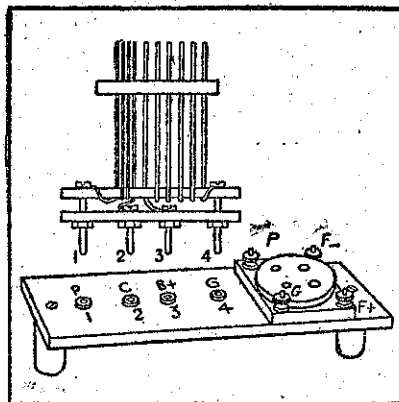
The jacking arrangement should not present any difficulty. The top jack is merely a two-spring affair insulated from the panel, and one side connects



The Coils.

IF you can buy the formers for these well and good; the job of winding them will be simple. If they have to be made, the job is not a difficult one, but will need care, for they will best be wound on celluloid. I shall not pause here to describe in detail how the coils are made. That was done fairly fully in the 1930 "Radio Guide," but as I understand this is out of print, I have asked the Technical Editor if he would reprint the portion that is of interest.

Coil formers of various kinds are offered for sale, and many convenient forms can be purchased, but there are still many constructors who prefer to construct their own coils, and to such there is no material that makes a greater appeal than does cel-



Celluloid can be cut with scissors, but the usual method is to scratch the surface heavily with a sharp steel point, when the sheet may be bent smartly, and will separate at the scratch. A pair of punching pliers is very handy for making round holes for screws, or for cutting out special shaped holes or slots, cutting away the celluloid little by little with the punch.

The best solvent to use is a mixture of two parts of acetone to one part of amyl acetate. The chemist will put these both into one bottle, and the solution is there ready for use. To make celluloid cement, waste celluloid is cut into chips, placed in a small bottle, and covered with the liquid to twice the height of the chips. With an occasional stir, the celluloid will be dissolved in about an hour, and should be of creamy consistence for use—running off the stick which is used for application. As the solution evaporates quickly, keep the bottle wellcorked when not in use, and keep away from an exposed flame. The solution, if applied thinly and liberally, sets in a few minutes. This mixture, if made extra thin, is suitable for “doping” linen-diaphragm speakers.

Round bottles are the handiest article upon which to make cylindrical formers. All that is necessary is to select a bottle just under the required diameter, cut a piece of celluloid the length of the cylinder in one direction, and the opposite dimension just sufficient to go round the bottle and overlap not more than 3-8 inch. Both surfaces that overlap are covered with a thin layer of cement and then drawn round the bottle, overlapped, and pressed together. The whole must now be covered with many turns of twine wrapped tightly round at random, so that turns are an average of 1-8 in. apart, keeping close to the ends particularly. When overlapping the join, a strip of thin paper should be

(Concluded on page 31.)

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