

or a single strand of some other colour woven in."

In general the following plan is used:—
Blue for the antenna circuit or loop circuit.

Reds and maroons for B battery or plate power supply circuits on their positive sides.

Yellow for the A battery or filament circuits on their positive sides.

Green for the grid bias or C battery circuits.

Brown for the loudspeaker circuit.

Black for negative sides or low voltage sides of various circuits.

The colour is chosen according to the point from which the circuit starts. Thus, circuits starting from the B battery or power unit would be given red or maroon, regardless of the other point to which connection is made.

The following list shows the colours used for the body of wires and also for the tracers in the circuits of receivers employing this scheme:—

Colours for Receiver Wiring.

Antenna or grid side of loop—Blue.
Ground or filament side of loop—Black with blue tracer.

A plus filament—Yellow.

A minus, filament—Black with yellow tracer.

A plus and B minus—Yellow with red tracer.

A minus and B minus—Black.

B plus, highest voltage—Bright red.

B plus, intermediate voltage—Dark red.

B plus detector—Maroon.

B plus to speaker circuit—Red with brown tracer.

B minus—Black with red tracer.

C plus—Green.

C plus and A minus—Green with yellow tracer.

C minus, grid bias—Black with green tracer.

Speaker positive—Brown.

Speaker minus, plate side—Black with brown tracer.

Speakers, interconnections.—Brown with white tracer.

When tracers are used to indicate that the wire forms a part of two different circuits, the solid or principal colour is chosen for the circuit having the higher voltage or the more positive voltage. Thus a wire in the A+ circuit and the B— circuit would have yellow as its main colour because the A battery side is of the higher voltage. The tracer would then be of red or maroon to indicate that the wire also enters into the B battery or plate circuit.

What books on a.c. set servicing do you recommend?

A.: For a comprehensive treatment of set servicing see "Rider's Practical Set System." You should get the American trade publication "Radio," also the American "Radio News." A handy annual is the "Radio Trouble Finder and Service Manual" prepared by "Radio News." The "Radio News" for December, 1930, was a special serviceman's number, and contained articles on building one's own testers, etc.

D.C.A. (Pio Pio): I have reason to believe that I do not have my eliminator adjusted for correct grid bias voltage.

A.: Try moving the pin with the C— terminal along to the right, switching the set off each time. Actually it should be in about the last hole, but move it around until the best results are obtained. Keep it in the first row, unless, of course, the C— connection is taken to either the second or third terminal.

MYSTIFIED (King Country): My American set flattens the B battery rapidly, and oscillates when tuning in to a station?

A.: This is due very likely to a broken down condenser. This is a small flat component which should not pass direct current, and which is situated between one of the B+ terminals, usually B+r.f. and earth. If this breaks down your B battery is connected directly to earth, and of course the battery becomes flat and the set squeals. Better get someone

who knows something about the set to replace it.

SYD. (Otahuhu).—1. What is a megger test?

A.: A megger is an instrument to measure resistance, consequently when you apply the megger test you merely measure the resistance between any two points.

2. What is a tuned circuit?

A.: A coil (inductance) and a condenser (capacity). In more technical terms, a tuned circuit is a combination of inductance and capacity, which reacts at a certain frequency, determined by the

amount of capacity and the amount of inductance. In other words, a coil and condenser. If a coil or condenser is variable, the combination is spoken of as a variable tuned circuit.

3. What are low loss coils?

A.: Strictly speaking, coils in which there is a low distributed capacity; in other words, a high efficiency coil.

H.F. CHOKE (Wellington): Will a .0003 variable condenser make much difference to my set, which specifies a .00025 condenser, and can I change over my .00035 reaction to a .0003?

A.: You could change over to a .0003 if you removed about 10 turns from the

secondary coil. You could use .0003 for reaction, and if it is fierce take off a few of these turns.

2. Will this set get New Zealand stations on headphones?—Yes.

3. How long would a standard B battery last if it were used two hours a day?

A.: About nine months.

IGNORANT (Wellington).—I have a two-valve set. Can I use two .00035 condensers instead of a .00025 and a .0005?

A.: If you want to have an all-wave set you will need a smaller condenser than .00025 for tuning. Say you use a

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Monday, February 23, 1931

THE DAILY MIRROR

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PRINCE TALKS TO THE KING

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