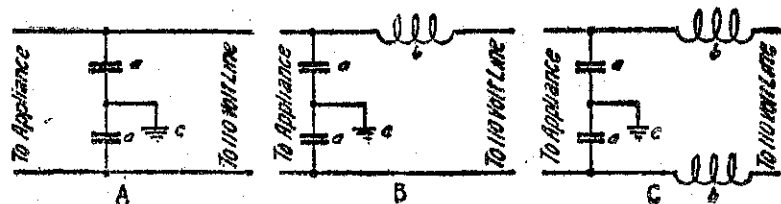


It is much more satisfactory to do the job at the source as there are no doubt others likewise troubled by the noise.

At the beginning of this article we mentioned the various sources of interference. If you know of any of these in the neighbourhood immediately suspect them. Noise from these can be easily stifled by the simple expedient of chokes and condensers. The condensers should be of one to four microfarads depending on the intensity of the noise, and of sufficient voltage test. Remember that in the case of an a.c. line the working voltage is just double that of the rated voltage. Thus a 240 main really has a voltage of 480, and thus the working voltage of the condenser must be able to accommodate this with safety. A 500 working would just do, but there is no margin of safety, so it should be increased to 750 or 1000 working. This means that the test must be 1000 or 2000.



a = .5-2 Mfd. Condenser b = 2 MH. Choke c = Connection to Ground.

Method of suppressing line noise at the point of origin. The choke is described in the text.

critical, it being sufficient to wind the form full of wire of the proper size. A typical choke for a load of 2 amperes or less would be wound with approximately 560 turns of 18 wire d.c.c. wire. When heavier wire is used the spool dimensions should be increased. A simpler choke can be made by winding a solenoid coil with wire of the requi-

interference can be minimised by following the general lines previously laid down for aerials and earths.

Noise coming from the telephone can be rectified by the P. and T. Department.

In conclusion, do not be too ready to blame the power transformer outside your gate for noise. There are few pieces of electrical apparatus so innocent.

DX Topics

(Continued from page 12.)

Could any DXer tell me when WABC and WBAF may be best received?—"New Ohm" (Dunedin).

I RECENTLY logged 3TR, Trafalgar, operating on 1280 kc. (234 m.). Latest verification from 12M, Manurewa, states that their power is 15 watts, frequency 1210 kc. (248 m.). The rebroadcast of W8XAL, Ohio, was very uncertain; static and fading were very bad.—"DX22A" (Kakahi).

COULD any DXers tell me at what N.Z. time KTIC, Hartford, and other main eastern American stations sign off? Also, what is the best time to try for the Chinese stations?—"Amazon" (P.N.). When are going to hear from you again?—"Sandy."

ON July 26, at approximately 10.30 p.m., I heard a special broadcast from KFBI, Milford, Kansas, on 1050 kc. (286 m.). Announcer mentioned a prize would be given for best reports received. I found that reception of the rebroadcast by 1YA and 2YA of W8XAL, on August 5, was not so good as the broadcast by WLW on 700 kc. (428m.). Did any other DXer notice this?—"DX1HB" (Hawke's Bay).

E.A.M. (Auckland): Re KGHF, I received this station at about 7.30 p.m. on July 21, as he was closing down. He is on approximately 520m. (576 kc.). I also heard WBAM on 522 m. (573 kc.).

Has any DXer received this station on this frequency?—S.W. (Gisborne).

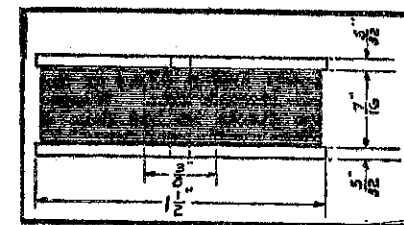
J.P.C. (P.N.): Re WLAC, 1470 kc. (204 m.). I received a circular from the Central Church of Christ, Nashville, Tennessee, stating that they were going to broadcast special services for Australia and New Zealand from July 19 to August 1 at 1 a.m. to 1.45 C.S.T. (6.30 to 7.15 p.m. N.Z. time). They hope to have suitable souvenirs for all who write to them. A recent letter from KELW, Burbank, California, stated that they are now on the air when KTM signs off, 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. P.S.T., and would appreciate reports. They operate on 884 m. (780 kc.). E.A.M. (Auckland): I think KTHS is correct. "T" could easily be mistaken for "G" and "S" for "F." Hot Springs is located in Arkansas.—M.B.S. (P.N.).

WDAG, Amarillo, has installed a new transmitter, power 1 kw. WBAP, Fort Worth, can be heard every Tuesday evening until 5.30 p.m.—W.S.K. (Nelson).

[W.S.K. forwards a letter received from station WLAC, "The Central Church of Christ," Nashville, Tennessee, in which they state they were putting over a special programme for Australian and New Zealand listeners from July 19 to August 1. Times as given by J.P.C.'s (P.N.) letter above. As W.S.K. mentions, the minister apparently does not realise the time it takes for a letter to reach New Zealand, for the broadcast was scheduled for about three weeks after the date of his letter.—Ed.]

RECENT loggings include 4RK, Rockhampton, 810 kc. (330 m.), and KOA, Denver, 830 kc. (361 m.). Can any DXer supply the latest schedule of Wanganui, Dannevirke, and Hamilton stations?—"Notnots" (Dunedin).

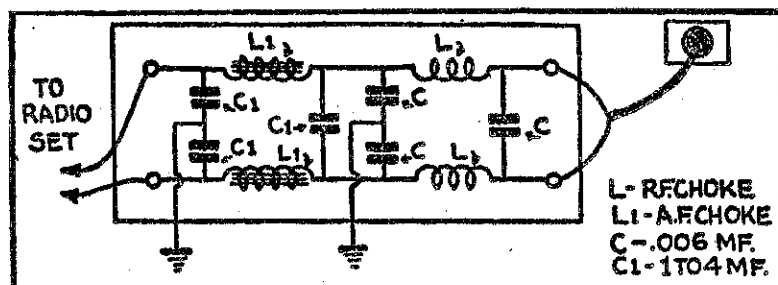
A RECENT verification from station 3KU, 231 m. (1300 kc.) states that they have been granted a B class permit. The station call will be 3SEI, and it will operate on 277.8 m. (1080 kc.). They are continuing to operate 3KU as well.



A suitable choke for use in mains through which h.f. interference is transmitted.

Address is R. A. Hipwell, Swan Hill, Victoria. Low-powered Americans recently logged include: WDAG, Texas, 250 watts, 212 m. (1410 kc.); WKBF, Indiana, 500 watts, 214 m. (1400 kc.); WRR, Texas, 500 watts, 234 m. (1280 kc.). I have received two cards from 4BC, one on the old frequency and one on the new. I have not received cards from 2CA, 3BY, 5DN, and 3WR, but am sending again, including a stamped and addressed envelope.—R.A.S. (Makuru).

AT 12.3 9a.m. on August 2 I heard KMTR on the air, evidently on their early morning session. At 3.50 to 4 a.m. on July 31 I picked up the station mentioned by "DXST," Okato, on 800 kc. (375 m.). Strength R2, but QRN was too noisy, and station could not be identified. Music could be heard through the noise. He was still on the air at 4.10 a.m. when I closed down. On August 2, WGN, Chicago, was coming in at R2 on 720 kc. (416 m.). This is the station that is possibly heterodyning 2YA, though he would need to be much stronger to affect the latter.—"DXIT" (N.P.).



A filter for the elimination of noises to be fitted at the set end of the a.c. mains. This should be encased in metal and connected with the ground.

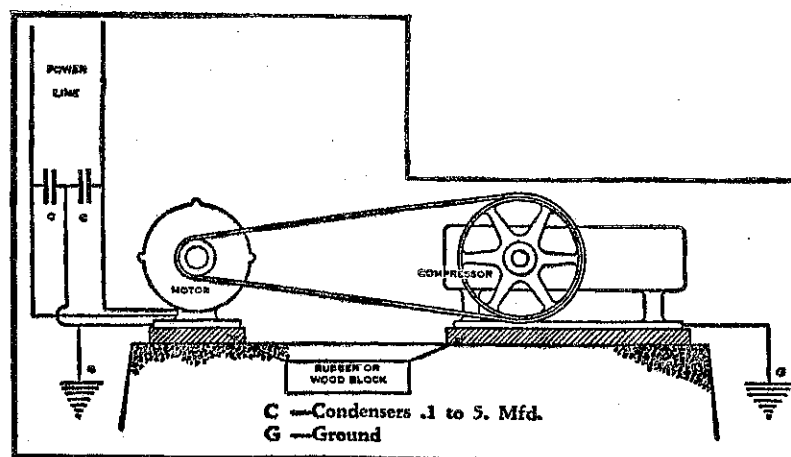
The choke must be capable of passing all the current supplied or taken by the apparatus, and thus its wire must be carefully selected. No. 18 d.c.c. is suitable for anything up to 2 amps, 16 to 4 amps, and so on.

The coil indicated in the diagram is made by winding wire on a fibre, bakelite or paraffin-treated wood, or cardboard spool having a core diameter of 3-8ths of an inch, an outside diameter of 1 1/4 in., and a winding space of 7-16ths of an inch wide. If enamelled wire is used, it is best to wind on in layers with insulating paper between the layers. Spools wound with cotton-covered wire should be treated with shellac or insulating varnish, and then baked. The number of turns is not

site gauge. About 150 turns should be wound on a former with a three-inch diameter. Both chokes are air core and iron must not be introduced into them.

Further Causes.

TRAMWAY and telephone noises also call for attention. The former can be very persistent, and only by the close co-operation of the tramways authorities can a really effective cure be brought about. Careful bonding of the rails and the installation of filters on the trams themselves are necessary, and though not expensive there is sometimes some reluctance to comply. Tramway interference is sometimes picked up by telephone lines and carried by "wired" wireless into the homes, where the h.f. current has only a short way to jump to the set. Tram



This diagram indicates the position of an interference filter with respect to the sparking motor.

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