Cesaroni and British Songs

(Continued from page 3.)

he proceeded to the Farthing Pyehouse. He gave her a collation of buns, cheesecakes, gammon of bacon, stuff'd-beef and bottled ale. Through all these scenes the author, charmed with the simplicity of their courtship, followed them, and drew inspiration for this little sketch of nature. Being then young and obscure, however, he was very much ridiculed by some of his acquaintances for the performance, which nevertheless made its way into the polite world and amply recompensed him by the applause of Addison. You will hear Mrs. Standen sing "Sally" and I hope you will enjoy it.

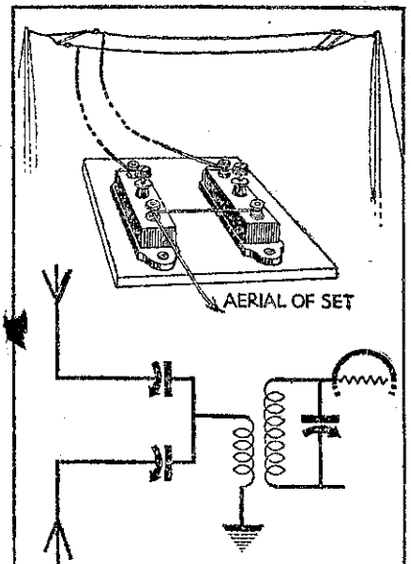
But the whole point I want to make is that to interpret life one needs to study people—of all nationalities and types—contrast and compare their idosyncrasies. I have done this as well as I am able, through their songs. As a result, I hope you will find our programme essentially British.

Improving Selectivity

A Suggestion

A WELLINGTON experimenter called in at the office the other day and made some suggestions concerning the separating of 2YA and 2ZW. His plan, he contends, has worked in several localities, and with the very humblest of apparatus, including an ordinary crystal set. Although necessitating letting down the aerial he says the results are really worth while.

The aerial consists of a double wire, the two wires being separated by four to six feet with insulating spreaders

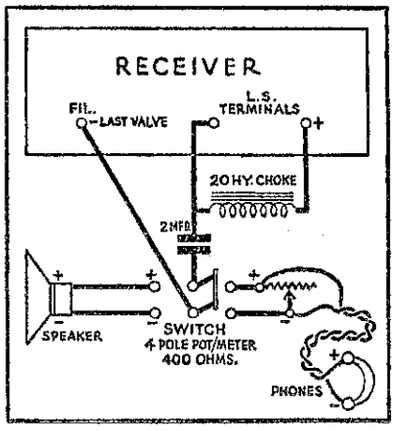


which may be made of seasoned wood. The two wires are joined at the end most distant from the set, and two leads in are brought down to two formodensers. The other terminals of these formodensers are connected and a common lead is taken to the aerial terminal of the set. It is advisable to have a separate primary, as is shown in the theoretical sketch. The formodensers are adjusted until the stations can be separated cleanly. Once adjusted the device needs no further attention.

In all, from 80 to 100 feet of actual aerial wire is used, although it might be more than this when the leads in are taken into consideration. This means that the poles should be about forty feet distant.

An Unusual Head-phone Circuit—with Volume Control

Contributed by A.A.H. (N.Z.7A).



VARIOUS methods from time to time have appeared, showing systems for switching from the loudspeaker to the headphones, and vice versa. Here then is a hook-up comprising an L.S. filter together with an efficient phone-control which can be added to the receiver cabinet, if room, or plugged in as a unit to the L.S. terminals of the set. It is applicable to broadcast or shortwave sets. The writer has used this arrangement with entire satisfaction, listening to any station, far or near, with the phones with ease, or by means of a switch, putting the best into the speaker.

Using the head set, the eardrums will never receive a shock, and with the fixed condenser the phones are isolated in the event of power being used from the mains. The variable resistance allows for any comfortable volume as is desired.

In building the unit care must be taken to use only two terminals of the potentiometer, one fixed and the arm, and that the lead to the Fil. — is to the last valve. A second and similar condenser can be used in this lead, but this is optional.

The speaker and phone connections are made to a D.P.D.T. switch, which is mounted on the panelling together with the potentiometer, while the output choke coil and fixed condenser may be fixed on the baseboard. The parts required are:—One output choke coil, 20 henries; one 2 mfd. fixed condenser (or two if preferred); one potentiometer, 400 ohms; one D.P.D.T. switch.

A diagram illustrates the hook-up. At (x) a second 2 mfd. condenser can be adopted to protect the L.S. from H.T. current. The D.P.D.T. switch and potentiometer must be mounted on the panelling or unit panel. If flex wire is used keep leads separately as shown. All connections should be permanent. The switch will throw the speaker or phones or both out of action. In this hook-up several L.S. can be connected for use in several rooms.

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 13.)

"Sparrow Hawk" adapter, and found that, although it gives good results on a transformer-coupled set, it remains silent when plugged in to a resistance-coupled audio. The reason for this is that sufficient voltage is not getting to the valve to make it oscillate suitably. The best plan then would be to incorporate the adaption shown for plugging in to the gramophone socket and then connect with the grid of the first audio.

STATIC (Westport): Would it be possible to add another stage of r.f. in front of the "Ranger Three"? Also another stage of a.f. after the detector, using 201A in all stages?

A.: Yes, it would be quite easy to do so. Use exactly the same hook-up as was illustrated in the article. You could use 201A's in all stages, but you would not get a very good tone if you used that valve in the last stage. It is purely a general purpose valve, and in the last stage should be replaced by a high-gain power valve. It would be well worth making up.

WINTER BOY (Bay of Plenty): You can improve upon your combination of valves by using the new 221 valve in place of the 201A. Use the same make throughout, preferably a well-known one. In the last stage use a high-gain power valve suitably biased. The 201A valves are not hard on "A" or "B" batteries. A short-wave adapter should work satisfactorily with your set, and it would not be necessary to build a special short-wave outfit. We are referring your log to the DX Editor for criticism.

DIX (Mataura): My set has recently commenced a rumbling noise which makes itself heard on frequencies over 800 kilocycles.

A.: Your set is out of balance. It is possible that it may be overcome by trimming up the condensers, but we think that a bias resistance in the first stage has petered out, or the rectifying valve may be done. How long have you had the set?

2. Are the valves the best to use, or can they be improved upon?

A.: In an a.c. set you have really very little choice except selection between the various makes. You must use the type originally used in the set.

3. What is the best height and length of an aerial for this set?

A.: It does not require any special aerial. Take the usual one, about 30 feet to 45 feet high and 100 feet long.

NZ DX CLUB

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