

be applied to the transmitter and the use of such a device is recommended in all cases. This switch should be heavy enough to carry the total current drawn to the transmitter-receiver.

DETAILS

Main Power Supply

This unit presented no problems in construction as the shelf normally supplied for use with the cabinet (Parmetal) was used as the chassis to mount all of the parts used in the two supplies which furnish plate voltage to the modulator and to the Class C amplifier. This shelf was first marked for unit location, after which it was removed and placed on the bench where the construction was done with the least possible effort. It is important that everything be "tied down" securely and the liberal use of lock washers will insure the builder that vibrations coming from the speaker or generator will not loosen the nuts used to mount the parts. Much thought was given to the electrical design of this unit in order that high efficiency would be obtained with respect to the current drawn by the rectifiers and associated equipment.

Examination of the tube tables revealed that the Taylor 866 Jr. rectifiers would supply the voltage and current required by the Type T55 Class C amplifier and the TZ40 modulators. These tubes have a filament rating of 2½ volts at 2½ amperes each while the standard 866 rectifier requires just twice the current or 2½ volts at 5 amperes. Remember that every watt consumed means a sacrifice of some other piece of equipment which might give us that feature we have always wanted.

Choke input filter is used in both the modulator and final power supply in order to insure adequate regulation so important to good operation, particularly when Class B audio is used.

As a safety precaution the bleeder resistors (Ohmite), high voltage condensers (Aerovox) and high tension terminals from the high voltage transformers are located toward the front of the assembly. The rectifier filaments are wired with Number 14 tinned copper wire over which thick-walled spaghetti tubing is placed, and the plate leads are wired with auto ignition cable. The Aerovox filter condensers are rated at 2000 DCWV.

The sockets for the rectifiers should also be chosen with care and the types used have their plate terminals located through the bottom whereas the standard high voltage rectifier has a plate cap which is well removed from the associated filament pins. The writers selected an all-ceramic type of socket with large heavy contacts so that no voltage drop would occur from faulty contact.

The bleeder resistor should be rated at 100 watts or more in order that the heat dissipation be kept at a minimum.

The mounting holes for the two plate transformers (Stancor) are first laid out and drilled on the bench and the actual wiring is made to the two units. Before installing the complete power supply within the cabinet the two transformers are removed to permit easier handling of the unit as it is put in place. It is then a simple matter to reassemble the two units and reconnect them. Mounted on brackets on the rear of this unit will be seen a group of screw type terminals. All connections to the power supply are made at this point. Identifications of the terminals should be jotted down and fastened to the schematic as the construction progresses so that little difficulty will be had in locating these terminals when the final wiring takes place. Both sections of this dual supply furnish a plate potential of 1000 volts and terminate at the two stand-off insulators to right and left as shown in the illustration.

Directly ahead of the above assembly will be seen a speaker which mounts on its own panel. This speaker is connected by means of cable to the receiver deck and inasmuch as it is of the P. M. type it will require no field excitation. To the left of the speaker grill facing the front will be seen a standard telephone hand set together with its cradle. Reference to the schematic diagram will show that as the W.E. hand set is removed from the cradle a series of operations takes place as mentioned in earlier paragraphs. The associated manual controls used in connection with the hand set are grouped on this

RME

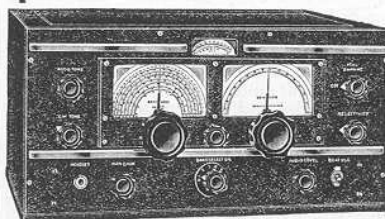
TIME WILL TELL

RME 69

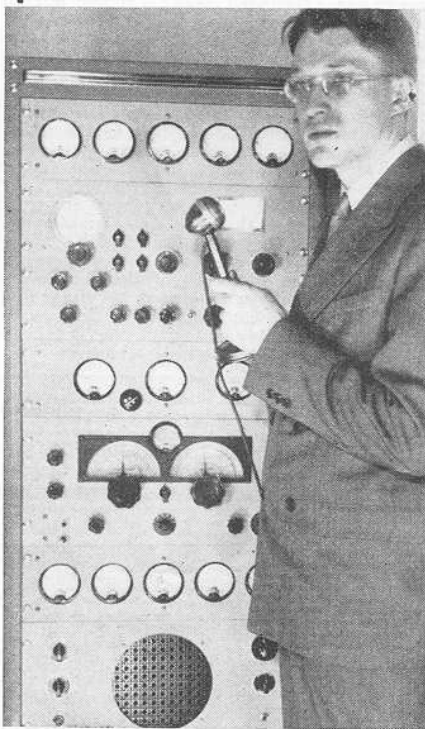
RME 70

DB 20

DM 36



Below is a picture of the new marine combination transmitter-receiver unit described in this issue of Radio News. The gentleman admiring the rig is Mr. E. P. Kelly, W9HPW, a ham well known for his low power DX record.



*We wouldn't advise
buying an RME
receiver, unless*

you are interested in short-wave reception which communications' engineers and discriminating amateurs demand; a type of reception which only a receiver backed by a company with a sound reputation can provide, and . . . we have a reputation of being immodestly proud of the spontaneous testimonials from the owners of our units.

Frankly we are not building a glorified broadcast receiver, so if you are only an occasional short-wave listener we don't believe an investment in our receiver would be warranted. . . . BUT, if you're a dyed-in-the-wool DX fan who wishes to make use of selectivity and sensitivity found in a fine communications receiver then we know it is to your advantage to compare our set to all others. We invite your special attention to RF GAIN, FINE OPERATION OF AVC AND THE ABILITY WITH WHICH THE TUNING METER FOLLOWS FLUCTUATIONS OF SIGNAL STRENGTH, CONVENIENCE IN PLACEMENT OF OPERATING CONTROLS, AND EASE OF DIAL MOVEMENTS.

Your attention is called to either the RME-69, a special receiver, or to the RME-70, a standard model. Both of these will be on display at the June Trade Show in Chicago.

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For Radio News ALL PURPOSE Transmitter

Fully equipped with Stancor Power and Audio Transformers.
Chosen for their performance and dependability.

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2	P-3025	Filament transformer	2.22
1	P-4019	Filament transformer	2.04
1	P-4024	Plate transformer	5.40
1	P-4045	Power transformer	2.04
1	P-4091	Filament transformer	2.31
1	P-5148	Line Autoformer	4.50
1	A-3829	Modulation transformer	6.48
1	A-4704	Line Driver transformer	1.95
1	A-5528	Line Output transformer	1.85
2	A-53	Straight Audio transformer	.69
1	A-62C	P. P. Input Audio transformer	.87
2	C-1002	Filter Choke	.93
2	C-1706	Filter Choke	.54
1	C-1410	Filter Choke	1.80
2	C-1402	Input Choke	2.64
1	C-1412	Filter Choke	2.64
1	C-2374	Filter Choke	.93

Total net price (23 items) \$68.52

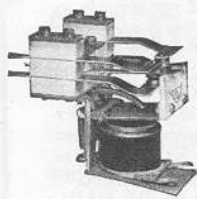
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same panel where they are accessible to the operator. Inasmuch as the main audio nerve center should be kept within its own boundaries, the controls for the speech amplifier and the Radio News Vox System are brought down through shielded cable to this panel. By following this procedure it will be apparent to the operator that all controls related with the speech input circuits are confined to one specific unit.

Above the speaker panel is mounted a standard 5-hole meter assembly. We believe that one of the nicest features of this transmitter is the manner in which the meters are mounted, not only from the standpoint of assembly but also that the final appearance is greatly enhanced by situating the meter flanges in back of the cut-outs rather than in front as is normally used. To do this we took a strip of 3/16" bakelite panel and cut it to a length slightly in excess of that required for the meters. This strip may be about 4" wide and should be laid out in connection with the panel on the work bench. The actual location of the mounting holes will depend upon the make of meters used.

All of the meters shown in the illustration are Triplett 3 1/2" flange-type bakelite-cased instruments. The terminals for these particular meters are located 1/4" below center and in laying out the strip the constructor must allow for the 1/8" difference between the center line of the panels and the line drawn on the bakelite strip to locate the terminal holes.

The two hex nuts on each terminal of each meter are removed, being careful not to shake or otherwise jar the instrument. They are then reassembled with the bakelite strip replacing the first hex nut. One nut is used to mount each terminal onto the bakelite after which soldering lugs should be used for all connections. The complete assembly is secured to the meter panel by means of 2 1/2" round head machine screws with extra hex nuts used to space the bakelite at the proper distance from the meter panel.

The multiplying resistors which are used in conjunction with the plate voltmeter are mounted directly onto the bakelite strip. This provides both a substantial and efficient means of mounting. All of the connecting leads to the various meters are carefully tied together and the completed cable clamped to one of the assembly bolts.

MODULATOR UNIT

The choice of modulators, of course, depends upon the R.F. input to the final amplifier of any transmitter. The choice of tubes for the modulator unit used within this transmitter are of those requiring low grid drive together with large audio outputs

and ones which will operate with no bias supply. A pair of Taylor TZ40's are used in the conventional Class B circuit and are fed by means of a 500 ohm line-to-grid transformer (Stancor) mounted in the center of the modulator-receiver chassis.

Facing the rear of the assembly on the left, we find the Class B output transformer which is a Stancor type A-3829 and is designed to feed push-pull TZ40's to the variable secondary RF load of from 3000 to 6500 ohms. This range will permit accurate match to be made to practically any single-ended triode. This transformer was chosen for its small physical size; and a heavy duty type of construction was necessary for trouble free performance.

A six-lug terminal strip was mounted by means of two angle brackets directly onto the mounting bolts of the transformer and leads were secured to the various secondary taps. In this way it is possible to change the tap position without resorting to the use of the soldering iron.

The special crystal microphone is a Shure Uniplex, which has been provided with a special push-to-talk switch (Mallory-Yaxley) for rapid break-in operation.

The two Taylor TZ40 modulator tubes are shown mounted in ceramic type sockets of the type used in the high voltage power supplies.

The input transformer (Stancor) is of the completely shielded type with leads passing down through holes provided in the chassis and thence to the mounting terminals which may be seen on the extreme right hand side of the shelf. The filament transformer mounts between this assembly and the input transformer.

Directly in back of the terminal assembly we mounted a Guardian change-over relay which is used in connection with the RME 69 receiver. The contacts of this relay are connected by means of cable to the switch furnished as part of the receiver, commercially termed a "Stand-by switch." Directly above the relay may be seen a 25 Watt Mazda lamp used as a dropping resistor to the relay coil when it is operated on direct current. This lamp is also replaced with a 5 ampere fuse in the same manner as the control relays when the transmitter is being operated from the 110 volt AC series.

All of the relays used in the transmitter, with the exception of the under-load and over-load relays and the keying relay, are designed for 110 Volt AC operation and were supplied by Ward-Leonard. Inasmuch as the applied voltage required to close the relay varies with the type of current used, the above procedure is used to add the greatest possible flexibility to the system and also to furnish means of protection to the relay coils.

Directly in front of the modulator assembly may be seen the rear of the RME 69 receiver. Enough room should be left between the receiver and the modulator parts so that connections may be made to the regulator receiver terminals.

The RME 69 was chosen for its compact construction, high performance and ease with which it could be installed within the cabinet. The panel is supplied in a black ripple finish. In order to harmonize this panel with the rest of the equipment we chose to refinish all of the panels with readily available French Pearl Gray quick-drying lacquer.

If the painting procedure is carried out with care, the builder will find that the ripple effect will not be destroyed and in this connection it is well to caution the builder against applying the paint in thick coats. [Ed. note: Practically all of the regular amateur panels may be changed in color simply by applying thin coats of quick-drying lacquer with a soft brush.]

When installing the receiver it was found necessary to cut the right side of the channeling facing the front of the panel in order to provide clearance for the noise silencer unit which the manufacturers have made available to the purchasers of this receiver. This in no way upsets the performance of the unit as the panel overlaps this cutout. If the above precaution is observed, the entire receiver will slide in on the shelf with little effort and may be removed at any time for tube inspection or minor tuning adjustments.

THESE RELAYS

USED IN RADIO NEWS "All-Purpose"

TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER

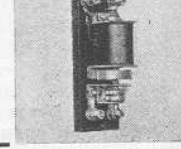
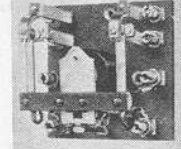
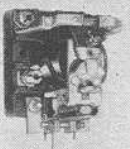
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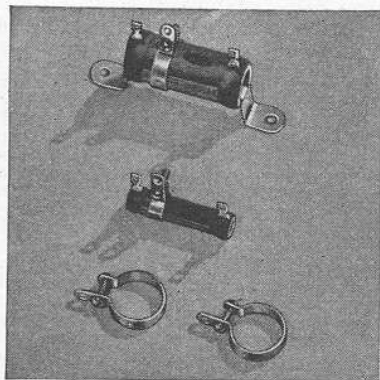
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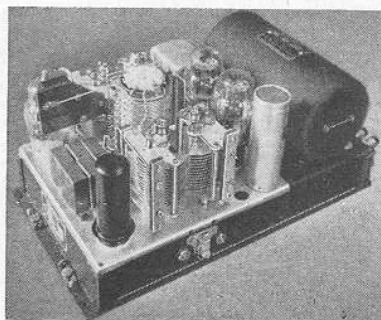
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And need we mention that "it's CARDWELL again" in the Radio News "1939 all-purpose Transmitter-Receiver"?

Amateurs—"Play safe with CARDWELLS"; the same stock units used for these representative transmitters, where **Quality counts**, are obtainable at all amateur supply houses.

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The RADIO NEWS VOX System

Voice control of amateur and commercial transmitters has long been a dream of many a ham, and in the October issue of RADIO NEWS, 1939, page 33, will be found a complete description for the construction and operation of this very versatile gadget.

Briefly, the operation of the VOX is as follows: Assuming that the controls have been properly set and that time delay has been chosen for the particular style of the operator, action will take place in the following manner: The audio signal which is received from the 500 ohm line to the modulators is fed into the controlling tube within the VOX where it is amplified and fed into a gas discharge vacuum tube. From there it is fed to an amplifying 37 tube. Instead of this tube operating the speaker, the plate current flows through the relay coil, the resistance of which is selected for the normal current range of the plate circuit of the Type 37 tube. The discharge rate of the 885 tube which controls the grid and hence the plate current of the 37, is governed by means of the selector switch which either adds or subtracts resistance from the control circuit.

Either a fast or slow action may be chosen by means of the selector switch so that the relay will function for practically any time interval chosen by the user.

As the relay opens and closes it further controls the operation of the receiver and transmitter by becoming a substitute for the manual control and either method may be used to obtain the same result.

It is best to construct the VOX system as an independent unit on its own chassis where it may be thoroughly tested for operation before its installation into the cabinet. If good parts are used and care is exercised in its construction, it should require no further attention except for an occasional checking of its tubes. An over-all metal shield should be used to prevent stray R.F. pick-up. The VOX chassis is mounted by means of 3/4" angle brackets to the left side of the cabinet when viewing the assembly from the rear. The two terminals shown on the rear of the metal chassis connect to the 500 ohm line while the other leads going to the VOX relay connect by means of cables and plugs to the front of the assembly where they will connect to the control circuits which are placed on the speaker panel.

THE SPEECH AMPLIFIER

In order to conserve on current wherever possible the writers chose to use a standard AC-DC type amplifier in place of the conventional AC pack. A study of the tube manual revealed that adequate output could be had from a pair of 25L6 tetrodes operating at around 100 volts on their plates. Furthermore, by using two type 25Z5 rectifiers with their filaments connected in series, it is possible to do away with the line dropping resistor which would otherwise be necessary in order to apply correct filament potentials to the various tubes.

The speech amplifier should be wired with care and all resistors (Aerovox) should be supported mechanically by means of terminal lugs strips so that vibration will not affect the mechanical efficiency of the completed unit.

The amplifier is built on a standard chassis (Bud) measuring 5" x 9" x 2 1/2" and should also be provided with a metal shield to prevent any possible hum pickup. This unit is mounted in the same manner as the VOX system and is located on the right hand side of the chassis and may be seen by referring to the illustration. The amplifier, of course, should be thoroughly tested for quality and overall response before putting it in the cabinet.

CONTROLS

To make operation as easy as possible certain precautions should be observed in laying out and identifying the switches and other controls. To accomplish this, the writer mounted the toggle switches used in the alternating current section of the transmitter with large hex nuts, which are supplied with each switch, on the outside of the panel. Likewise, those used for DC operation are mounted in the reverse manner—that is, to use the ring nuts on the outside of the panel in place of the hex nuts.

The modulator power switch is provided

"... now, with the
Verti-Flex, practically
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sults in an answer!"

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W1HZU
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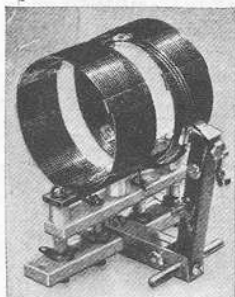
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160 BVL	2.10
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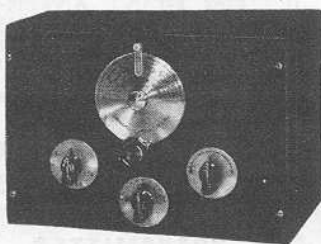
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WITH THE NEW BROWNING PRESELECTOR

W2APT says . . . "In the past 15 days I have logged 23 Asians, working 19 of them . . . Couldn't even be heard without the preselector. . . . Extremely grateful for wonderful performance of this unit . . ."

This new Preselector is GUARANTEED to improve the performance of any Receiver. Available in kit form at \$13.50 or wired and tested with Filament Transformer \$16.50. Uses new 1852 tube in High-Gain circuit. Range from 5 to 160 meters bandswitching. Buy one today on money-back-if-not-satisfied basis at your local Ham Supply House, or write direct. Free Bulletin upon request.

NEW BROWNING VISUAL FREQUENCY MONITOR

The new Browning Visual Frequency Monitor compares favorably with \$400 models. Exceptionally accurate and indispensable for logging DX stations and working "close to the edge" of the band. Ideal when used with E.C. operation. Many outstanding features. Amateur net price (Less 5 tubes) only \$27.45.

BROWNING LABORATORIES, INC.
Winchester, Mass.

with a 2" dial plate which is painted with a green lacquer. The main control switch which places the transmitter in operation by applying the high voltage is also equipped with a similar dial plate painted with bright red lacquer. There is little likelihood that the operator would be confused in manipulating the switches if he will observe the above precautions.

The tone signal mentioned in earlier paragraphs is provided by means of a conventional high frequency buzzer. This unit may be seen mounted on the small control panel directly below the phone hand set. A dust cover should be provided to keep the buzzer reed free from dust. A suitable resistor is used in series with the buzzer to regulate the amplitude of the signal as it feeds into the VOX equipment and this control may be mounted permanently in back of the buzzer on an angle bracket, as once adjusted it needs no further attention.

Next month we will discuss the construction and the basic requirements in the design of the exciter unit of the transmitter-receiver. This unit is extremely flexible and considerable space will be allotted to its mechanical and electrical features. We shall also describe in detail the Browning band switching mechanism, the Meissner Signal Shifter and the associated circuits. While it is not essential that all of the features be utilized, there are many cases where an individual amateur or commercial operator may care to add any one particular unit within this transmitter. It has been the intention of the writers to construct these units individually so that should one care to incorporate one of these features in his own rig, he may do so on a smaller scale. —50—

Hamchatter

(Continued from page 26)

tures is the NO DUES. They have a 4-tube short wave receiver for 10-550 meters, and are planning the building of new equipment. (Why not try that VTVM fm this issue? Ed.)

WATCH the smoke at the Asheville, N. C., Hamfest on July 2nd. Promised is the fb'est time ever! Reservations are one buck each, and can be had from W4DPF, Box 128, Asheville, N. C. Advance registration closes June 30th.

The Glacier Park Hamfest will be held on July 15th & 16th at Avalanche Camp, near Spokane, Wash.

The ARRL NW Div. Convention will be held at Yakima, Wash., on August 25th, 26th & 27th.

W7GVN is wkg extra fb on vy low pwr; has QSL's fm 37 states, all VE's Alaska, Hawaii & Mexico.

Shame! What ham club seems to be decidedly pro-Nazi in its leanings?

W9YIT, St. Louis is installing a DeLux beam array consisting of a 4-element beam mounted on top of a 75 ft. telegraph pole. A special water-proof processing of the co-ax cable is used. The cable is laid in a trench from the pole to the shack. Also going up at W9YIT is a special ten meter beam which is being put up in the attic of the house. And what's more, YIT has just procured a duplicate 1 KW rig to the one described in RN, April, 1939 issue. Vy bst luck es vy vy fb!

W9ISX, op at WCFL, who has been ill since Xmas, is in Tucson, Ariz., recuperating. Get well sn OM!

ONE of the Seven Wonders of the world is how quickly the ham can be aroused to words, and how correspondingly slow to action. Eavesdropping on the one-sixty band the other pee-em we heard loud and raucous ructions from one end to the other on what was going to be done with 160 and 40M. None seemed to know what was exactly in the wind, but all were "agin it." Why not write your ARRL director and find out?

W9ETI had himself a fine fire the other ayem on the way to work. Ollie, who smokes like a chimney, threw his ciggie out of the window of the Chevy, but the playful wind returned it onto the back cushion. Result: FIRE! Since Ollie's insurance does not cover ciggie burns, he's thinking of going

after the hole with a hot soldering iron and really collecting. If he does, we'll put the bee on him fer that double saw-buck we need for that other receiver gadget!

Sounds on the bands . . . "You're practically QRM'd, OM!" . . . "r-r-r-r-r-bk ur sigs Q5R9 plus hr in Chicago. Wat sa OM? A short pause, then, "Sorri OM but QRM es QRN trrfc. Pse QRS es rpt each wrd 5 times" . . . "How do you get me now, OM? I'm modulating about 500%!" . . . "Can't understand the RI. I was only working on 2000 kc even!" . . . Yeah, I'll rebuild as soon as I can get the bank open" . . . "Yah say that the RI is over to your shack? Say, OM, tell that x%&\$! so-and-so that I will break his %&¼½! neck! Over!" A short pause, then, "Oh, you know the RI, and it's really him? Well, OM, I was only foolin'. Nice to know yah, RI!" . . . "So I goes up to the president of our company and I tells him that I gotta get off a little early to fix the rig fer field day. It's fer the good of the country, I tells him. 'You're fired,' he tells me, 'and that's fer the good of the company.' Don't I have the darndest luck?" . . . "Well, the ole XYL got the bill fer that new thingamabob, and I've been in the doghouse ever since!" . . . "Sorri, 4KD but ur sigs verri super-bum hr tonite." A short pause, then, "Oh, it's ON4KD. Say are you pounding in here! Hardly able to get the receiver down to where you won't wake the baby!"

A meeting, held by the Southwestern Division at the Elk's Club May 9, was very well attended. All were pleased to meet K. B. Warner and hear his delightful talk. Vice President George W. Bailey, was also present, in his usual good humor.

Several of the other directors were also present, including Ben R. Adams, W6APU, R. H. G. Mathews, and Budlong, Warner's able assistant. Director Charlie Blalack reported the directors meeting just held in S. F. The meeting was presided over by W6KA who did his usual good job.

We are all glad to hear that Tom Nikirk, W6KA is back as chairman of the Federation of Radio Clubs.

Ralph Click, SCM of the Los Angeles Section has been doing some marvelous work in organizing the emergency groups of this section. The Federation of Radio Clubs, is also planning on co-operating with Click in furthering some of his plans.

K. V. R. Lansingh, and R. H. G. Mathews (4 letter initials!), had a chance to meet each other again while RHGM was in Los Angeles. This reminded many of the "old-timers" of the big rolling and snorting spark that Matty had at ole 9ZN, years ago, and the days when it was necessary for all amateurs to shut down in Chicago, when 9ZN opened up, so 9ZN courteously would then shut down so the other amateurs could open up (one at a time).

The RM Night, we note is an interesting way for the League Officials to get together and have a chance to meet each other. Regular operating on this night almost always includes: W6EY, J. L. McCargar, Director of the Pacific Division; W6GG, Charlie Blalack, Director of the Southwestern Division; as well as a goodly bunch of Headquarters Hams, including Don Mix, WITS; Ev. L. Battey, W1UE, as well as the Headquarters Station W1AW.

THE Oregon Amateur Radio Association Convention, at Eugene, was a huge success with over 200 in attendance. 164 sat down at the banquet. "Speed" Horton, from Spokane, was very much in evidence.

The Officers of the OARA did fine. W7FQO, President; W7AHZ, Vice President; W7KL, Secretary; W7GQ, Treasurer.

It is an amazing thing to us how W7KL can keep that beaming smile of his going at top speed all the time that he is running meetings, typing fast code and conventions, and different things, all simultaneously.

W7ECQ did a good job with the convention photographs at Eugene, and the Hams enjoyed visiting W7BK in his place of business around the corner.

The old CW Hound, W7FBA is finding more time to get on these days.

The Army Nets are getting thicker than ever, and the Net in Oregon will always find