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 ◆ Mark's "Grimes" Duplex Receiver ◆ Philco Condenser/Resistor Assemblies ◆

#### ABOUT THE COVER

You're looking at our illustrious VP and engineer extraordinaire Mark Dittmar, discussing his latest project the "Grimes" Duplex receiver, at the CRC November club meeting. Turn to page 11 and you too can learn about the old but clever duplex technology and how to build your own copy of this very hot receiver.

#### The Colorado Radio Collectors Antique Radio Club

Meetings: Unless otherwise noted in this journal, regular meetings are held on the second Sunday of every other month starting with January (except: 3rd Sunday of May) at 1:00PM at the VectraBank Building, Community Room, 1380 S. Federal Bl. The meeting normally includes business items, discussions, "show and tell", a raffle and a swap meet.

Membership: All dues are \$12.00 annually. Joining dues are prorated to June 1st. Contact club for foreign rates. Send dues and membership inquiries to the CRC Treasurer, Robert Baumann, 1985 S. Cape Way, Lakewood CO 80227, (303)988-2089, RGBdenver@aol.com

Article Contributions: Submission of articles are always appreciated. This would include historical and technical items as well as stories about individual collections. Articles may be written or e-mailed, and need not be in final form. Submissions and requests for information should be directed to the CRC "Flash!" Publisher, Larry Weide, 5270 E. Nassau Cir., Englewood CO 80110, (303)758-8382 lweide@attglobal.net.

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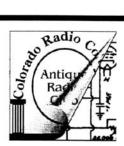
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**Publishing Deadlines:** All submissions must be submitted by the 1st of Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct and Dec. for publishing in the following months.

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Upcoming 2001 CRC Events
Regular Meeting, January 14th - Regular Meeting March 11th



## Colorado Radio Collectors Antique Radio Club

Founded October 1988

Dedicated to the Preservation and Education of Wireless, Radio, Television and Associated Equipment.

Volume 12, Issue 1

January/February 2001

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## \*\* Don't forget \*\*

The January meeting place has been changed to;
The Museum of the Americas
861 Santa Fe Ave., between 8th and 9th streets

## A CHAT WITH THE PRESIDENT

# WHY TWO KAY PLUS ONE

by Tom Kelley, CRC President

Hello again fellow club members,

Welcome to the <u>real</u> start of the 21st century! We have a new meeting place as well. Yes, on January 14th at 1:00 we will be meeting at the Museum of the Americas community room at 861 Santa Fe Ave. on the second floor. The entrance is between 8th and 9th streets. You may park on either side of Santa Fe Ave. or on 9th St. Since the room is large, and there's only a very small parking lot, tailgate sale items may be brought into the room. Be aware that arrangements are still in flux, and you are <u>strongly</u> encouraged to bring your own lawn or folding chair - at least for this first meeting.

I hope you've been finding radio deals right and left - I have. Ebay has been a wonderful source for me, and with the help of some club members I have found some hard-to-find models and colors of my favorite type of radio.

With the new year here, it's time to start thinking about our upcoming spring show and sales event. The "Timeline" theme last year was a great success. Let's talk about what we should do for a theme and/or featured radio brand this year? It looks like we will again have our show at the usual place and time - the Denver Collector's Fair in April. A lot more on this subject later.

Tom

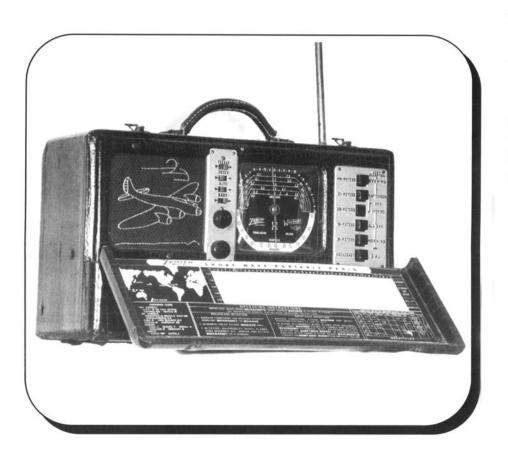
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# Radio of the Month



Zenith Model 7G-605 "Bomber" - 1941 Owned by Bob Stutzman, CRC Member

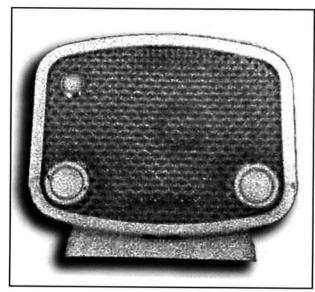
## a brief history of The swiss cable radio system

by Wayne Gilbert, CRC Member

The following article was originally written by Walter Haring of Belp, Switzerland, in response to my questions regarding the history and use of the Swiss cable radio he sent me - see below). Although Mr. Haring is not a native English speaker, his original article was very readable and only slightly altered to use a more common syntax. - Wayne

Beginning in 1931, radio programs were being broadcast at low (audio) frequency on cable by

Switzerland's PTT (the Post Telephone and Telegraph Co.), a national governmental agency. The implementation of this cable radio service allowed the average citizen to connect an inexpensive cable receiver directly to his telephone line. With this receiver he could select from the five different radio broadcasts transmitted being simultaneously from PTT's central broadcasting station. (The decision as to which stations were to be selected for transmission was made by the PTT.)



The success of the concept of cable radio was due to several different things. First of Switzerland's all. generally geography made the reception of wireless radio difficult transmissions and areas in some impossible. Also. Switzerland already had a very comprehensive telephone network by the early years of the twentieth century. (An

advantage to this dependence upon wired technology was the continual significant innovations including the development, by the Swiss, of the world's first completely automated telephone system in 1959.)

Because of the cable system's ease of usage, its low subscription price, and the good tone quality (for the era) of the receivers all helped make the TR (Telefonrundspruch) devices quickly acceptable, and by 1932 the PTT was busily modifying of Switzerland's telephone exchanges to accommodate wireless radio system. radios inexpensive cable were especially appreciated in hospitals, hotels, and other businesses that required many receivers.

In 1939, the PTT improved the system with the HF-TR (high frequency Telefonrundspruch with frequency multiplexing). And again, beginning in 1941, through 1947 they upgraded this service with high frequency carriers in the long wave range. In doing so, they achieved another great improvement of the tone quality and the new system allowed the simultaneous transmission of radio broadcasts and regular telephone usage.

Later the Swiss Radio and Television Company, known as the SRG (Schweizerische Radio - und Fernsehgesellschaft), another governmental agency, was assigned the duty of making the selection of the transmitted programs. They increasing the variety of programs selected for broadcast by altering the source broadcasters, finally picking 16 stations, including some wireless stations and some that were international. In fact, the BBC (British Broadcasting Company) had great ratings with the Swiss.

In 1955 the service was enlarged to include a 6th channel. Since this one was always dedicated to music, it was very popular as background music for public rooms such as warehouses.

In 1985, there were 360,000 licensed users, including 20,000 hotels and hospitals with an average of 40 devices each. In the best times the Telefonrundspruch had nearly half a million licensed users, with millions of people in Switzerland listening to their cable radios daily.

The license fee to connect to the radio service was purposely kept low, and in the end it was at CHF 2 (appx. \$1) per month (not including the "normal" license fees for radio and television reception - these were and are much higher).

Cable radio systems were also used successfully in Italy, Spain and Brazil. However, as wireless technology improved and with the advent of FM stereo broadcasting, the quality and quantity of the programs increased extremely and

the use and need for the Telefonrundspruch system went into decline. It was only because of their introduction of line programs that the Telefonrundspruch system stayed attractive for many.

The end of the Telefonrundspruch system finally the with change technology. **ISDN** and Telefonrundspruch were not compatible on the same net and the Telefonrundspruch had to say good by to its listeners. Since the three kings day, the 6th of January 1998, Swiss Telefonrundspruch, greatest the wire probably broadcasting net fell silent.

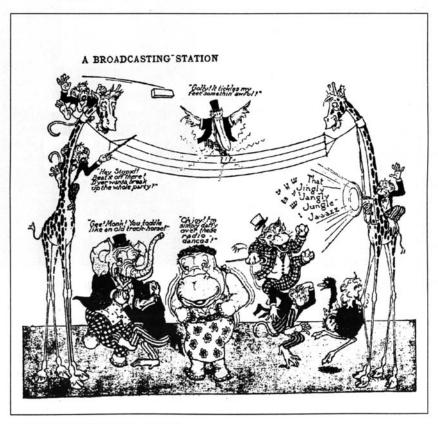
#### \*\*\*\*\*

To the right are example of early TR-receivers. On top it is the first ever built "radio" by Biennophone, followed by the Albis IV and on bottom you find a Siemens.



# OLDE TYME HUMOR





RADIO NEWS, July, 1922



# Mark's

# The "Grimes" Duplex Receiver

by Mark Dittmar, CRC Member

In the early 1920s, when tubes were expensive and the current drain from "A" batteries was high, a receiver design known as the "reflex" receiver briefly gained in popularity among the broadcast listener. Originally invented in 1917 by Marius Latour in France. the reflex receiver economized on tube usage by requiring each tube in the circuit to serve in a dual capacity- as a simultaneous RF and AF amplifier. So, for example, in the simplest case, that of a single tube reflex receiver, the sole tube would serve first as an RF amplifier, followed by a conventional crystal detector. The recovered audio from the crystal detector would then be fed back into the grid of the tube, and amplification at audio frequency would occur. Two tubes for the price of one! The trick was to keep the two different frequencies "separate" within circuit. There were quite a few variations of the reflex circuit that were put forth - an excellent summary of most of these designs can be found in the classic Henley's 222 Radio Circuit Designs.

Being curious as to how well the

reflexed triode designs worked, decided to study the available designs and breadboard one of these radios. Ultimately, the design I chose to build was the "Grimes Inverse Duplex", a three tube set with a unique routing of the signal paths between the tubes. The circuit is the equivalent of five tubes two stages of RF amplification, two stages of AF amplification, and one grid leak detector stage. Before getting into the "nuts and bolts" of this particular breadboard project, I would first like to briefly discuss the essential principles behind the reflex design particularly, how are the RF and AF signals kept separate? Incidentally, another excellent resource on the reflex receiver, as well as many other 1920s radio designs, can be found in the book, Behind the Front Panel

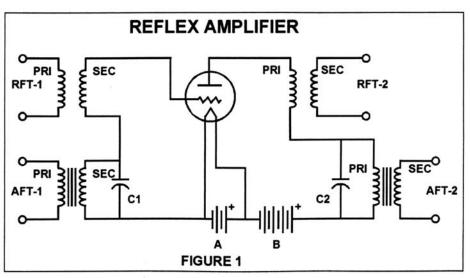
Figure 1 shows the basic "reflexed" triode amplifier. RFT1, RFT2 are air core RF transformers, and AFT1, AFT2 are standard (3:1 or whatever) audio frequency transformers. C1 and C2 are RF bypass capacitors. RF from the preceding stage (or antenna) is introduced to RFT1 via its primary.

RF coupled from the primary is fed to the grid of the triode via the secondary of RFT1. The RF circuit is completed to the filament via the RF bypass capacitor C1. The DC plate supply voltage is fed through the primary windings of AFT2 and RFT2. The amplified RF appears in the secondary of RFT2. Again the RF portion of the circuit is completed via the RF bypass capacitor C2. C1 and C2 are chosen to have a very low reactance ( ie, opposition to current flow ) at radio frequencies, and generally have values in the neighborhood of .001 to .005 uf. This forces the RF to flow through the bypass capacitors and around the windings of the audio transformers. Audio is introduced into the tube grid circuit via the secondary of AFT1, and through the secondary of RFT1. The secondary of RFT1, with its air core and relatively few windings, has low reactance at audio frequencies and presents little opposition. The grid

circuit for AF is completed through the secondary windings of AFT1. C1 has high reactance at frequencies, forcing the AF to travel through the windings of AFT1. The AF output of the tube passes through the primary windings of RFT2 with very little opposition due to the reactance of the RFT2 primary at audio frequencies. C2 is a very high reactance at audio frequencies, so the audio is forced through the primary windings of AFT2. The amplified audio appears in the secondary of AFT2

So, there are always two paths for the grid voltages and two paths for the plate voltages in all of the reflexed tubes. One path has high reactance to RF and low reactance to AF, while the other path has high reactance to AF and low reactance to RF. This is the fundamental principle behind the operation of reflex receivers.

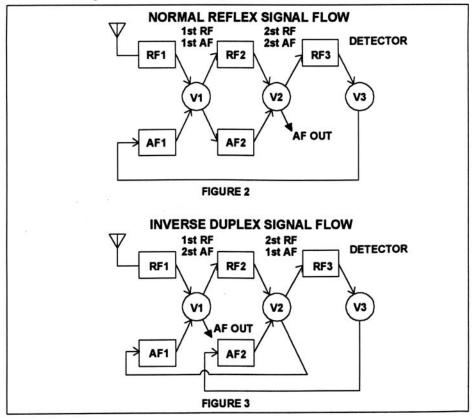
Figure 2 is a diagram of the signal

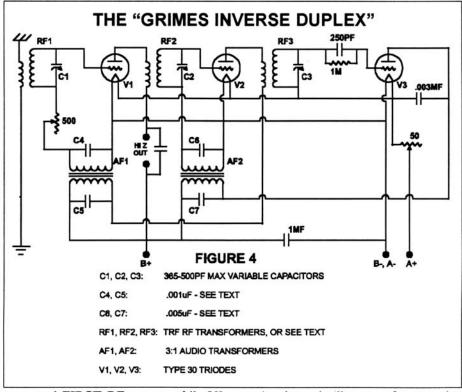


flow through a conventional three tube reflex circuit. V3 is the detector tube. So, V1 is the first RF stage, V2 is the second RF stage. Recovered audio from detector V3 is fed back into V1, which is the first audio stage, and then into V2, which is the second audio stage. So, the strongest RF signal and the strongest AF signal appear in V2 this is the first tube to overload on strong signals, and is a particular drawback to the standard reflex circuit. Another problem with the standard reflex design can occur when there is some residual RF floating around after the detector circuit. This RF can get fed back through to the first RF stage

via AF1 and then get subsequently amplified by V1 and V2 forming an RF oscillator, so one ends up with a transmitter instead of a receiver!

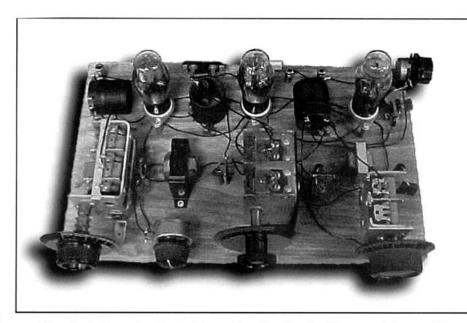
Figure 3 is a diagram of the signal flow through the "Grimes Inverse Duplex", a variation of the standard reflex design. This circuit, developed by David Grimes, an electrical engineering student at the University of the Minnesota. overcomes overload problem by feeding back the recovered audio from the detector V3 into the preceding tube V2 via AF2. The amplified audio from V2 is fed into the first tube V1 via AF1. V1 is the FINAL audio Therefore,





stage and FIRST RF stage, while V2 is the FIRST AF stage and the FINAL RF stage. This arrangement equalizes the gain load across the tubes and lessens the possibility of overloading. The probability of forming an RF oscillator is also greatly reduced by this design, since the output of the detector is connected to the preceding stage, thereby reducing the overall gain back to the detector. The term "inverse" in this type of reflex circuit refers to the unique signal flow path. I can only assume that "duplex" refers to the dual RF and AF paths in the tubes. Of course, the inverse principle can be extended to more than two reflexed stages.

A schematic diagram of my version Inverse Duplex" "Grimes of the appears in Figure 4. A photo of the finished breadboard is shown in figure 5. I built the circuit on a 9" wide by 15" long piece of cherry-stained poplar. I used type 30 triodes in my rendition, but any old battery triode will work here (01A, 199, 1G4, 1H4, etc) with appropriate attention to filament requirements. The RF transformers came from my junkbox, and no doubt were liberated from an un-restorable TRF chassis. They are standard RF transformers designed to be used with 350 - 500 pf variable capacitors. If you don't have any of these RF transformers lying about vour



workbench, it is a simple task to roll your own. I suggest the following for use with standard 365 pf broadcast On a 1-7/8" diameter capacitors: coil form, wind approximately 40- 50 turns of 28 ga. enamel wire to serve as the primary. It should occupy 5/8" or so of space on the former. secondary is wound starting about 1/8" away from the primary. Wind in the same direction as the primary. The secondary will require about 75 turns of 28 ga wire and will occupy slightly over an inch on the former. All the windings are close wound. the RF seen in the photograph, transformers are mounted perpendicular to each other to minimize stray RF coupling between stages. With respect to audio transformers, I standard single-ended used plate-to-grid 3:1 audio transformers. You can get these at Antique Electronic

Supply in Tempe, Arizona. The air variable tuning capacitors in my set are around 450 pf maximum capacitance they are not ganged together. The grid leak and grid capacitance in detector circuit are 1 megohm and 250 pf respectively. The 500 potentiometer between shown secondary of AF1 and RF1 is referred to in Henlevs as a "stabilizing" control. Its purpose is to reduce the appearance of "objectionable oscillations". It is basically controlling the level of audio signal into the second AF stage (tube V1). A 50 ohm potentiometer is in the filament supply line to drop the voltage from my 3 VDC battery supply to the required 2.0 VDC of the type 30 filaments. The three tubes will draw 180 ma of filament current at 2.0 VDC. There is a .0015 uf cap across the headphone/speaker jack to bypass RF around the headphones/speaker. This set is designed for a high impedance headphone or speaker. Bypass capacitors C4 through C7 should be in the range of .001 to .005 uf. Some experimentation with these values will be necessary to find the values that keep the set from becoming a big audio oscillator. I started with .001 uf for all the bypass capacitors, only to be greeted by a loud howling from the headphones when power was applied. After a bit of fiddling, I arrived at the following values for my particular layout - C4 and C5 = .001uf, C6 and C7 = .005uf. Don't forget the luf audio bypass across the plate supply. For a plate supply, I settled for 40-45 VDC from a string of 9V batteries. I just tied the detector and amplifier tube B+ supplies together and ran them both at 45 VDC. The old schematics will show 22.5 VDC on the detector and 45 VDC or higher on the amplifier plates. That will work fine too. I suggest staying below 70 VDC or so - the higher plate voltages are totally unnecessary, especially with the 30 triode. Incidentally, I was able to run the plates as low as 17 VDC and still get usable audio.

With my 67' inverted L antenna and copper rod ground, this set is very sensitive and has more audio than you could possibly need. Headphones just were not practical, so I used my Peerless Reproducer instead. The set tunes just like any of the conventional three dialer TRF sets of the 1920s. With the capacitors and RF transformers I had on hand, the set covers from about 500 khz to 1100

khz. Audio levels can be reduced by adjusting the filament control. In retrospect, it would have been good to run the detector at a fixed filament voltage and put rheostats in series with the amplifier filaments as a more effective volume control. The "stabilizing" control did not seem to have much effect except for weaker signals. It really behaved more like a volume control with limited range. I noticed a tendency for the audio to get "mushy" and overloading to occur with the super-strong locals during the day. De-tuning the antenna capacitor slightly solved this problem easily. The set has sufficient gain that a small indoor wire antenna can be used with it. I used a 6' long piece of hookup wire strung up along some shelves in my basement as a test. The set was better behaved on the stronger stations with the short antenna.

Overall, this set is a good performer and through its construction I gained some insight into the practical design of reflexed triode sets. It has given me even more respect for the radio designers of the 1920s - the multiplexing of tube functions is quite ingenious.

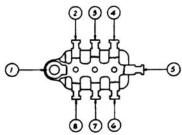
Aside from the Crosley Trirdyne and the radios produced by David Grimes' company, I am not aware of other manufactured reflex sets. If you know of commercially manufactured reflex sets, please drop me an e-mail at mark\_dittmar@maxtor.com. If there is interest I'll include the list in my next article. Mark

#### Philco Condenser/Resistor Sub-Assemblies

#### By Larry Weide, CRC Member

[This is a reprint of an article originally printed in September of 1998 - Ed.]

For those who are fortunate enough to have a copy of "Rider Perpetual Trouble Shooter's Manual Vol. II", you will find therein a detailed description of Philco's resistor/capacitor assemblies that were sealed in tar-filled bakelite cases. These assemblies were very commonly used in radios built during the thirties. Although these units were great for keeping the under-chassis wiring clutter to a minimum and for providing strong, convenient tie-points, after 60+ years they are quite prone to failure - particularly the capacitor components. Some persnickety folks will do a wholesale replacement of the capacitors by unsoldering and unbolting the assemblies, removing the 'caps and inserting new 'caps inside the bakelite covers for authenticity. Others will just break the 'cap wires loose from the tie-points and put the new 'caps on the outside of the covers. In any case, it's very important to be sure that the old 'caps are no longer in the circuit, and to be careful about not breaking the fragile cases.



Above is the generic component assembly as viewed from the underside of the chassis. Note that pin #1 is always bolted to the chassis, and that some pins may be there just to be used as tie-points. Additionally, not all pins are present on all assemblies

The following is a list of these component assemblies. You will find the part numbers molded into the side of the bakelite cases. Be *sure* to pay attention to the required minimum voltage ratings of the 'caps by referring to their use in the radio's circuit diagram.

T in Cap. value column means twin capacitors in assembly

Part	Cond.	Lugs	Wire	Resis.	Cond.
3615-AA	0.05	1-3-5-8			1-5
3615-AB	0.05	1-4-7-8			1-4
3615-AC	0.05	1-5-7-8			1-7
3615-AD	0.05	3-5-8			3-5
3615-AE	0.05	1-7-8			7-8
3615-AF	T.05	4-7-8			4-8 & 7-8
3615-AG	0.05	1-3-5	• • •		1-5
3615-AH	0.05	1-5			1-5
3615-AJ	T.05	1-3-6-8		7	1-3 & 1-6
3615-AK	0.05	1-5-7-8			1-7
3615-B	0.05	1-3-5	250	3-5	1-5
3615-C	0.05	1-5-7	250	5-7	1-5
3615-D	0.05	1-3-5			1-5
3615-E	0.05	2-5			2-5
3615-F	0.05	2-3-5			3-5
3615-G	0.05	5-8			5-8
3615-H	0.05	3-5-8			5-8
3615-J	0.05	1-5-7		)	1-5
3615-K	0.05	3-5-8	250	3-5	5-8
3615-L	0.05	1-5			1-5
3615-M	0.05	2-5-7			2-5
3615-N	0.05	1-4-7			1-4
3616-P	0.05	1-4-7	250	4-7	1-4
3615-R	0.05	1-5-7	250	5-7	1-5
3615-S	0.05	1-4			1-4
3615-T	0.05	1-5-7	150	1-7	1-5
3615-U	0.05	1-5-7			1-7
3615-W	0.05	1-2-5			1-5
3615-X	0.05	1-2-5-7	150	1-7	1-5
3615-Y	0.05	1-2-5-7	150	1-5	1-7

Part	Cond.	Lugs	Wire	Resis.	Cond.
3793-B	0.015	5-7			5-7
3793-C	0.015	2-4			2-4
3793-D	0.015	2-6			2-6
3793-E	T.015	1-5-7			1-5 & 1-7
3793-F	0.015	5-7-8			7-8
3793-G	0.015	2-3-6			2-6
3793-H	0.015	1-3-5			1-3 & 1-5
3793-J	0.015	2-5-7			2-5
3793-K	T.015	1-3-5-8			1-3 & 1-5
3793-L	T.015	5-7-8			7-8
3793-M	T.015	5-7-8			5-8 & 7-8

Part	Cond.	Lugs	Wire	Resis.	Cond.
3903-F	0.01	3-5			3-5
3903-G	0.01	2-4-7			2-4
3903-Н	0.01	5-8			5-8
3903-J	0.01	2-5-7			2-5
3903-K	0.01	1-2-4-7			1-7
3903-L	0.01	3-5-8			3-5
3903-M	0.01	4-7-8			4-8
3903-N	0.01	3-5-8			5-8
3903-P	0.01	2-5-7			2-7
3903-R	0.01	4-7-8			4-7
3903-S	T.01	1-5-7			1-5 & 1-7
3903-T	0.01	5-7-8			7-8
3903-U	0.01	1-2-5-7			1-7
3903-W	0.01	2-4-7	• • •		2-7
3903-X	0.01	3-5-8	• • •		3-8
3903-Y	0.01	3-5			3-5

Part	Cond.	Lugs	Wire	Resis.	Cond.
4989-B	T.09	1-3-5			1-3 & 1-5
4989-C	T.09	1-5-7			1-5 & 1-7
4989-D	0.09	1-5			1-5
4989-E	0.09	1-5-7	250	7-5	1-5
4989-F	0.09	1-5-7			1-5
4989-G	T.09	1-4-7			1-4 & 1-7
4989-H	T.09	1-5			1-5 & 1-5
4989-J	0.09	3-5			3-5
4989-K	T.09	3-5			3-5
4989-L	0.09	3-4-8	200	3-8	4-8
4989-M	T.09	4-7-8			4-8 & 7-8

# Collector Books for Sale

CRC Members get specially reduced prices on popular collector receive your order at club meetings. If ordered for mail shipment for each book ordered. For information and ordering: Charles E	t <u>add \$1.</u> Brett, (719	75 postage 9) 495-866
brett3729@aol.com. This listing has item and price updates - voi	d all other	
RADIOS, (GENUINE PLASTIC) OF THE MID CENTURY Jupp & Pina, hard bound, 219 pgs, 1998 PG, 450+ color pics	\$39.95	\$28.00
ANTIQUE RADIOS, COLLECTOR'S GUIDE - 4th EDITION Bunis, 1997 values, revised & updated, new photos, 248 pgs	\$18.95	\$15.00
GUIDE TO OLD RADIOS, POINTERS 2nd EDITION Johnson, 277 pgs, 1995-96 prices	\$19.95	\$15.00
ANTIQUE RADIO RESTORATION GUIDE - 2rd EDITION Johnson, 144 pgs, repairing, refinishing, cleaning	\$14.95	\$12.00
RADIO, EVOLUTION OF THE - VOLUME ONE 227 pgs, 118 in color, More than 800 radios pictured and pric pictures from the collections of CRC members Jim Berg and	Johnny	
RADIO, EVOLUTION OF THE - VOLUME TWO All different from Volume One, 226 pgs, Color, Radios of the 1960s, with 93-94 values, pixs from CRC member Jim Berg	1920s to	\$19.00
TRANSISTOR RADIOS, COLLECTOR'S GUIDE VOL II Bunis, 1996 prices, Full Color	\$16.95	\$13.00
ZENITH TRANSISTOR RADIOS, 1955-1965 Smith, 1998 PG, 160 pgs, 226 color pics, info, descr.	\$29.95	\$22.00
THE ZENITH TRANS-OCEANIC (THE ROYALTY OF RADI Bryant and Cones, 160 gps, 1995		\$22.00
ZENITH RADIOS THE EARLY YEARS 1919-1936, Cones 1997-98 Price Guide, 223 pgs, 100's Photos, Desc., Hist.	\$29.95	\$22.00
RADIOS BY HALLICRAFTERS, revised 2nd edition Dachis, 1999 values, 220 pgs, 1000+ pics, id's, history	\$29.95	\$22.00
CLASSIC TV'S, PRE-WAR THRU 1950'S 86 pgs, color & b/w pics, descriptions, etc.	\$18.95	\$15.00
Machine Age to Jet Age, Radiomania's Table Radio Guide 'III, 3 Stein, 256 pgs, 100's of b/w photos		\$24.50
TRANSISTOR RADIOS, 1954 TO 1969 Norman Smith, with prices, 160 pgs, 1000 photos, 1998	\$29.95	\$22.00

PHILCO RADIO: 1928 - 1942 Ramires & Prosise, 160 pgs, 828 pics & drawings, 1993	\$29.95	\$22.00
RADIO AND TV PREMIUMS		
Jim Harmon, 256 pgs, 200+ photos, 1997	\$24.95	\$19.00
RADIO MANUFACTURES OF THE 1920'S VOL I Alan Douglas, 225 pgs, 1988	\$24.95	\$19.00
RADIO MANUFACTURES OF THE 1920'S VOL II		
Alan Douglas, 266 pgs, 1989	\$29.95	\$22.00
RADIO MANUFACTURES OF THE 1920'S VOL III		
Alan Douglas, 285 pgs, 1991	\$29.95	\$22.00
CRYSTAL CLEAR VOL 1		
Maurice Sievers, 282 Pgs, 1991	\$29.95	\$22.00
CRYSTAL CLEAR VOL 2		
Maurice Sievers, 252 Pgs, 1995	\$29.95	\$22.00
RADIO TUBES AND BOXES OF THE 1920'S		
George A Fathauer, 112 Pgs, 1999	\$26.95	\$20.00
70 YEARS OF TUBES AND VALVES, 2ND EDITION		
John Stokes, 264 Pgs, 1997	\$29.95	\$22.00
RADIO DIAGRAM SOURCEBOOK		
Richard Gray, 264 Pgs, 1996	\$18.95	\$15.00
THE RADIO COLLECTOR'S DIRECTORY AND PRICE GO	UIDE, 2ND	ED.
Robert Grinder, 524 Pgs, 1995	\$26.95	
COLLECTOR'S GUIDE TO VINTAGE TELEVISION		
Durbal & Glenn Bubenneimer, 200 Pgs, 1999	\$15.95	\$13.00
NOVELTY RADIOS, VOLUME 1		
Marty Bunis & Robert Breed, 223 Pgs, 1995	\$18.95	\$15.00
NOVELTY RADIOS, VOLUME 2		
Mary Bunis & Robert Breed, 199 Pgs, 1999	\$19.95	\$15.00
COMPLETE PRICE GUIDE TO ANTIQUE RADIOS: PRE-	WAR CON	SOLES
Mark Stein, 235 pgs, 100's of b/w photos	\$29.95	

Alan Douglas, 166 Pgs, 2000	\$25.95	\$19.50
RADIOS - THE GOLDEN AGE		
Philip Collins, 119 Pgs, 1987		\$15.00
U.S. SCOUTING COLLECTIBLES		
George Cuhaj, 323 Pgs, 1999	\$24.95	\$19.00

TUBE TESTERS AND CLASSIC ELECTRONIC TEST GEAR

THE PLATING MAN'S ELECTROPLATING MANUAL, 2ND EDITION
Don Culver, 38 pgs, 2000 ------ \$10.00

# "The Open Trunk" Classified Advertisements

#### ♦ See IFC for ad details ♦

SALE: Reproduction Philco Cathedral cabinet parts. Front panels, bottom moldings. arches. Grandfather clock finials. colonial finials. trim and clock top Reproduction 90, 70 and 20 (std) cabinets. Other needs such as other style moldings from your sample. Inquire. Dick Oliver, Antique Radio Svc., 28604 Schwalm Dr., Elkhart IN 46517. (219)522-4516

WANTED: The female power (battery) plug for a Kemper portable K-52. Similar to octal except has 7 pins and two round locating pins (edge and center). • Knobs for a Crosley 601 bandbox. Mark McKeown, (303) 278-3908 mmckeown@tde.com

FOR SALE: • Zenith R-7000, the very last trans-oceanic made. Call for details. (303)730-8539

WANTED: Stewart-Warner model R-123 chassis, used in receiver models 1231 to 1239 (see Riders volume 6 page 6-2 for picture of chassis). • Chassis for AK 217, and Majestic 371. Jerry Tynan, (303)642-0553 jtynan@worldnet.att.net

FOR SALE: Copper Rod, save \$\$\$\$\$\$, several diameters available to PAGE: 24

make your own soldering iron tips (or I can for you). • Radio repair and restoration service. David Boyle, 1058 Colt Cir., Castle Rock, CO 80104 (303)681-3258

WANTED: GE clock radios, models 935 & 936. **Tom Kelley**, 971-1/2 Pleasant St., Boulder, CO 80302 (303)444-1837

WANTED: Old horn speaker parts, drivers and incomplete units. Also, old light bulbs with tip and good filaments. Charles Combs, 508 E. Daniel St., Albany MO 64402 ph/fax (660)726-3038

FOR SALE: Philco 60 Refinished •





Western Electric 518W Horn Speaker Wayne Gilbert (303)465-0883

WANTED: Mountain Dew BB-92 • Napoleon Cognac BB-93 • Peachtree Cream BB-97 • Scotch Seven BB-100 • Mr & Mrs "T" BB-106 • 7-UP Vending Machine • Pink Panther

BB-390 • Battlestar Galactica BB-447 • Batman BB-353 • Mickey Mouse (Breed 1 Plt 115)

Ron Smith, 145 Carr St., Lakewood CO 80226, (303)274-7522

WANTED: Old Radio magazines for my research library in Antique Radio. Need pubs like Radio Design, Radio Age, and Radio Craft -1920's thru 1940's. Will provide home, or purchase singles or full sets at a fair price. Also interested in publications from various companies; Aerovox, RCA, Sylvania, Bell Labs, etc. Likewise, need old test equipment literature and manuals. Charles Brett 5980 Old Ranch Rd.. Colorado Springs CO 80908 (303)495-8660

WANTED: 2nd I.F. Trnsfmr coil, Grisby/Grunow ch. 460. Goes in Majestic Century Six, models 461-463 Bunis I/pg95. This trnsfmr coil is secondary audio and AVC, with six leads. Jay Kussman 8023 Blucksberg Dr., Sturgis, SD 57785 (605)720-7519, nipper@rapidnet.com

WANTED: Telegraph/Morse keys, bugs, paddles and any books or documentation. Robert Baumann, (303)988-2089, rgbdenver@aol.com

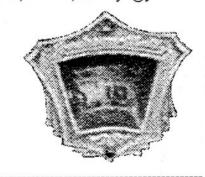
FOR SALE: Drake 2C rcvr. excellent condx \$100 • Heath HW 100 Xcvr w/book \$100 • HN-31 dummy load \$20 • Eico HF 81 audio amp \$20 • J-37 WWII key, \$35 • CDE HAM M series 2 rotator, Just serviced \$80 •

TR-22 rotator \$40 • 816 tube new in box \$15. Lys Carey (303) 986-5420

WANTED: Escutcheon for a Jackson-Bell Swan cathedral - pictured here and in Bunis #4 page 116.

Ed Brady, 1333 White Rim Pl. NE, Albuquerque NM 87112

(505)292-048,cebrady2@yahoo.com



FOR SALE: 4,600 Radio & TV tubes, *New in original boxes*, \$920.00 (.20 ea) Sold as LOT only. Approximate value of \$20,000 if priced in "Antique Electronic Supply Catalog". **Norm Bernicky**, (719)550-5810, Colorado Spgs. norm@norbern.com

WANTED: Novelty tube radios, such as books, horses, lamps houses, kegs etc. Ray Windrix, 617 N. Murray Bl., Colorado Springs Co 80915, (719)597-5098 or (719)596-7196

WANTED: Hoffman Nugget pencil tube pocket radio • Japanese WWII morale receiver. Will pay your price.

John A. Miner, (303) 759-9152 hohum@qwest.net

STAMP



Englewood CO 80110

Antique Radio Olub 5270 E. Nassau Cir.

Colorado Radio Collectors

# FIRST CLASS



Museum of the Americas, 861 Santa Fe Ave. (between 8th & 9th) The January meeting is on Sunday the 14th at 1:00 PM